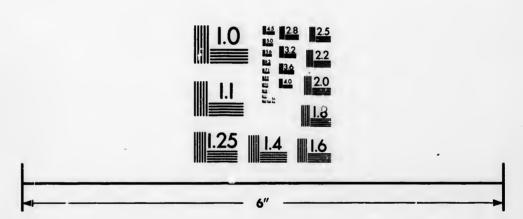


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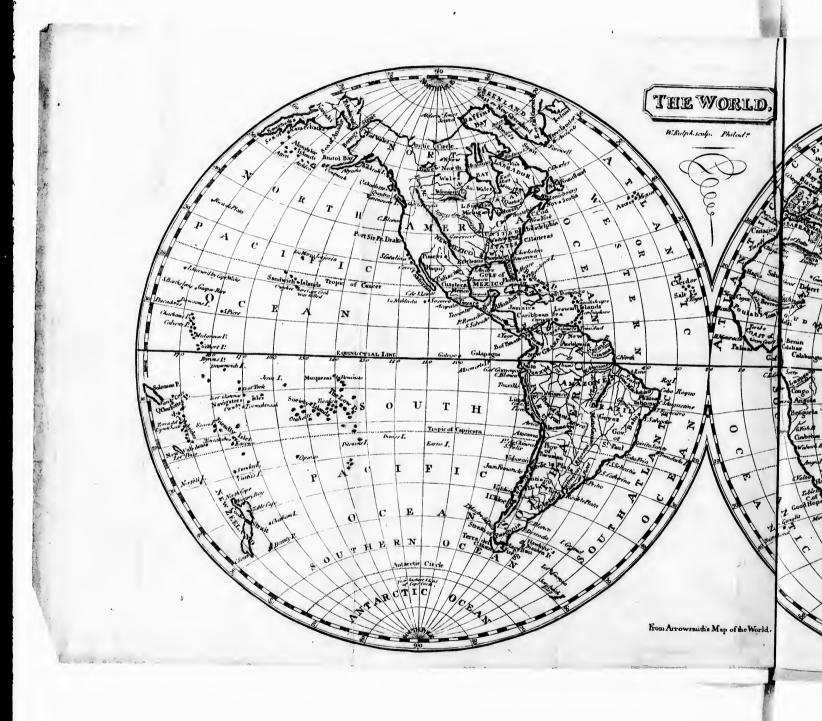
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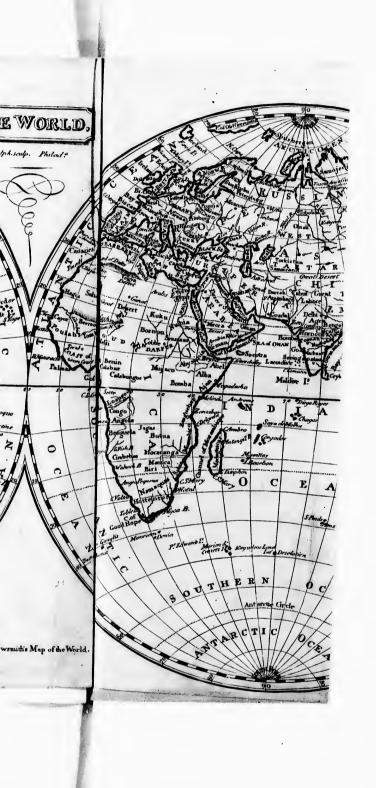
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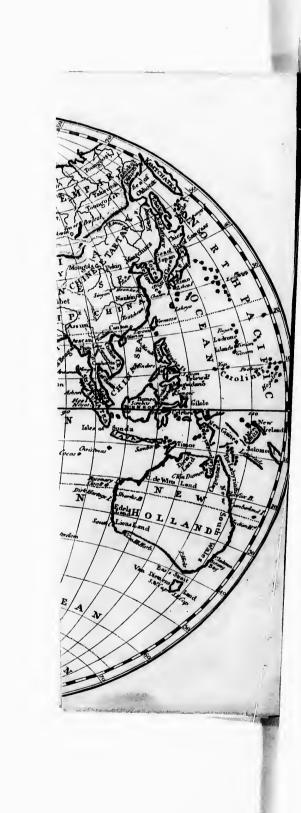
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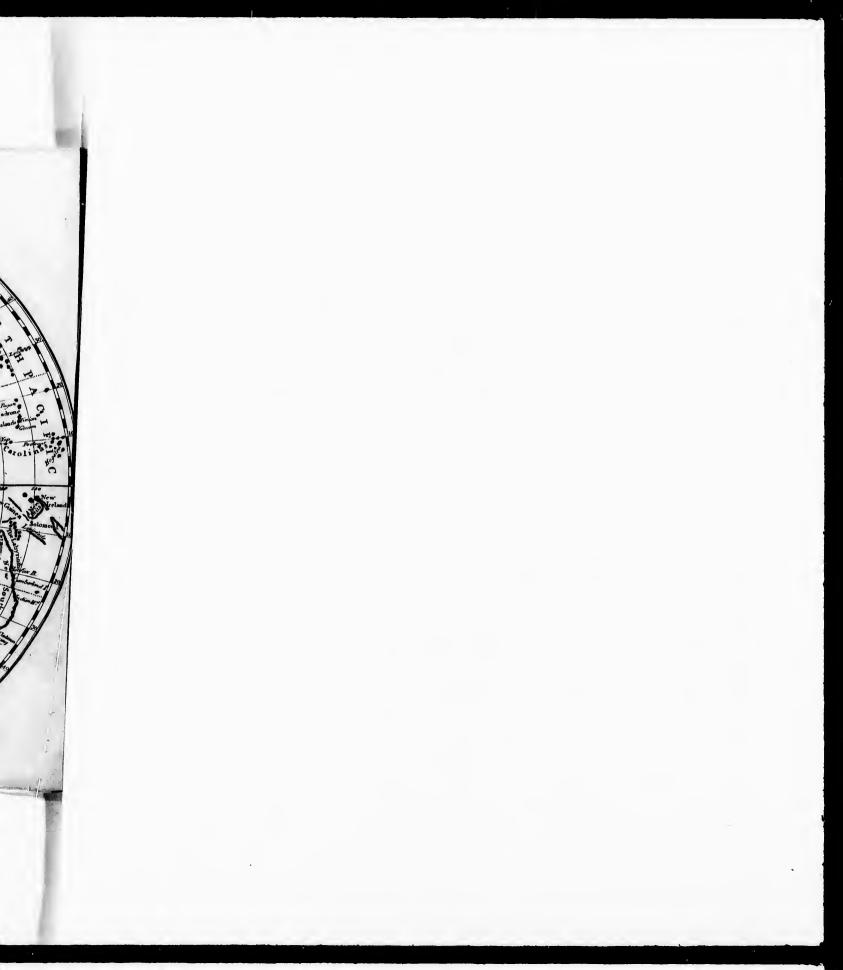
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twentieth day of the Independence of 1806. Jacob Johnthe deposited in this to claim as Proprie-

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ADVERTISEMENT TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

This edition has been carefully revised and corrected; and besides the considerable improvements which have been introduced in former editions of this Gazetteer, the publishers have availed themselves of all the latest and most approved publications, which could be of any utility in the compilation of this work. Park's Travels into Africa have been consulted, and the alterations introduced by that traveller into the geography of Africa have been particularly attended to; the late Embassy to Ava, and Journey to Thibet, have been carefully perused. and several alterations in the Geography of these countries have been introduced, besides the names of several towns and other topographical corrections. No pains have been spared to render this edition as correct as possible, and every publication has been consulted by the publishers, from which new geographical information could be obtained. The very material changes which have been introduced in the state of the different kingdoms of Europe within these few years, by the vicissitudes of war, or the still more uncertain operations i internal tumult, have been particularly noticed, and the historical events have been all brought down to 1801, except such as happened while the work was at press; and the distances, longitudes, and latitudes have been given with all possible accuracy.

In addition to the improvements detailed in the foregoing advertisement, the present edition being the first of this well known Gazetteer, that has issued from the American press, contains a description of at least 700 principal towns, &c. in the United States; which, doubtless, will render it the most valuable edition of the work that has yet appeared.

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AN INTRODUCTION

TO ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A STRONOMY, is the science of the celestial bodies; and GEOGRA-PHY, is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

OF ASTRONOMY.

ARTRONOMY is a science, which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe appears to have been known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doutrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the East. Hence this doctrine, for many ages was called the Pythagorean System. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

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

THE SUN.

The Sun, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This distance is so prodictions, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. A number of maculæ, or dark

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spots, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. They have a motion from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical hody, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and sixhours.

THE PLANETS.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has a motion round its axis, and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, they must have a progressive motion round the Sun. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed

to the consideration of each planet in particular.

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

2. VENUS, which is the brightest and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines to the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution; appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The EARTH, the next planet beyond Venus, is 05,173,000 miles

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distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours. from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and in this line it proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. It is now received as an incontrovered le truth, that the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, who, by steering continually wes: ward, arrived, at length, at the place whence they departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from the circular form of its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these triffing protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Ear h is not a perfect globe. Sir Isaac Newton found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of . the Earth is to' the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty five miles more than those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate sphere id, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. Mars, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145.014.000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution roone the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles, and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the

Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This plant is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density, with that of the Earth.

5. Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, is the next in the system beyond Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,000 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of his planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance; for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. His moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-performed in the hours and sixteen miner is. Saturn is observed to be attended by even satellites. Of these, fix were discovered in the last century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschell, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The Georgian, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer (at least as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschell, who gave it the name of Georgian Sidus, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Six satellites, attending upon it have since been discovered.

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

The Moon, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the moon through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling vallies and mountains's and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr Herschell, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Sevel ral astronomera have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every sport as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined. the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. When she is gone somewhat forward we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before.

THE COMETS. (a) - N . CER. 3. D

COMETS, are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is nuknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long ery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from

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the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast hodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deep rived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe; and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

OF THE FIXED STARS. .2 1000 /19102 33081

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sup, a stip pendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and country, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity: which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divines origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But to form some idea, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond, the bounds of our sow lar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinking of the stars. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent during inotion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position, during the whole of this revolution.

The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration; their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dog-star; its distance from the Sun'is computed to be above 32 millions of milles, which is further than a cannon ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us. They, there-

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che more lumiich we call the of the fixed stars anging their sitalthough the rodiurnal motion on, yet any two to will always be be whole of this

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Sun, cannot renor even a de-They, thereSire, shine by their own lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to filve a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are inhumerable others which the eyes even by the aid of that instrument can never reach. It cannot be imagined therefore, that the binnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious sains fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other without suitable objects sufficiently near them to he benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to concludes that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and regetation; on a certain number of planets revolving round them! And, from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression if knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicitys

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

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

The Equators, or Equinocrial, is a great circle, ninety degrees the fact from the poles of the world, and so pamed, because it divided

The EQUATOR, of EQUINOCITAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divided the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed; is the southern half. It is divided into 350 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

world, being only 23 degrees a d a half from each pole.

The Map of the World, at the neginning of this book represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across at every 10 degrees, show the lati-

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tude, north or south from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other. meridiana on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and duose of the control of the control

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

on the Fin the tria OF THE CLIMATES.

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

OF THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points which are the north, south, east, and west ; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular, place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with reard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them, Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie, between those that are cardinal ; thus, though Spain is to the.

south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof: but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spaining be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

OF THE TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY. 1. betternilely

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

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particulars. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, or Africa: and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

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

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

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

Au Island, or Isle, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

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

A Peninsula, or Chersonesus, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every whore else on-compassed with water; as the peninsula of the Crimea.

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

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

An Ocean is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceanse 518.4

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

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

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

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

A Great is a small inject, and is always much less than a day.

A Road is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where westel, in some sease, are sheltered from the winds as chair.

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

A Links is a collection of standing water turinunded by land, having no visible communication with the sec. Thus the Easpian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Lagoda, Gapeva, and several others.

DESCRIPTION OF A MAP.

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

which the other points are easily known.

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

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that shew the number of degrees, either north or south latitude which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the

right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them; lines of latitude ; but these are sometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

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

Small rivers are described by a single crooked waving line, and large rivers by such double and treble lines made strong and black Bridges are distinguished by a double line across the rivers. · itio leisve

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p to the bottom, are ness of latitude; but ill to admit of them. Ill to admit of them. It by a row of single colours. Gities or I circle in the middle only with little cirrising hillocks; and ces. The names of in a Roman challes are rocks, sands, etimes made in Maps a. Sands or shelves a the shape of these m, by sounding the one parallel crocked a represented by the fich the wind blows wing line; and large and black; Bridges a challenge with the wind blows with

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GENERAL GAZETTEER;

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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAR

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Afkalo

A, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

Aa, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, Baltic.

which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

Aa, a small river of Germany in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the Emba.

Aa, a river that rises in the department of Somme in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German ocean.

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

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses underwalden, from S to N, and salls into the Waldsætter Sea. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aur, a large river of Swisserland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, thas a noble cataract.

Aur, a river of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and sold the mame of a small island in the Hilter Asset of Pickers, a town of Pissidia in the Hilter Asset on the Hilter Asset of Law of Suilly, whose ruins as town of Swissers, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Asset of Cana in the H

province of Tobolík, feated on the Janef-ka. It is provided with artillery, and has a garrifon. Lon. 94 5 F, lat. 53 5 N. Abalak, a town in Siberia, two miles

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

Abano, a village five miles 3 W of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

Abara, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks.

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

Abascia, or Abeas, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, fituated on the coast of the Black sea. The people are poor, thievish and treacherous. Their commodities are furs, buck and tiger fkins, linen yarn, box-wood, and bees-wax; but their greatest traffic is in felling their own chil-dren, and even one another to the Turks.

Abaskaja, a town of Siberia, on the ri-ver Isehim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palifades, and garrifoned by

dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Abassus, a town of the Greater Phrygia in Afia.

in Aha.

Abbeville, the principal town of Abbeville county, South Carolina; feated on the N W fide of St. John's creek, 25 miles N W of Cambridge, 120 W of Columbia, and 229 N W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the feat of the county

Abbeville, a town of France, in the deartment of Somme and late province of Picardy, feated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into feveral branches, and feparates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was fet up here in 1665; they also make fail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of

18 32 miles Sor Caises, and So N by Wol Paris. Lon. 155 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Abbey Boyle. See Boyle.

Abbey Hilm. See Milton.

Abboty Milton. See Milton.

Abbote, or Aperusod Cafile, in Stafford-

About, or appeared topic, in standar-faire, fituate on a lofty round promonto-ry, and a freep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) feven miles from Wolverhampton.

Abbets-Bromley, called also Pagetes-Bromley, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is fix miles E of Stafford, and 129 N W of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

Abbotfoury, a town in Dorfetshire, where there is a famous swannery. It has a mar-

there is a famous fwannery. It has a mar-ket on Thursday, and is seven miles S W of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N. Abbots-Langley, a village in Herts, four miles S W of St. Alban's, samous for being the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspuare, who, under the name of Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that ever became

Abbottflown, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania, seven miles N of Hanover, 18 S W of York (the county town) and 93 N of the city of Washington.

Abenrade, a town of Denmark in Slefwick, in a territory of its own name. It is a flourishing place, and feated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55

6 N.

Abenspurg, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S W of Ratisbon.

Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Aberavon, 'a town of Glamorganshire, feated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles N W of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London.

Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Aberbatbouick, or Arbratk, a royal borough of Angusshire. It is a flourishing place, well built and fill increasing. The town has been in an improving state for the last 40 years, and the number of inhathe last 40 years, and the number of inhabitants has greatly augmented; which is owing to the introduction of manufactures. The inhabitants principally confift of wea-vers of ofnaburghs and failcloth; others are employed in white and coloured threads. The glory of this place was the abbey, whose stupendous and magnificent ruins give some idea of its former magnificence. It was founded in 1178, by William the Lion, and dedicated to the celebrated Thomas a Becket. It is 15 miles N E of St. Andrews, and 40 N N F of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

Aberdeen, Old, a city in Aberdeenshire, about a mile to the north of the new, at

the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a fingle arch, great-ly admired, which refts at both fides on two rocks. The old town was the feat of the bifhop, and had a large cathedral, commonly called St. Machers. Two very antique spires and one aile, which is used as a church, are now the only remains of it.

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Aberdeen beauty it north of 8 ground, an the town arches. nite from generally the most p high street merly held the middle building v kings of So VII. The gure, and h neat buildin fome; in founder; it apprenticed ry is a larg ly. But th new town i ed by earl colleges the by very at which was defended by ago; this pi gradually in as it approad and the per It was built Smeaton, as Belide the co hence to No den, Spain, a states of E-facture is s facture is li fection. A ofnaburghs They have ! eries. The timated at 2.

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of Washington. of Denmark in Slef-

f its own name. It is and feated on a fpacious rounded on three fides Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55

n of Germany in the the river Abens, near iles S W of Ratifbon. 48 46 N.

of Glamorganshire, of the Avon, 19 miles, and 195 W of Lon-

, and 195 W of Lon-, lat. 51 35 N.

**Arbroatk*, a royal re. It is a flourishing still increasing. The n improving state for it the number of inhaaugmented; which is cipally confift of wea-d failcloth; others are nd coloured threads. lace was the abbey, and magnificent ruins former magnificence. 178, by William the to the celebrated t is 15 miles N E of N N F of Edinburgh.

y in Aberdeenshire, orth of the new, at Don, over which is a fingle arch, great-fts at both fides on own was the feat of arge cathedral, com-chers. Two very aifle, which is used e only remains of it.

57.6 N.

But the capital building is the Kings-col-lege, on the fouth fide of the town, which is a large and flately fabric. It is built round a fquare with cloifters on the S fide. The chapel is very ruinous within; but there still remains some woodwork of exquifite workmanship.

Aberdeen, New, a handsome city in Aberdeenshire, for largeness, trade, and beauty it greatly exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a rifing ground, and lies on a fmall bay formed by the Dee, over which about two miles from the town is an elegant bridge of feven arches. The buildings, which are of granite from the neighbouring quarries, are generally four flories high, and have for the most part gardens behind them, which give it a beautiful appearance. On the high firect is a large church, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans. In the middle of Castle street is an octagon building with the castle street is an octagon. building with neat bas relievos of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VII. The town-houfe makes a good figure, and has a handfome spire in the centre. The grammar school is a low but was haifful or Contact he first haifful contact he first he first haifful contact he first haifful he first haifful contact he first haifful he first neat building. Gordon's hospital is hand-some; in front is a good statue of the fome; in front is a good statue of the founder; it maintains 40 boys, who are apprenticed at proper ages. The infirmary is a large plain building, and sends out between 8 and 900 cured patients annually. But the chief public building in the new town is the Marischal college, foundails and Marischal in 1902. In both new town is the Marifchal college, found-ed by earl Marifchal in 1993. In both colleges the languages, mathematics, na-tural philosophy, divinity, &c. are taught by very able professors. The harbour, which was formerly very daugerous, is defended by a pier, crecked some years ago; this pier-is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increases in height and thickness, as it approaches the fea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. It was built under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and coft upwards of 17,000l. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and Italy, and to the northern states of Europe. The principal manufacture is stockings. The thread manufacture is stockings. facture is likewife carried to great per-fection. A manufactory of failcloth and ofnaburghs has lately been established. They have likewife excellent falmon fisheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the fuburbs, is ef-timated at 25,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat.

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

Aberdeur, a village in Fifeshire, on the N coast of the frith of Forth, about 12 miles from Edinburgh.

Aberford, or Aberforth, a town in the W riding of Yorkhire, with a market on Wednefday, for horfes, &c. It is 16 miles: S W of York, and 184 N N W of Lon-

don. Lon. I 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Aberfraw, a village in the ifle of Anglefraw, formerly a plate of great account,
the princes of N Wales having then a
palace here. It is fix miles N W of New-

Abergavenny, a populous well built town in Monmouthshire, containing about 500 in Monmouthine, containing about 500 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has a market on Tuesday and Friday, and is 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat 51 50 N.

Abernathy, a town of Scotland, in Strathern on the river Tay, formerly the feat of the Pictish kings, and afterward the

of the Pictifi kings, and afterward the fee of an archbishop.

Aberglevith, a small town in Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the litwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is considerable. It is 30 miles N E of Cardigan, and 203 W N W of London, Lon.

40 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Abex, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyllinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coaft of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Eracco and Suaquam which is the capital. It is very fandy and barren, being defitiute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

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

Abiagraffo, a finalt town of Italy, feated on a canal, in the dutchy of Milan.

Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Abingdon, a town in Berks, on the Thames, with a market on Monday and Friday. The affices, feflions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It

has a handsome townhall for the affizes, &c. and two churches. The town confifts of feveral well built streets, which centre in a spacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and fent in barges to London. It fends two members to parliament, and is fix miles and a half S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Abingdon, a post town, and the princi-pal seat of justice in Washington county, Virginia; situated on the W side of Holftein river, 58 miles S W of Wythe courthouse, 300 W of Richmond the capital of the state, and 24 N E of Blountsville in

Tenneffee.

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

Abkbas, one of the feven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the fouthern flope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each fubject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom refides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghumkale. The Abkhas fpeak an original language, effentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circaffians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they ftill preserve some traces of Christianity. Their capital is Anacopir sormerly Nicopsis.

Ablay, a country in Great Tartary, fubject to the Russians: but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83 E,

lat. 51 to 54 N.

Abloe, a town in Li'tle Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abnahis, a favage people of North America, hetween New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

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

Abo-flot, or Abo-bus, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninfula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often fulfered from the enemy, and by fire.

Abon, Abona, or Abonis, a town and river of Albion; the town is supposed to be Abingdon, and the river the Avon.

Aboutir, a finall town of Egypt fituated in the defert between Alexandria and Rofetta, rendered for ever famous by the me-morable victory gained in Aboukir-bay, by the gallant admiral Lord Nelfon, 1799.

Aboutige, Abutifb, or Abobibe, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. It is now a mean place. Lat. 26 50 N.

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

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

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

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

Abrug-banya, a populous town in Tran-fylvania, fituated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and filver. Lon. 23 24 E,

lat. 46 50 N.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulph of Venice, on the N and W by Anconia, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavora and Molife. It is divid-ed into two parts by the river Pefcara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquilla for its capital; and the other Ci-terior, of which Solmono is the capital. Befide the Appennine Mountains, there are two others called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and faffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

Absteinen, a bailiwic beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleafant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

Abydos, a town and castle of Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Alyo, or Aluyo, one of the Phillippine islands, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat 100 N.

Alafinia, a kingdom of Africa, bound-

ed on the N Red Sea and : ham and par by Gingia as and 20 N lat. ahout 900 mil rainy feafon c tember, which terval, by a c fun. Cold ni these scorchin withstanding toold, as to fee the feet; part rain, when no There is no con duces a greate both wild and tigers. The h numerous, and Befide many &c. there is a f dayan, which and comes pun the return of t rains; and ftork when the rains are few owls; menfe fize and markable infect particular counts bliged to take the rainy feafon, of cattle from be once attacked, break out into break, and putre tion of the anim Bruce, the celel fource in this co Geeth, in lon. 3. Gondar is the m markable çoincid in the court of a Abyssinia. The is a mixture of J tianity of the Gr

> Acadia. See Acambou, a k Guinea, in Afric and all his fubject does not prevent

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he Avon. of Egypt fituated . exaudria and Romous by the mein Aboukir bay, Lord Nelfon,

bobibe, a town in lile, where there of which the best ow a mean place.

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ra-los-montes, in , lat. 41 20 N. hoals, about 50 Brafil, near the

s town in Tranriver Ompay, 35 near which are Lon. 23 24 E.

Naples, boundh of Venice, on ia, Umbria and id on the S by life. It is divide river Pescara, lterior, and has o is the capital. Mountains, there nte Cavallo and ountry is fertile faffron; but the and wolves.

yond the river l'apieu, belong-Prussia. It is a country, and

e of Natolia, on n. 37 36 E, lat.

the Phillippine ds have a fore.

Africa, bound-

ed on the N by Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancala; on the W by Gorham and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20 N lat. and 26 and 40 E lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad. The rainy feafon continues from April to Sep-tember, which is fucceeded, without intenner, which is fucceeded, without in-terval, by a cloudlefs fky, and a vertical fun. Cold nights as immediately follow thefe feorching days. The earth, not-withflanding thefe days, is perpetually fo cold, as to feel difagreeable to the foles of the feet; partly owing to the fix months rain, when no fun appears, and partly to perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayan, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyffinia, at the return of the fun, after the tropical rains; and florks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but thefe are of an immense fize and beauty. The most remarkable infect is the Ttsaltsal or fly, which is fo fatal to cattle, that in fome particular countries, great emigrations are the rainy feason, to prevent all their flock of cattle from being destroyed. Even the camel must yield to this infect, for when once attacked, his body, head, and legs, break out into large bours, which fwell, break, and putrefy, to the certain destruc-tion of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its fource in this country, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a re-markable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyfinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaifm and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great af-finity to the Arabic.

Acadia. See Nova Scotia.

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

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

Acapulco, a confiderable town of Mexico, feated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship annually sails to Manila: and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with all the treafures of the E. Indies. One of these, laden with silver, was taken by commodore Anfon, in 1743. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17

Acarnania, the first country of free Greece, bounded on the W by the Sinua Ambraicus, and separated from Ætolia by the river Achelous on the east.

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

Acharahad. See Agra.
Accomack Court House, a village in Accomack county, Virginia, fituated near the head of the peninfula, 25 miles N of Northampton Court-Honfe, 31 S of Snow Hill, in Maryland, and 197 S E of the city of Washington. Here is a post-office, and the principal feat of the county cc ts.

Acerenza, a town of Naples, in the province of Bafilicata. It was formerly the fee of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40

20 N.

Acerno, a town of Italy in the citerior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see, 12 miles N E of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Acerra, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, feven miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Ach, a town of Suabia, in the landgra-vate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N E of Schaffhaufen.

Achaa, a town of the island of Rhodes, faid to be built by the Heliades.

Achaia, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia, of which Athens was

the capital.

Acbam, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boutan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hin-

Acheen, a kingdom in the N W part of the island of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its severeigns received embafifland, and its favereigns received embaffies from fome of the greatest potentates of
Europe. Achem is comparatively healthy,
being more free from woods and swamps
than most other parts of the island. The
foil is light and fertile and produces sine
fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur.
The Achinese differ from the other Sumatrans and are, in general, taller, flouter, and much darker complexioned. They are more active and industrious than their

penetration.

enetration. They are Mahometans.

Abbeen, the capital of a kingdom of the fame name, in sumatra, feated on a river which flows into the fea, near the N W point of the island, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphithcatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, by emptying itself in feveral channels, is very shallow at the bar. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of archi-tecture, defigned to refift the force of an enemy, and furrounded for that purpose by a wide and deep moat, and ftrong walls The houfes are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are railed fome feet from the ground, on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy feason. A large manufacture of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by the Malays and Achenese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Achenese are expert and bold navigators. 'The laws of the Achenefe are very fevere, but the poor fuffer chiefly by their feverity. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, that a gun, or heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. of these mutilated people are to be feen daily in the ftreets. Highway-rob-bers and housebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake; but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. An adulterer is not fereened by his friends, but is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who take him to a large plain, and forming them-felves into a circle, place him in the middle; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his family, and if he can force his way through, he is not liable to further profecution; but he is generally cut to pieces in an inftant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead huffalo, refuling to admit the corple into their house, or to perform any funeral rires. Yet, after all, the Achenese are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles S E of Madras.

Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 9 22 N.

Adomin, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the eaftern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient splendor, it is still one of the most beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arab prince commands there, and the police is well attended to. The

neighbours, and have more fagacity and factory of cotton, stuffs and pottery which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the fame that Herodotus calls Chemmis, and strabo Panopolis. It has lost its ancient edifices and much of its extent. Nothing remains of the temple described by Ahulfeda, but some stones so large that the Turks have not been able to move them.

Asbury, a fmall town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

Achmetschet, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Ruffian province of Taurida and go-vernment of Catharineslas. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Acbyr, a strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorskio, 127 miles W of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N. Acierno. See Acerno.

Acken, a small town in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and ftands on the Elhe, five nules below Deffaw.

Acoma, a town of Ne. Lexico, feared on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

* Acqs, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege. So called from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Acqua, a town in Tufcany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat 43 45 N. Acqua-che-favella, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called Sibari Rovinata.

Acquapendente, a large town of Orvieto, with a bifliop's fee. It is feated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Acquaria, a finall town in Frigana, a diftrict of Modena, noted for medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Acquisco, apost-town in Prince George's county, Maryland; lying on the W side of the river Patuxent, 9 miles N of Benedict, 41 S by W of Annapolis, and 39 S of the city of Washington.

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

Acqui, a town of Montferrat, with com-modious baths, and a bishop's fee. It is Genoa. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Acra, a town on the coaft of Guinea,

where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

Acre, a scaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a bishop's see. It fireets are wide and clean, and commerce was famous in the time of the crusades, and and agriculture flourish. It has a manu- underwent several sieges, it has become

lately very fam ance it has mad gallant Sir Sid English officers fruitlefs attacks Bonaparte. It 37 N of Jerusal 32 N.

Acron, a terris ed fort Patience inhabited only inhabitants are inhabitants are it corn to other cou game, which is Dutch factory. ⁷ Great Acron bei kind of republic. Acroteri, a tov rini. Lon. 26 1

delon, East, a London, noted for Acton-Burnel, eight miles from ment was held he

I. when the lords commons in a bar A great part of th exceedingly ftrong carved; it must ftructure.
Adam's Pike, a

island of Ceylon; obclieve the first m Adana, an anci-of Natolia, in a c hishop's sec. It is 25 miles N E of T 37 26 N.

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in the country of t Addison, the chie ty, Vermont, feat Champlaio, 10 mi government. He miles from the city

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Prince George's on the W fide of N of Benedict, and 39 S of the

aples, in Terra 41 10 N. rrat, with com-op's fee. It is miles NW of 44 40 N. aft of Guinea, nd Danes, have ticular village.

tine, formerly shop's see. It c crusades, and

t has become

lately very famous for the obstinate result- | phalia, in the dutchy of Berg, subject to ance it has made, under the conduct of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith and a handful of English officers, against the reiterated but fruitless attacks of the French army under Bonaparte. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Acron, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here calld fort Patience: and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are husbandmen, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being further inland, and a kind of republic.

Acroteri, a town in the island of Santo-rini. Lon. 26 I E, lat. 36 25 N.

Action, East, a village fix miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

Action-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward . when the lords fat in the castle, and the mmons in a barn, which is still standing A great part of the castle remains, the walls exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curioufly carved; it must have been a magnificent

fructure.

Adam's Pike, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created.

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

Adda, a river of Swifferland, which rifes the country of the Grifous, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, the chief town of Addison coun v. Vermont, feated on the E fide of lake Champlain, 10 miles S of Vergennes, and 47 N by W of Rutland, the feat of state government. Here is a post-office 509 miles from the city of Washington.

Adel, a kingdom of Africa, on the 8 coast of the strait of Bahelmandel It sel-

dom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenfe, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. Zeita, its capital, is a rich town and has a good trade. The in

habitants are Mahometans.

Adan, once a rich and confiderable fea-port of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Adanburg, or Addenburg, a town of Wek-

the elector palatine, 12 miles N E of Cologne. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Adige, a river of Italy, which has its fource to the S of the lake Glace, among

the Alps, and runs 5 by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

Admirally Illunds, lie in about 2 18 lat146 44 long, in the 8 Pacific Ocean. They were discovered in 1767.

Adon, a town of Hungary, in the pro-vince of Stuhel-Weissemburg, seated in a freitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.
Adoni, a town of Golconda, in the pen-

infula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles S W of Hydrabad, and 310 N W of Madras. Lon. 77 o E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adour, a river of France, which rifes in

the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Bifcay below Bayoune.

Adra, a feaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W.

lat. 36 42 N.

dria, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea It is a biftop's fee, 25 miles S S W of Venice. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 8 N.

driano, a mountain of Spain in Bifcay.
There is a road over it to Aslba and Old

Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. The number of inhabitants may be about 100,000. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

drianople, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romanis, with an arch-bishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N W of Constantiver Marazi, 115 miles N W of Contantinople. The grand fignior often vitts this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the fireets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

Adriatic Sea. See Venice, Gulf of.

Adventure Island, a small island in the S

Adventure Island, a small island in the S Facisic Ocean, so called from the ship Adventure, in which captain Furneaux failed. The people are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which favages in general have. They are, however, also off totally devoid of activity or genius, and are nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S. Edula, a mountain of Spain, in Na-

varre, in which are the fountains of the

dzenota, a fmall town of Spain, in Valentia, feated on mount Pegna Golofo. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Egades, or Egates, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

Egean Sea, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

Ægimurus, an island on the bay of Carthage, about 30 miles distant from that city now the Galetta.

Ægium, a town of Achaia Proper, fa mous for the council of the Achæans which usually met there.

Ædia, a country of Hither Afia, scttled by colonies of Æolian Greeks. It comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontes.

Aerstol, a town in Brahant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lou. 4 49 E, lat. 51 I N.

Africa, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninfula of prodigious extent, being joined to Afia by the ishmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beafts in Africa, than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nofe; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these they have crocodiles, offriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are feveral deferts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara, which is almost without water; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two last having been falsely supposed branches of the Niger. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the

Lions. The inhabitants confift of Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriftians. The first, which possess and Christians. The first, which possess are greatest part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barhary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cassan, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cassan, Negroland, Guinea, Honomotapa, Monomugi, Sosola, Cassan, Alussian, Abyssinia, Abex, Soango, Congo, Angola, Bengucla, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sosola, Cassan, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed for the purpose of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were felected as their mission aries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from pursuing the plan sketched out for him, and was obliged to content himself with soch imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African association despatched Mr. Park to explore this immense continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important sacks respecting the geography of Africa than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the sources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the course of this last he has determined to be from W to E, and thus set this much disputed point for ever at rest.

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Africa, a feaport town of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V. who demolifhed the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E, Iat. 35 36 N.

Afrique, St. a finall town of France, in

Afrique, St. a imall town of France, in the department of Averion, fix miles E of Vabres.

Agades, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the fame name, tributary to the king of Tombocton. It produces excellent fenna and manna. Lon-13 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Agamenticus, a mountain of North America, in the diffried of Main. It is a noted landmark for failors, about eight miles from the fea, in lat. 43 16.

Agatha, St. a town of Naplas, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's fee, 20 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 36 B, lat 41 5 N.

Agatton, a town near the mouth of the

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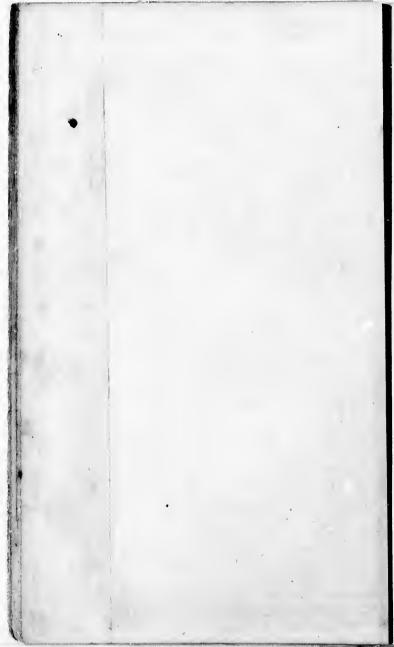
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Japlos, in the a bishop's see, Lon. 14 36 E,

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Formol S of Be Agde ment of guedoc, mile an of Lyon defend of Nari the Gar on according to the form he merce; quantition of the fundatures of Agen of the fundatures of Agen on the claim of the fundatures of the fundatures of Agen on the claim of the fundatures of Agen on the claim of the fundature of the fundat

ment of Herault and late province of Languedoc, feated on the river Herault, a mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a fmall fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N E of Nurhonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 45 19. N.

Agen, a city of France, in the late pro-vince of Guienne, the epifcopal fee of the department of Aveiron. It is feated on the Garonne, in a pleafant country. Prunes, on account of their antifcorhutic property, form here a confiderable shject of com-merce; of which the Lutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhoud is manufactured into table linen, which is fent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of camblets, ferges, and failcloth. Agen is 108 miles S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Agendat, a town of Transylvania; 10 miles N E of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 50

E, lat. 46 32 N.

Ager, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Agga, or Aggena, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, in which the Eng-

lish have a fort. Lon. 00, lat. 60 N.

ggerbuys, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name. which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N W of Frederickshall. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See Christiana.

Aghrim, a village in the county of Gal-

way, memorable for the victory, gained by king William, over James II.

low, 13 miles S W of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Agimere, or zmere, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agea;

Lun. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late county of Artoia, feven miles N of Hefdin, famous for the victory obtained by Henry

V, over the French, in 1415.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the fame name, and on the declivity of e of the mountains of Atles, where the foil is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco.

Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 56 N.
Agmondesbam. See Amersba

Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

Agde, a town of France, in the depart- it is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles & E of Caffana, and 10 N

of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Agnano, a circular lake, in the kingdom
of Naples, feven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, furrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane. Cane, Grotta del.

Agofa, a scapart town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 35 N.

. fra, the capital of a province of the fanie name, in Hindoftan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is feldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his ca-pital, and gave his name to it; fince which time It is often named Acbarabad. It was then a fmall fortified town; but it foon fprung up to an extensive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freeftone. Agra is 100 miles 8 by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 0 N.

dgreda, a town of Spain in Old Castile, eight miles S W of Taracona. Lon. 2 0

W, lat. 41 53 N.

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

Agrignan, one of the Ladrone islands which is 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146 o E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agua de Pao, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlan-Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N. tic.

'guas Bellas, a town of Portugal, in Eftramadura, with a diftrict of two parishes. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Aguila, a town of the kingdom of Fez, feated on the river of that name.

(gullar, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Estella. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 42 35 N. It is also the name of another town in Old Castile.

gurande, a finall town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Abuys, a town of Sweden, strong by fi-tuation, in the province of Gothland, with Agnadelloa, a village of the Milancfe, a good harbour, 15 miles S E of Christians famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII. stadt. Lon. 1415 E, lat. 56 15 N.

Ai, a town of Judea to the north of Jericho, taken by Johna. Lon. 3 20 E, cho, taken by Johna.

Ajaccio, or Ajozze, a fine feaport of Corfica, on the W fide of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. I.on. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Ajuzzo, a feaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silefia, feated on the Mediterranean, 30 nules N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where stood the city of issue, and where Alexander fought his fecond battle with Darius. Lon-33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Aich, a town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 F. lat. 48 30 N.

Aichfial, a town of Franconia, capital of a hishopric of the same name. It is re-markable for a curious piece of workmanfhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maffy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious flones. This place is moderately large and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. I.on. 1t 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, a fmall town of Naples in Ahruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41

40 N.

Aigle, a town of Swifferland, in the can ton of tiern, feated on the Rhone, fix miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meaneft, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

digle, a finall town of France, in the department of Orne and late province ol Normandy, 47 miles SW of Rouen. Lon.

1 0 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Aignan, St. a town of France, in the de-partment of Loire and Cher and late province of Blasois. It is in the shape of an amphitheutre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

Aigue Morte, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very ftrong, on account of its fituation among the moraffes, though at fome diflance from the fea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Aigue-Perfe, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome and late pro-

vince of Auvergne, 18 mile: N of Clermont, and 251 S of Paris. It has a foun tain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of hoiling.

The water of t'us fpring is faid to be fatal the capital of the late province of Provence,

Ailab, a town of Arabia Petrca, on the E fide of the Red fea, near the road which

the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Allifury, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghanshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets though the houses are not very contiguous; thefe lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town theres the affizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the business of the vale of Ailefbury. which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, fupply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to fuch an extent, that it is faid, 3000l. have been received at Ailefbury from London in fix weeks, for that article. This town fends two mem-hers to pacliament; and is 16 miles S E of Buckingham, and 41 N W of London.
Lon. 0 41 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Ailfi, a great infulated rock, to the S
of the ille of Arran, in Scotland. Its bafe

is two miles in circumference. It confifta of a supendous assemblage of precipitous cliss, rising in a wild feries, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the N E. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty supering a supering the supering of the supering sup funmits are the refuge of innumerable feat fowls. The depth of water at the base is from 7 to 48 fathoms. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still feen; and within 30 yards of the latter is a fpring of

fresh water.

Aime, or Arima, a fmall town in Savov. on the river Ifere. Ain, a department of France, lately the

province of Breffe.

Ainfa, a town of Spain, in Arragon, feated in a plain, on the river Ara.

Aire, a town of France, in the departcony, feated on the river Adour, on the de-

conf., teared on the river adour, on the de-clivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bour-deaux. Lon. o 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a strong town in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is feated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, hy a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Aifne, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Ver-

when it h a plain, w river Arc. lier. Lon Aix, an lake of Bot

much freq Chambert Aix, a fi between th nent, It Rochefort,

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ntre of the business of which occupies the and is one of the most nd. The inhabitants iciglibourhood, fupply with early ducklings. e to fuch an extent, have been received at

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o 42 N. ent of France, including of Soiffunnois and Ver-

city of France. It was e province of Provence,

river Arc. It is 75 miles & of Montpel-Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

ALA

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

Aix, a fmall ifland on the coast of France, between the ifle of Oleron and the contineut, It is memorable for an inglorious Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N W of Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-chapelle, a free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne chole this place for his refidence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his fword and helt, and the Four Evangelifts, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1792; it was retaken by the Austriana in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is feated in a bottom, furrounded by mountains, 22 miles N E of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Azissat, the ancient Thyatyra, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is feated on the river Hermits, 50 miles S E of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38

Alaba, or Alava, one of the three finalleft diffricts of Biscay in Spain, but pretty ser-tile in rye, harley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is

Aladelia, a province of Turkey in Afia, hetween Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, sugged, and mountainous; yet there are good pastures, and plenty of horses and camela.

Alagoa, a town in the ifle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

Alais, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Lauguedoc, ficuated on the river Gardon, near a heautiful meadow, at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inha-

when it had a parliament. It is feated in trance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltie Sea. The principal illand, which gives name to the reft, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedifit Finland, and is 75 miles N E of Stockholm. Lon-

20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.
Alatamea, a noble river of N America, called alfo St. George's River. It rifes in the Allegany mountains, and running S E through Georgia, empties itself, by feveral mouths, into the Atlantic about 60 miles S W of the river savannah.

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna Alari, a town of Italy, in Campagnedi Roma, on a hill, with a bifhop's fee; 5 miles N W of Veroli 40 miles S E of Rome. Lott. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.
Alatye, a town of Ruffla, in Afia, on

the river Suru. 40 miles E of Kafan. Alauta, a confiderable river of Turkey in Europe, which rifes in the mountains that separare Moldavia and Transylvania,

runs through Walachia, and falls into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

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

Alba-Julio, a city of Transylvania, with a bishop's fee, and a university; fituated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 o E, lat. 46 26 N.

Albania, a province of Turkey in Eu-rope, on the gulf of Venice; bounded by Livadia on the S, by Theffalia and Mace-donia on the E, and on the N by Bofnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are Christians of the Greek church, and descended from

Alhano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the fame name, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see, famous for its excellent wine. It stands 15 miles S E of Rome, and for its pleafantness is the funn-mer retirement of a great many Roman princes. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

Albano, a town of Naplea, in Basilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

Albanopolis, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, feated on the river Dring, 43 miles E of Aleslio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alban's, St. an ancient borough of Herts, on the river Coln, fo called from St. Alhisants, was lately an epifcopal fee, and has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Alanl, a cluster of islands at the en-hood. In memory of St. Alban, Offa,

king of the Metcians, creded an abbey here, calling it St. Alban's. Edward Vi-incorporated the town, which is govern-ed by å mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one that helonged to the monastery, which the inhabitants purchafed of Edward VI for 4001, and is now a parish church. The shrine of St. Alban stood in the east part; and in the pavement are to be fren fix holen, in which the supporters of it were fixed. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day. In 1703 a tomb was discovered in this church faid to be that of Humphrey duke of Gloucefter; when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preferved in a fort of pickle. Not a veffige befide this church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's. in the centre of the town flood one of the magnificent croffes, erected by Edward I, in innour of his queen Elea-nor; and a building creeked in its flead, in 1703, fill retains the name of the Crofs. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, supposed by some to be the camp of Oftorius, the Roman proprætor; hut others imagine it to have been the fite of the Saxon royal palace at Kingfbury. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town rose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, nothing of which remains except the old walls. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. St. Alban's fends two memhers to parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. o 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Albany, a fortress belonging to the Britift, on the S W of Hudson's Bay. Lon.

81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Albany, the chief town of Albany county, New York, and lately become the feat of flate government. It is fituated or the W fide of Hudson river, 160 miles N of the city of New York and 340 S of Quebec, in the lat. of 42 36 N, and long. of 73 20 W of London. At the last enumeration in 1800 it contained 860 dwelling houses and 5309 inhabitants, one tench of whom were flaves. The whites are a mixture of many nations, but a great proportion are the defeendants of the early Dutch tion are the defeendants of the early Dutch Alburg, a town of Denmark, in N Jut-fettlers. - The city stands on the side of land, with a bishop's see, seated on a ca-Fort Ocange, a fortification erceled by the nal to miles from the fea, and 30 N of Hollanders in 1623; and is nearly as an- Wiburgh. It has a confiderable trade in

cient as New York. It was incorporated by Governor Dougan in 1686, and is now under the jurifdiction of a mayor, alder-men and affiftants.—The fituation for trade is admirable, being furrounded by a fertile country and navigable waters, and has become the flaple of a very extensive domestic commerce. The population increases rapidly, having gained 1800 persons in the last ten years.—The houses are mostly constructed on the margin of the river, many of them in the old Dutch fashion, with the gable ends turned to the streets; though those lately built are in a fuperior flyle. It is well fupplied with wholesome water, conducted through pipes from a spring five miles distant.-The trade supports one bank of discount and deposit with approved reputation.—The principal public edifices are a hospital, city-hall, a jail, and fix or seven houses for religious worthip, fonce of which are handfomely confiructed.

Albarasin, a town of Spaln, in Arra-gon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. It is an ancient and strong place, its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. I 16 W, lat. the best in Arragon.

40 30 N.

Albasin, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to desend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. I.on. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Demarks, a town of France, in the department of Lower Scine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of carl. Its ferges are in high efterm. It is feated on the declivity (a hill, 35 miles N N E of Rouen, and 70 N N W of Paris. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 49 50 N.

**Albergua, an ancient from france of

Albengua, an ancient strong feaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's fee. It is furrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is feated on the Mediterranean 37 miles S W

of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.
Albifola, a finall town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and feveral country houses

of the Genocie nobility. It was hombards ed, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Albed, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gafcony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. o 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

herringa at guns, piftn Lon. 9 46
Albuquer,
madura, de wool and Alcantara.

Alby, an in Langued lt la fituate and contain of archited cipal church France. T bigenfes; a the authorit demned by 4 gates thre the beauties produces al wines, flax, ander, and ford wool of nufactured ! diers, ratter of Alby are of Mana. Touloufe, an E, lat. 44 I

ira, five mil W, lat. 37 2 town of Spai mous univer caftle. It is 15 miles E N lat. 40 26 N

fia, in Spain

Alcalu-de-A dalufia with near the riv ville. Lon. Provinces, in

they make the Holland, and I7 miles N b 44 E, lat. 5: Alcamo, a of Mazaro, Lon. 13 52

Alcantara, Spain, in Eft of the knights nificent bridg jan. It was in 1706, but It was incorporated in 1686, and is now of a mayor, alder-The fituation for ing furrounded by a wigable waters, and of a very extensive The population in-ag gained 1800 per-ars.—The houses are n the margin of the n in the old Dutch le ends turned to the e lately built are in a well supplied with iducted through pipes miles diftant .- The bank of discount and ed reputation .- The ifices are a hospital,

n of Spain, in Arra-'s fee, feated on the ng place, its wool is

fix or feven houses for ne of which are hand-

f Great Tartary, with defend it against the Tartars. It is on the to Pekin. I.on. 103

of France, in the de-Scine and late province om this town the Engel take the title of earl. - hill, 35 miles NNE NW of Paris. Lon.

cient strong feaport of ory of Genoa, with a furrounded with olive is unwholesome. It is terranean 37 miles S W 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

town belonging to the Here is a porcelain feveral country houses ility. It was bombarde ne English. Lon. 8 20

f France, in the depart-d late province of Gaf-of Bourdeaux. Lon. o

of Denmark, in N Jut-'s fee, feated on a ca-the fea, and 30 N of a confiderable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of 42 miles N by W of Seville. It gives same guns, pittols, faddles and gloves; a grest to one of the three orders of knighthood-number of eels are likewife taken here. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 30 N. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estra-madura, defended by an almost impregnabis caftle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles S W of Alcantara. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

Alby, an ancient town of France, lately

the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepifcopal fee.
It is fituated in the department of Tarn,
and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenfes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were con-demned by a council here in 1176. It has defining by a council nere in 1170. It may a gates through which you may view sil the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, faffron, snifeed, cortainder, and wood. The fine pattures afford wood of a good quality, which is ma-nufactured into knit stockings for the foldiers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarfe woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Maos. This town is 42 miles N E of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Alcala-de-Guadaira, a town of Audalufia, in Spain, feated on the river Guadaira, five miles S E of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Alcala-de-Henaren, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Custile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is feated on the river Henarer, 15 miles E N E nf Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W. lat. 40 26 N.

Alcala-de-Real, a town of Spain, in Andalssis with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

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

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

Alcantara, a fmall but firnng . wn of Spain, in Eftramadura, und the chief place

Aleastara, a town of Spain, in Andalulia.

Lon. 5 IC W, lat. 37 40 N.

Lon. 5 IC W, lat. 37 40 N.

Leaffer, a city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. It was furmerly a city of
great note, but is now fallen into decay, fo that of fifteen mosques there are only two that they make uie of. Lon. 12 35 W, lat. 35 15 N.

Alearas, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a ftrong eaftle and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is fituate near the fource of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles S & E of Madrid. Lon. 25 W, lat. 38 28 N.

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

Alcaser Leguer, a town in the kingdom of Fez, feated on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonfo, king of Portugal, in 1468; but foon after abandoned. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Alcanar-de-Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white falt here, whence the town takes its name. It is feated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the fea, and 35 S E of Lifbon. Lon. 9 O W, lat. 38 18 N.

Alemaer, a city in the United Provinces, about 4 miles from the fea, 15 from Haerlem, and 18 from Amsterdam. In 1799 it was taken by the British in their unfortu-nate expedition to Holland, who were forced foon after to abandon it.

Alconchon, a cattle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, feated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 6,58 W. lat. 38 12 N.

olcoutin, a finall town of Portugal, in Algarva, feated on the river Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 N N E of Tavira. Lon. 7 20

W, lat. 37 20 N.

Alcudia, a town in Majorca, confifting

Alcudia, a town in Majorca, confifting of about 1000 houses, between two large harbours. Lon. 30 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, a burough and scaport in Suffolk, pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. A river runs on the S W; and the harbour is tolerably of the knights of that name. It has a mag-nificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Tra-jan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the fame year. It is parliament. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and

94 N E of London. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 52 lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their leftings.

Aldborough, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N W of York, and 205 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Aldea, a town of Portugal, in Estrama-

dura, 10 miles S E of Lifbon. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 38 36 N.

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

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

Alderney, an island in the English Channel; it is eight miles in compass separated from the coast of Normandy hy a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church, in a town of the fame name. Lon. 27 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Alderette, a small town of Portugal, in

Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. is feven miles S E of Portalegre. Lost 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Alentejo, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

Alencon, a large handfome town of France in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a fort of chrystal like Bristol stones. It is feated in an open country, abounding in all forts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 20 miles N of Mans, and 97 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four forts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and fuburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It is fituated in the vast plain, which extends from the Oroutes to the Euphrates, and which towards the fouth terminates in the highest of which the castle is erected, and of falt, in some places half an inch thick; is supposed to be the castle of Berza. The houses are large and commodious, having this salt, which is sufficient to supply all terraces on their tops, and generally sky-this part of the country. Aleppo is scated

into the rooms, which from their loftines, the gilding on the window-inutters, cupboards, &c. have at first entrance a very agreeable effect. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each fide; and the middle of the fireet is laid with brick, the fmall end upwards, for the convenience of horfes. There is alfo a cleauliness observed here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being as drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbish and dust, which each inhahitant is obliged to fweep together. The mosques are numerous and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of fmall shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to fland without. The fituation of Aleppo, befides the advantage of a rich and fruitful foil, possesses also that of a stream of fresh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and especially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itself one of the most agreeable in Syra. On whatever fide it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes prefent an agrecable profpect to the eye, fatigued with the continued fameness of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar; fends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia; and communicates with the Perfian gulf and India, by Baffora, with Egypt and Mecca by Danialcus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or fpun cottons, clumfy linens fabricated in the villages, filk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarfe cloths, goats-hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdestan, the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles S E of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rifing from a few fprings, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the furface prevents this water from being of any great depth; fo that it is foon evadefert. It is built on eight hills, on the porated by the fun, when it leaves a cake

on a fmall l dretta, and I 37 20 E, lat Alefia, cal

Aleffano, a vince of Otr miles S W o

40 IO N. Aleffia, a Lon. 20 6 E Aleffio, a with a bisho 25 miles from Alet, a to ment of Aud doe. It was remarkable i of gold and

which runs of which it ver Aude, I 2 25 E, lat. Aleutean thern. Alexandret Syria, in A Mediterrane

Aleppo, from leagues. I nothing elfe which the te the houses, existence to This is the vestels anche their cables other refpect It is infested. wind, which mits, freque anchors feve ness of the this every ye during the lofe all their baneful epid fituation fee demned; for is built is fo finding no fea. On th fea. On the

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mountains, v and delicious Aleppo. Lo hout the city and take luft, which each inhafweep together. The e each of them is an in the middle, design-ore prayers. The baces are long covered ach fide of which are iall shops, just sufficient in and his goods, the to stand without. The

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India, by Baffora, with y Damafeus, and with lities are raw or fpun is fabricated in the vilunfactured in the city, s, goats-hair, the gall an, the merchandife of s and muslins. Eigheppo, is a large plain, Salt, bounded by low

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fufficient to supply all

try. Aleppo is scated

37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Alefia, called Alexia by Livy and others;
a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic

Aleffano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a bishop's fee, 15 miles S W of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 IO N.

Alefia, a town of Albania, with a bi-shop's fee, near the mouth of the Dring. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Alessio, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishops' see, seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

Alet, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an epifcopal fee, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and filver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcaffone. Lon.

2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.
Aleutean ands. See Archipelago, Nor-

Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, a town of Syria, in Afia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean fea, and the scaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now properly fpeaking nothing elfe but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous then the houses, and which entirely owes its existence to the road which it commands. This is the only road of all Syria, where vessels anchor on a folid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe: but in other respects it has many inconveniencies. lt is infested, during winter, by a peculiar wind, which rushing from the snowy summits, frequently forces fhips to diag their anchors feveral leagues. But the worst circumstance is the extreme unwholesome-ness of the sir. It may be affirmed that this every year carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the fummer, nay, ships frequently lose all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its fituation feems to be irremediably condemned; for the plain on which the town is built is fo low and flat, that the rivulets finding no declivity can never reach the fea. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N. Alexandria, a strong and considerable posed of red granite. The capital is Cor-

on a fmall brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon.

Milan, with a hishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by Buonaparte when caffle. It was taken by Juonaparte when he over-ran Italy, taken by Suwarrow, and fince taken hy the French, June 1800. It is feated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N. Alexandria, a town of Virginia, on the count hash of the river Potomac. The

fouth bank of the river Potomac. The fituation is elevated and pleafant, but the water fo bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to fend nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original fettlers laid out the fireets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 500 houses, many of which are handsome, and 4000 inhabitants. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated feat of general Washington. Alexandria is five miles from Washington, 100 miles N of Richmond. Lon. 770 W. lat. 38 30 N.

Alexandria, or Scanderia, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ, and was a league and a half long, by one-third in breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about four leagues. Lake Mareotis bathed its walls on the fouth, and the Mediterraneau on the north. It was inter-fected lengthwife by straight parallel streets. This direction left a free paffage to the northerly wind. which alone conveys coolness and falubrity into Egypt. A street of 2000 feet wide began at the gate of the fea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus. This freet, the handfomeit in the univerle, was interfected by another of the fame breadth, which formed a fquare at their junction of half a league in circumference.

At present the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inba-bitants; a firange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The present condi-tion of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos has long since been deno-listed, and a castle, called Farillon, built in its place. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing, and present us with a master piece of ancient masonry. But what most engages the attention of tra-vellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, fituated at a quarter of a league from the fouthern gate. It is com-

rinthian, with palm leaves, and not indent-ed. It is nine feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one

Algarva, a province of Portugal, 67 piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The base is a square of about 15 feet on each fide. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, refts on two layers of It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, stone bound together with lead. Nothing and excellent wine; the capital is Phoro. can equal the majetty of this monument; feen from a distance, it overtops the town, and ferves as a fignal for veffels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an aftonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary fimplicity of the pedeftal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the grand fignior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is feated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N W of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their pred 'ry expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

Alexandria, a post town of Huntingdon county, Pennfylvania; standing on the Frankstown branch of the river Juniatta, 25 miles S by W of Centre furnace, 43 W of Lewistown, and 190 of Philadelphia,

with about 200 inhabitants.

Alface, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

Alfeixerae, a town of Portugal, in Estra-madura, on the sea side. Lon. 9 10 W.

lat. 39 30 N.
Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles S S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.
Alfidena, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lop. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, with market on Tuefday; feated on a small brook, fix miles from the fea and 20 N of Boston. Lon. o 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Alfred, a post town of York county,

Maine; fituated on the Moufam river,

market on Monday; pleafantly feated on a and foot: and the dey: or vicercys of the fmall hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 provinces, have each an army under his N N W of London. Lon. v 25 W, lat. command. Their religion is Mahometan-

Algarva, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the fea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. and excellent wine; the capital is Phoro.

Algezira, a strong town of Spain, in An-

dalufia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour heing decayed. It is to miles N W of

Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Algher, or Alceri, a town of Sardinia, on the N W coaft, with a bishop's fee. Lon.

8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.
Algiers, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It ex-tends 600 miles from E to W. The air s very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; hut a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exqui-fite taste, some of which are ripe in sum-mer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are fo large, that a man can hardly grafp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemfam on the W, Titerie on the S, and Constantia to the E of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above

7000 in number; and yet the Moors, er natives of Africa, have no share in it. is caly a kind of republic under the protection of the grand fignior, and it is governed by a fovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of confequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diftinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but seeded by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the go-vernment arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being fent into each province every year to coilect it; and the prizes they take 576 miles from Washington city. In 1800, the township contained 900 inhabitants.

Alfreton, a town in Lerbyshire, with a thouland Moors in his fervice, both horse 8 N. isiu, and their language a dialect of the Algagiola, a small fortisted seaport in Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, risca. It was almost destroyed by the composed of Italian, French, and Spanish

called Lings stood by the chants. Th is tawny, an made. Algiers, a Africa, in B

kingdom of declivity of

form of an ar

bour: insom

pearing one ry fine appear reason they evening to ta are covered v sort of garden row, and aem heat of the su bour is 500 pr frem the cont where there tery of guns. 15,000 Jews, Their chief su their piracies all Christian s with them. 7 is adorned wit watered by fo thither the inl seasons. Alg erful states in could make bu a regular siege V. in 1541, los in an expedition glish burnt the by the French Spaniards mad with a formida feated with gr they sent a po-forts that defe were repelled though they m tacks with gre 1767, the Alg the other state to pay any long the Porte. Al Minorca, 380 r 2 18 E, lat 345 Alhuma, a to da. A little

accounted the

at has fince been lat. 42 30 N. of Portugal, 67 breadth: bounde fea, on the E by e N by Alentejo. nds, dates, olives, capital is Phoro. of Spain, in An-Gibraltar; but st tion, the harbour o miles N W of , lat. 36 14 N.

G

ishop's fce. Lon. lates of Barbary, mis, on the N by the S by Mount Morocco. It ez-to W. The air ic land toward the valleys are full of dry, mountainous, na have an exquia are ripe in fum-r. The stems of at a man can hards arms; and the a foot and a half o three provinces, he W, Titerie on the E of the city ks, who have the

da, are not above yet the Moora, or no share in it. it under the protec-, and it is governed ac dey, but he can ience without the distinct people, go-ws and magistrates, pose as often as they giers is an abfolute by the Turkish fol-eposed, and put to revenues of the gohe tribute paid by detachment of the ach province every the prizes they take l the taxes they lay he dey has feveral fervice, both horfe or vicercys of the

an army under his e a dialect of the likewife a jargon, rench, and spanish called Lingua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well residence of the Moorish monarcies of

Algiers, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; insomuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; hesides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are nar-row, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers what them. The country about the villas, is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers the it has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, it is said, could make but a feint defence sgainst a regular siege. The emperor Charles V. in 1541, lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were de-feated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight auccessive attacks with great spiri and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunia. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 340 N.

Alhuma, a town of Spain in Comm.

Alluma, a town of Spain, in Grana-da. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy

residence of the Moorish monarcus of Granada. In many countries may be seen excellent modern as well as ancient architecture, both entire and in ruins; but nothing to be met with any where else can convey an idea of this edifice, except the decorations of an open or the tales of the sensi. The opera or the tales of the genii. The first place you come to is the court called the communa, or common baths; an oblong square with a deep bason of clear water in the middle; two flights of water in the middle; two flights of marble steps leading down to the bottom; on each side a parterre of flowers, and a row of orange trees. The ceilings are gilt or painted, the lower part of the walls is mosaic, disposed in fantactic knots and festoons, a work so novel, so exquisitely finished, as must offeed, a transcalled a strenger the most carrently. afford a stranger the most agreeable sensations, while he treads this magic ground. Opposite the door of the communa, is another leading into the apartment of the lians, an oblong court 100 feet in length and 50 m breadth, environed with a colonnade. The gate that leads into the hall of the two sisters, exceals into the natiof the roo sisters, ex-ceeds all the rest in proportion of orna-ments, and in beauty of prospect, which it affords through a range of apart-ments, where a multitude of arches terminate in a large window open to the country. In a gleam of sunshine, the variety of the resurroumpens view. upon this enfilade are uncommonly rich.
It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles S W of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Alicant, a seaport of Spain, in Va-lencia; remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of resemany of an extraordinar; size, The castle, on a high rock, was reck-oned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likeby the Enguish in 1700. It was like-wise taken by the French and Spani-ards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 0, lat. 38 16 N.

Aligata, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles 8 E of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat, 37 11 N.

Allahabad, a city of Oude, in Hin-

doostan Proper, scated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Junua. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms: but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is 470 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24

Allegany, or Appalachian Mountains, a long range of inountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearparallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. vancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sen, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the Allegany, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the back-bone of the United States. Beyond this is the long oridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36 is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spyrs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here aid there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine ara-ble and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the moun-tains will admit of cultivation almost to their teps.

Allchurch, a village of Worcestershire. It has an alms-house founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Wor-cester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Bromsgrove.

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

Allendorf, a small town in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Allentown, a town in Monmouth coun-Attentown, a town in Monitouth country, New Jersey, 10 miles S E of Trenton, 22 S by W of Monmouth court house, and 40 N E of Philadelphia.—And a village, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles S W of Bethlehem, 18 of Easton in the same direction, and 56 N of Philadelphia. Post offices are established at both these small towns.

Aller, a river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

Alleria, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Allier, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois.

Alloa, a commercial town, on the Frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and five miles E of Stirling. It consists of one spaci-ous street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

Lon. 3 45 W., 1at. 30 10 N.

Almacarron, a seaport of Spain, in
the province of Murcia, at the mouth
of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterrancan, 20 miles S W of Carthagena.
Lon. 0 56 V, lat. 37 28 N.

Almanza, a town of New Castle, re-

markable for the defeat of the allies, Allegany, a river of North America, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, which rises in the Allegany Mountains in let. 42. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, being then called Ohio. Portuguese horse at the first charge. by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the

It is 50 miles 56 W, lat. 38 Almeda, a t madura, seate Lisbon. Lor Almedia, a province of T tines of Leon dad Rodrigo Almeida, n in the provin Coa. Lon. 8

Almendoala Estramadura. tugal. Lon. Almeria, s see, seated miles S E of lat. 36 51 N.

Almisea, & the mouth of famous for its E of Spalatre Almondbury riding of Yor of Huddersfie Almondsbur

shire, eight r Almunecar, kingdom of Mediterranes defended by SSE of Alls 36 30 N.

Alnwick, t

thumberland and is a populations which remain that it was f Gothic castle Northumberl ly repaired miles N of wick, and 3 Lon. 1 30 W Alost, a to river Dender

Brussels and lat, 50 58 N. Alpnach, a Underwalder nach, an arr Cantons, wir Alpe, the of Worcesterhouse founded lckneld street bishop of Woralace here; and ts of which are contains many

Canary islands, iosa, and to the ere are several harbour.

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20 miles higher h, and five miles sists of one spaci-ed, and shaded rees. Here is a convenience of f the north, and he coal vessels in It has a glass-er manufactures. 10 N.

port of Spain, in cia, at the mouth near the Mediter-V of Carthagena. 28 N.

New Castile, reat of the allies, aniards, in 1707, glish were killed abandoned by the the first charge.

It is 50 miles S W of Valencia. Lon. 0 Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, be-

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

Almendoalaio, a town of Spain,

Atmenticataio, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 38 36 N.
Admeria, a scaport of Spain, in the prevince of Granada, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 4 N

see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 on the side of Picdmont, in the winter miles S E of Granada. Lon. 20 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Admiesa, a small hut strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles to Spalatro. Lon. 17 45-E, lat. 44 N.

Admondhyry, a village in the West Processe.

Almondbury, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, two miles S S E

of Huddersfield.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N of Bristol.

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

Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, with a market on Satur-day. It is seated on the river Aine, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-house. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show

Alphach, a town of Swisserland, in Underwalden, scated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four
Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the

56 W, lat. 38 54 N.

**Mineda, a town of Portugal, in Estrahadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite to fixe of Leon. 9.4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

**Almedia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the conhines of Leon, 17 miles N W of Civadad Rodrigo Lon. 6 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.

**Almedia, a forstilial cons. of Leon.

They are composed of stupendous rocky

They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few to 12000 feet high. There are few in passes over them, and those of difficult access. Swisserland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter

Provence.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscocs, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines

and fruits.

Alreyford, a town in Hampshire, with, a market on Thursday. It has about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linsevs. It is 18 miles E N E of Southampton, and 57 W S W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Swisserland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorrain, and on the N by

which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

**Alonetry* of the Monder, in the mid-way between Brussels and Gheat. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

**Alonetry* of the Monder, in the mid-way between Brussels and Gheat. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

**Alonetry* of the Monder, in the mid-way between Brussels and Cheat. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N. pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the. German, it having been part of the

Cantons, with which it unites near Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, Stantzstadt

Alge, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marpurg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

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

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

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW of Basig-niano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

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

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

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

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipsic. Lon. 12 28 E. lat. 50 59 N.

Altenburg, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissemburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

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

Altenburg, or Oldenburg, an ancient town of Germany in Holstein.

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

Altezes, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles S W of Mentz. . Lon. 812E, lat. 49 40 N.

. 4.

Altkirch, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles S S W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

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

Alton, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wey, with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous freeschool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles E N E of Southampton, and 48 W S W of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N

Altorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic gar-den. It is 10 miles S E of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N. Altorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles N E of Con-

stance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E. lat. 47 50 N.

Altorf, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles S E of Lucern. Lon. 8.25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

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

Alva-de-tormes, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tornies, 12 miles S E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.

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

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

Amadam, or Hamadam, a town of Persis 200 wiles N E of Boads!

sia, 200 miles N E of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, helonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S E of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat 36 5.

Amak, an island in the Baltic, near Amak, an island in the Battle, near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E.

Friesland, to signed by Chi ing her with butter. From these colonist present inhabi ed: but as the and enjoy peo es, in which casionally in 1 men wear bro jackets, fullsame colour, tied round the chiefly dressed petticoats, wi island is laid of tures; and stil nal design, su milk, butter, a

Amal, a tow vince of Gothla on lake Wenne sal. It carries ber, deals, and 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an a rior Principalit hishop's see. to have invent pass, about the century, was a western coast of lat. 40 28 N.

Amand, St. department of of Bourbonnois Cher. 20 miles 30 E, lat. 46 45 Amand, St. a

department of t French Flander seven miles N lately a celebrat plundered. W Austrians inva was taken by the their retreat. L Amantea, a se in Calabria Cite

Eufemia, 20 n Lon. 16 10 E, l Amapalla, a in Guatimala, se same name, 220 la. Lon. 86 40 nce in the de-Rhine, on the of Strasburg.

eland, in the n miles N W 45 W, lat. 54

pshire, seated market on Sarch, a famous acture of plain bed druggets, and round the nops. It is 18 apton, and 48 n. 0 56 W, lat.

any, in the ter-with a famous I a physic garf Nuremburg.

rmany, in the N.E of Con-e house of Au-7 50 N. erland, capital ated near the

on the lake of Lucern. Lon.

Cheshire, with 10 miles E of W of London. iderable town atrong castle, 2 miles S E of , lat. 41 0 N. loucestershire.

the Severn, is have been dug y E of Bristol. n in Valencia, miles S of Va-39 6 N. a town of Per-

Bagdad. Lon. wn of Asia, in the Turks; ain, 40 miles 5 E, lat 36 5.

e Baltie, near it is separated miles long and y peopled by olony from E

Friesland, to whom the island was consigned by Christian 11, at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supply-ing her with vegetables, cheese, and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they ap-pear a distinct race. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee, and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pas-tures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. Amal, a town of Sweden, in the pro-

vince of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles S W of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat.

Amalfi, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is seated in a charming country, on the

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

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

Amantea, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles S W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

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

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

Amazon, or Orellana, a great river of S America, which has its source in Pe-ru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and running E falls into the Atlantic Ocean running E rails by to the Atlantic Ocean by 84 channels, which in the rainy sea-son overflow their banks, and fertilize the country. Its course is between 4 and 5000 miles, including all its wind-ings. Its mouth is 150 miles broad; and it receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth,

Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep.

Amazonia, a country in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, or the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Brasil, on the S by La Plata, and on the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 960 broad. It was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana. who sailed down the river Amazon. na, who sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13 the name of Amazon to the river. But miles S W of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, this was probably a fiction, for M. Conlat. 40 28 N. It is generally a flat region, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and mo-rasses. The soil is very rich and ferrasses. The soil is very rich and ter-tile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers snd lakes are infested by alligators and water-ser-pents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, the marks of whose dignity are a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth or claws hung round his neck, and a wooden sword which he carries in his hand. The Spaniards have made many vain attempts to settle this country. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the

Amberg, a handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Pelatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong carde, and is

Portuguese, indeed have some settle-

seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of of their parents, and if they prove bar-Nuremburg. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 20 N. ren, the marriage is void. They are

Ambert, a town of France in the de-partment of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, serted in a bean-tiful valley, on the river Orc. It was remarkable, before the French revolution, for the great number of paper manufacturers in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse laces, camlets, &c. It is 21 miles E of Issoire, and 300 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

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

Ambleteuse, a scaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, eight miles N of Boulogne, defended by a battery of

cannon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat 50 49 N.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Massec. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; and here in 1506, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47. 25 N.

Amboy, sometimes called Perth Amboy, the capital of East Jersey, in Middlesex county. This town is finely situated for a scaport, lying open to Sandyhook, and approachable from the sea with any wind that blows. Some efforts have been made to introduce commerce. but with small success, the exports having hardly ever exceeded 60,000 dollars per annum. The inhabitants are about 600.—It lies in the lat. of 40 35 N. and Long. of 75 W. 35 miles from New York, and 70 from Philadelphia.

Amboyna, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured them with the most savage cruelty. The natives wear large seem to have the same original; for whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins,

ren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman catholics among them. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

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

Ambrym, one of the new Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Amedabad, a large and populous city of Indostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the guif of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

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

Amelia, an episcopal city of Italy, in the state of the church, in the duchy of Spoletto, 20 miles S W of Spoletto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 41 33 N.

America, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of the country seated under the line. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1401. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ, in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a grest number of trees and plants, that grew no where else, before they were trans-planted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, ME

is void. They are stans; but there are holics among them. 40 S. wn in Wiltshire, with

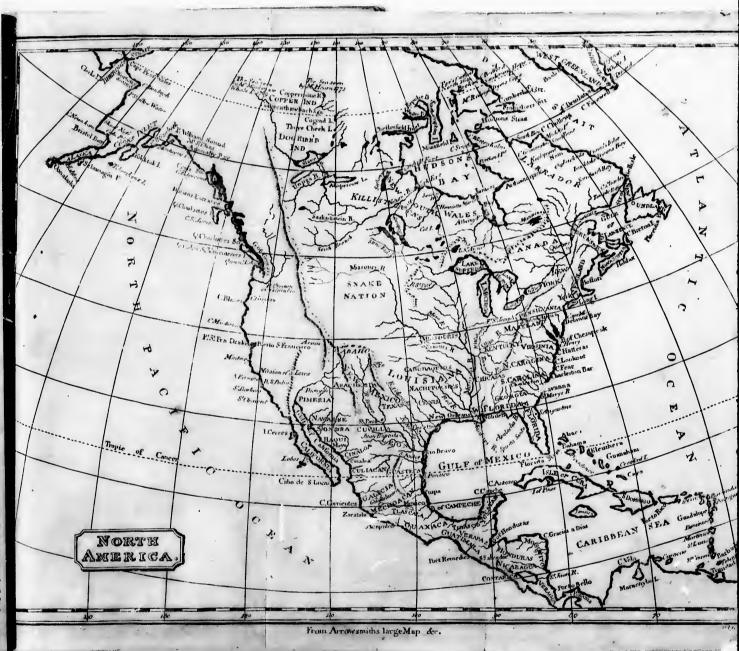
wh in Witshire, with y, and three fairs six abury, and 78 W of 40 W, lat. 51 11 N. the new Hebrides, in san. Lon. 168 12 E,

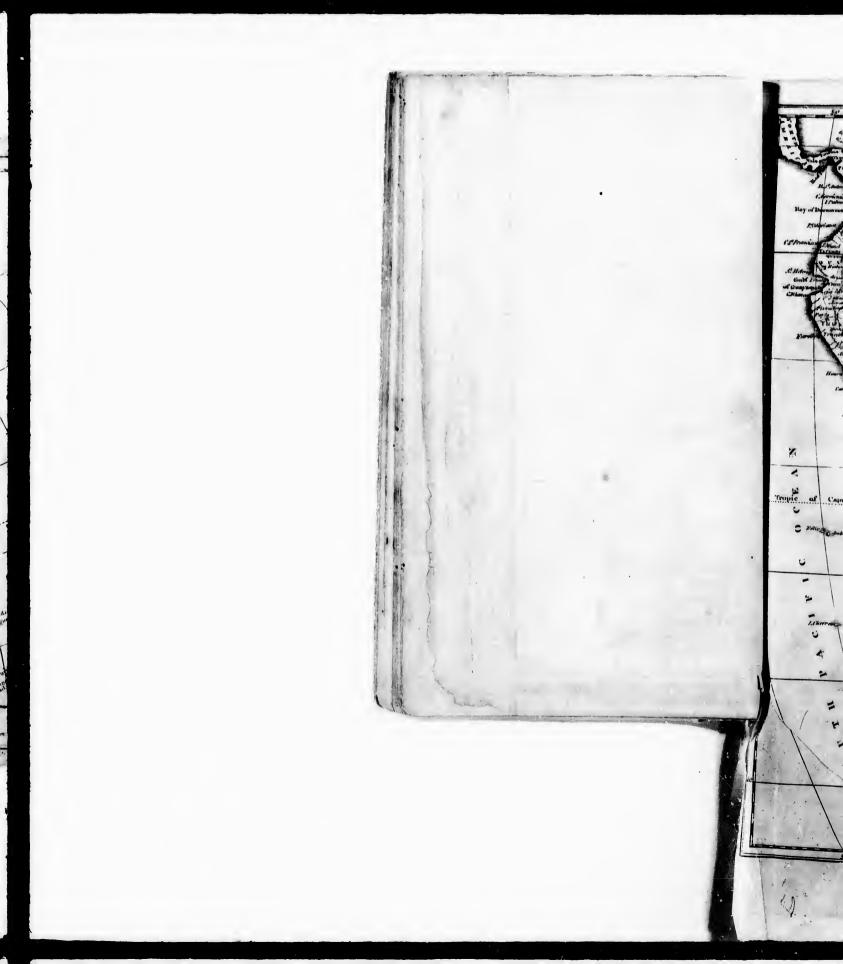
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tyof Hindoostan in the capital of the soubah, which now is better lowlatabad. This city to fee the emperor Author is conquest of the Carnatic. It is 181 from Bombay. Lon. N.

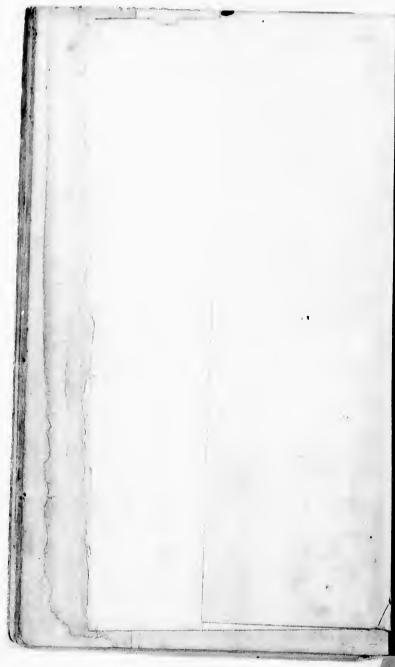
scopal city of Italy, in nurch, in the duchy of es S W of Spoletto, ie. Lon. 12 30 E, lat

of the four parts of the uch the largest. It is sides by the ocean, as a latest discoveries; it apposed to join to the of Asia. It took its ricus Vespucius, a Floaid to have discovered country seated under nerica was first discovered. It is called the New at propriety; for not at the birds and beasts respects from those it has likewise a great and plants, that grew nefore they were transplaces. All the men, maux, near Greenland, the same original; for very particular, from fagellan, in the S, ten the N. Their skins,









unless daubed with grease or oil, sre | of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N. on beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there specin America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here, was the thirst of gold and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in greatest pienty. This immense continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and the largest rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoka, Missis-sippi, Illinois, Misaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beside the Indians who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess most of the territory that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. The United States possess, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the coun-try to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W. The countries possessed by Great Britain, are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N America, Spain possesses East and West Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portuguese have Brasil: the French Cavenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

Americat, the Portuguese have Brasil: in Siheria; it rouse E through Chinese in Sileria; it rouse E through Chinese Chinese American is in Sileria; it rouse E through Chinese in Sileria; it rouse E through Chinese Chinese. The English land a factory

country on the river Embs, 12 miles E the impositions of the inhabitants.

Amersham, or Agmondesham, a bo-rough of Bucks, consisting of about 200 houses, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles S E of Buckingham, and 29 N W of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Amheret, a post town of Hillsho-Ameret, a post town of Hillsocrough county, New Hampshire. It lies on the Souhegan R. 18 miles E of Petershorough, 19 W of Londonderry, and about 6 W by S of Portsmouth, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Amid, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N. Amien, a principal city of Mesopota-min, called Ammas by Ptolemy, it is situated on a high mountain, on the borders of Assyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius.

Amiens, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late pro-vince of Picardy. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was ta-ken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles S E of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

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

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbee Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles Wof Bokhara. Lon. 6430 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipela-go, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best parts belong to a monastery; and the greatest inconvenience of this is-land is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amour, a river of Asia, whose source

Amersfort, a town of the Nether-lands, in Utrecht, seated in a fertite here, but abandoned it on account of

Amphipolis, a town of Turkey in Eu- werp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N pe, anciently the capital of Macedo- by E of Paris, and 560 N W of Vienna. rope, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles N E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

Amplepuis, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celcbrated for its wines, and is 16 miles

Ampthill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 N W of London. Lon. 0 30

W, lat. 52 6 N. Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, scated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Amras, a very strong eastle in Germany, seated in the Tirol, two miles S E of Inspruck. It is remarkable

for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N. Amsterdam, a large, rich, and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge

which joins the rampart is built over the river amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of Architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a har at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles. driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795, its trade has greatly diminished, and its merchants have been impoverished by the repeated exacLon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

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

Anadir, a considerable river of Siberia in Asia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

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

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

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

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

Ancaster, a small town in Lincoln-shire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

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

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

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

Ancona, a province in the ecclesiasti-

al State.

Ancona, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the har-bour safe: it is erected on the ruins of tions of their rapacious conquerors. It the ancient mole, raised by the empe-is seated at the confluence of the rivers ror Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in Austel and Wye, 65 miles N of Ant-length, 160 in breadth, and about 60 175 E by N of London, 240 N Paris, and 560 N W of Vienna, 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

ell, a village near Ware, in rdshire, famous for giving rise New River, which supplies Lon-th water.

ir, a considerable river of Sibe-Asia, that falls into the Eastern

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100 in breadth, and about 60

in depth from the surface of the sea. The triumphal arch of Trajan, remains almost entire, with its inscription. The streets are narrow and uneven, the cathedral is a low and dark structure; and though the front is covered with marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Ancona was taken by the French in 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on

The inhabitants are the most savage in the whole world. They go quite naked, the women wearing a fringe round their middle. The men are crafty and revengefid; and frequently exress their aversion to strangers in a oud and threatening tone of voice Sometimes they appear docile and quiet with the most hostile intent.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyre-

in the department of the Lower Fyre-necs and late territory of Basques, fa-mous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, oppo-site Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles S W of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved cause-way into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on miles S E of Rouen, and 60 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Andernach, an ancient city of Germa-

ny, in the electorate of Cologne, sected on the Rhine, 10 miles N W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 53 29 N.

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

Peru, to the Straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is clevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and any rise, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver run, through its whole length; and it is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Judental Islands, on the E sive of the mountain of Cotopaxi, it approached that its summit was elevated. 6252 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains, there are said to be 16 volcanos.

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

Andorer, a town in Essex county, Massachuretts, about 20 miles N of Boston—And a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles S by E of Newton, famous for its iron works.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christianstadt: where there is the greatest

vinces, at the E end of the isle of Bom-mel Waert.

Andes, or Cordilleras, a chain of mountains in South America, which running from the most northern part of alum work in the kingdom.

Andrew, St. a fort of the United Promel Waert.

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

Andrew's, St. a city in Fifeshire, with an university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a roval borough by David I. in the into a royat borough by David I. in the year 1140 and their privileges after-

wards confirmed. The charter of Mal- | figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. colm 11. is preserved in the tolbooth; and appears written on a bit of parch ment, but the contents equally valid with what would at this time require whole skins. Here also are kept the silver keys of the city; which, for form's sake, are delivered to the king, if he should visit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of submission. In this place, likewise, is to be seen the monstrous axe which, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotswood and other distinguished loyalists. St. Andrew's is now greatly reduced in the number of its inhabitants; at present scarcely exceeding 2000. It is impossible to ascertain the sum when it was the seat of the primate: all that can be known is, that during the period of its splender, there were tween 60 and 70 bakers; but now 9 or 10 are sufficient for the place. It is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets. On entering the west port, a well-built street, straight, and of a vast length and breadth, appears, but so grass-grown, and presenting such a dreary solitude, that it forms the perfect idea of having been laid waste by the pestilence. The univerwaste by the pestilence. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's sec, four miles S of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N. Andros, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The princi-pal riches of this island consist in silks,

25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Anduxar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquiver, defended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N. Angelo, St. a small but strong town of Naples, in Copitanata, five miles N of Manfredonie, and two from the sea. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Angelos, a populous and trading town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S E of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

Angers, an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and the late province of Anjou. It is seated no ar the confluence of the Sarte and Leit, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western extending into the plain, and the eastern which rises on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs present a pleasing view of numerous country houses, upwards of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the ex-quisite neatness of the wainscot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surrounded by three steeples (of which the centre one has no support but the bases of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. Before the late dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles lettres, established in 1685. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The produce of the slate quar-ries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an import-ant article of commerce: this slate is in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable of the suburbs. and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and able only for its advantageous situation

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m a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 S W of Paris. Lon. 035 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Anglesey, an island and the most western county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Melong and narrow strait called the Melong and narrow of the island which recalling to the mind its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods, where no scul ever entered but the priest, who at noon, and at midnight, with paleness on his brow, and tremor in his step, went thither to celebrate the horrible mysteries in honour of that terrific deity, whose aspect he yet dreaded more than death to behold. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be druidi-cal remains, are still to be seen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cat-ile. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the NW part of the island is a quarry of green marble, in-termixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

Angol, a town of South America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W, lat. 37 36 S.

72 59 W, lat, 37 36 S.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, wives as they think fit. The country Its length and breadth are nearly cqual, is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several set-tilements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and Dutch traffic with the natives, and North and South Esk, over both of purchase a great number of slaves.

Angoulecme, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It stands on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limosin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge.

antiquity. The castle has a triple in-closure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particular-ly camlets. It is 212 miles S E of Con-stantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Angra, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38

Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Piguerol. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Anguilla, or Snake Island, a long and narrow island, so called from its winding somewhat in the manuer of a snake. it is woody, but perfectly level; and is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 60 miles N W of St Christopher's. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Anguillaba, a small town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N W of Rome.

Angusshire, a county of Scotland (sometimes called Forfar, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Pertishire. which there is a bridge.

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

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

Anian, a barren sandy desert on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50 E lon. and between the equator and 10 N lat.

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

Anjou, a late province of Irance, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poiton, and on the E by Touraine. It is now comon the E by Touraine. It is now comprehended, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, under the departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine and Sarte.

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

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

Annamooka, one of the friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. The island is well cultivated in many Places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extensive, and often inclosed with neat fences of rccd. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitutions of the natives, who are a friend ly people, and much addicted to steal

It is situate about 187 E lon. and

ing. It

division of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, about 60 miles S from Edinburgh. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

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

Annaudale, a district of Dumfries-shire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Aman.

Annano, a strong fort in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles

S of Casal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Amapolis, the capital of Maryland, in North America, situate at the month of the Severn river, 30 miles S of Baltimore. The houses, about 260 and inhabitants 2000 in number, are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the stadthouse stands, and thence diverging into every direction. The principal part of the this plan. The stadthouse is the no-blest building of the kind in America, possesses great wealth though but little commerce. Lon. 77 20 W, lat 39

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

Annecy, a town of Savoy, in the dutchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about ten miles long, and four broad. It is 70 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53

Annobona, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinca, so called, because it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annan, the capital of Annandale, a Annonay, a town of France in the de-

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Anti Island in leng having or suc are obl in eist wholes islands canes. chief r

umfriesshire, seated on n, about 60 miles S from on. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N. ver of Scotland, which Moffat Hills, and flowherly direction, through npties itself into Solway

a district of Dumfries. and, so called from the The mountains in the of this district, some-Mollat Hills, are the S of Scotland. From the Tweed, the Clyde,

ong fort in the dutchy of on the Tenaro, 12 milea on. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N. he capital of Maryland, rica, situate at the mouth river, 30 miles S of Balhouses, about 260 and 00 in number, are gene-id elegant. The design planned the city was to ts, like radii, beginning, where the stadthouse ence diverging into every is principal part of the arranged agreeable to of the kind in America, t wealth though but lit-Lon. 77 20 W, lat 39

fortified town of Novs merica. It stands on the pay of Fundy, and has one harbours in the world.

lat. 44 52 N. own of Savoy, in the vois, scated on the river lake of its own name, s long, and four broad. of Geneva, and 22 NE Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53

island of Africa, on the a, so called, because it on New-year's-day. It is ith cattle and fruit, and healthful than in other same coast. It abounds s, cocoas, oranges, lem-nd several other fruits; ts, sheep, and chickens, extremely cheap. Lon. 0 S.

wn of France in the de-

partment of Ardeche and late province in ually makes 16,000 hogsheads. The of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the conjugate of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufac-tory for paper. It is seated on the con-fluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S W of Vienne. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 15 N.

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

Anspach, a town and castle of Ger-many, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The king of Prussia found means to prevail upon the present prince to resign his dominions in his favour in consideration et a stated revenue; he has since married an English lady and settled in England. The palace at Auspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of

the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S W of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N. Anstruther, a borough on the S E coast of Fifeshire, 25 mides N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W. lat. 56 15 N.

Antequiera, a town of Spain, in Gra-nada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is scated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W. lat. 37 1 N.

Antequiera, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxa-qua, 75 miles S E of Guaxaqua.

Antibes, a seaport of France, in the late province of Province, now in the department of Van, with a strong esstle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; anditis seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E. lat. 43 35 N.

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

Antigua, one of the English Leward Islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurriislands, and it is more subject to hurri-canes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is augar, of which it an-the idea of a magnificent theatre, illu-

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See Indies, West

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

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

Antioch, now Anthakia, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow miry streets, exhibit every appearance of mistry; the magnificent ruins which remain are sad memorials of its former grandeur. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 SW of Alep-po. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N. Antiochetta, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, op-

posite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and bout 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a wast variety of figures, of white transparent chrystal-line substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he) and the whole place completely illumi-nated, never could the eye be present-ed with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty ceil-

miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E. lat. 42 19 N.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department to I sere and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

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

Autrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E

by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parish-

Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neah. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad. Most of the houses are of free stone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before, and gardens behind. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contained an assem-blage of paintings by the greatest mas-ters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. But of these it has probably been plundered by the French, who in their progress into Holland took this city. The stadthouse and the exchange are magnifi-cent structures: the latter is the first building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchanges of London and Amsterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. Antwerp to-wards the end of the 15th century was was one of the most celebrated towns in the world. The Scheld, on which it stands,

minated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antivari, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's sec, 10 when the United Provinces formed thenselves into a free state, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheld, which ruined the trade of the Scheld, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to Amsterdam. Among the cloisters, the most remarkable are, the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheld, the apartments of which are truly royal. As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreast, being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been since taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice ta-ken by the French, since the beginning es; and before the Irish Union, sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

Antrim, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the Nend of the lake Loughlis is a noor place, 13 miles W and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E,

Anzerma, a town and province of Popayan, in South America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

Aornus. See Bijore.

Aousta, a town of Piedmont, capital of a dutchy of the same name, and a bi-shop's see. It is remarkable for seveshop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Aousta, a dutchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, fertile in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

Apamea, or Afamea, a town of Syris, on the river Assi, 35 miles S of Anti-och. Lon. 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

Apanomia, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E. lat. 36

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 16 46 S. Apenrade, a town of Denmark, in

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at low water, and rising t flood, ships of the greatne up to the keys; but tited Provinces formed o a free state, they got which ruined the trade and transferred it to Ammong the cloisters, the ble are, the noble and St. Michael, on the banks the apartments of which As to the fortifications of environed with a fine wall, rows of trees on each walks between, broad wo coaches to go abreast, ended by a very strong, eitadel, in form of a pen-l by the duke of Alva, in ommands the town and country. Antwerp was prince of Parma in 1585,

ench, since the beginning it war, (1800.) It is 22 ussels, 22 N E of Ghent, msterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, town and province of Poth America, where there cold. The town is seated Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat.

nd memorable siege. It taken by the French in

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the same name, and a bit is remarkable for seves of the Romans. It is foot of the Alps, on the 50 miles NW of Turin. at. 45 48 N.

tchy of Piedmont. It is iles in length, fertile in all sorts of fruits.

Afamea, a town of Syria, ssi, 35 miles S of Anti-56 E, lat. 34 32 N. a town of the island of the sea of Candia. It has rbour in the shape of a ch is so deep, that there e. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36

the New Hebrides, near he S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16 46 S.

town of Denmark, in

Sleawick, with a citadel, seated at the were killed. It is scated on the Posbottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 cara, 52 miles N E of Rome. Lon. 13 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 938 E, lat. 39 E, lat. 42 20 N. 55 6 N.

AQU

Aphiom Karahissart, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35

Appalachian. See Allegany.
Appalachikola, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouchee and Flint, which rise in the

tanouence and rint, which rise in the Allegany mountains; and running S unite and fall into the gulf of Mexico.

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

Appenzel, a town of Swisserland, ca-pital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior are Roman catholics; the six exterior, are protes-tants. It is 40 miles E of Zuric. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Appleby, the county town of Westmoreland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. The church stands at the nouses. The church at the up-lower end of the town, and at the up-per part is the eastle and town house. It is scated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles SE of Penrith, and 266 N N W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N. Apt, an ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the

Rhone and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and its scatted on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 S E of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

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

Apurima, or Aporamia, a very rapid river of South America in Peru.
Aqua-Negra, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Aguila, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened hera in 1700, by which 24000 persons Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Ben-

39 E., lat. 42 20 N.

Aquilcia, formerly a trading town of
Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is seated
near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles N E
of Venice Lon. 13 8 E., lat. 460 N.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di
Lavora. It is a bishop's see, but was
ruined by the emperor Conrade, and
now consists of about 35 houses. It was
the bishubace of the Penna satisise. the birthplace of the Roman satirist, Juvenal, and is 30 miles N W of Capua.

Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Arabia, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbe-kar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Ara-Felix is so called, on account of its fertility with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balin of Gilatter they export prodigious quantities.

The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon afthis country, and his followers, soon atter his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60 E lon. and 12 and 33 N late extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth.

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

Aral, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62 of E lon, and between 42 and 47 11 lat.

Arande-de-Douero, a handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W

Ararat, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Noah's ark rested.

Arassi, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S W of Albenguay. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Arava, a fortress of Upper Hungary situated on a river of the same name 7 miles N W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E. lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, or Aarau, in Swisserland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is scated. It is 27 miles W of Zuric, Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 E.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili in South America, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms. Lou. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

Araxes, or Aras, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and runs S E across Armenia, falls into the Kur.

Arle, an episcopal town of the republie of Venice, in an island of the same | The first contains 5; the second 8;

name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

Arbela, a town of Asia, in Curdistan. where Alexander fought the last battle

with Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mousul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of island formed by the two branches of the Asr. It is 10 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 75 E. lat. 47 0 N.

Arbois, a populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Courte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles S W of Besaucon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Arbon, an ancient town of Swisserland, on the S side of the lake Constance, in Thurgan. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles S E of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Arbroath. See Aberbrothwick.

Arburg, or Aarburg, a town of Swisserland, in Argan, scated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

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

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

Archangel, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only scaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793; but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Petersburgh. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

Archipelago, a considerable part of the Mcditerranean Sea, having Roma-nia on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedoma, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

Archipelago, Northern, four principal groupes of islands, between Kamtschatka and the W coast of America.

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vn of Asia, in Curdistan, der fought the last battle It is about 60 miles S E on. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N. wn of Swisserland, in the n, on a kind of island two branches of the Aar. N W of Bern. I.on. 75

pulous town of France, partment of Jura, lately of Franche-Comte, fahite wines. It is 22 miles icon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat.

ncient town of Swisser-S side of the lake Con-ergau. The majority of s are protestants. It is of Constance. Lon. 9 30

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same name, and in the elvedere, 22 miles N of n. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N. illage of France, three aris, remarkable for an ich is thought to equal the ancient Romans. It 624, by Mary de Medicis: listributed into different

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a considerable part of nean Sea, baving Romanean Sea, having Roma-Natolia on the E, Mace-, and the Morea on the e of Candia on the S. at rope, and partly in Asia, principal islands.

Northern, four principal plands, between Kamt-e W coast of America. ains 5; the second 8;

vince of Champagne, scated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Arco, a town and castle in the Tren-

tin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, 15 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

river Sarca, 15 miles S W of Trent.
Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

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

Arcas, a city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan.
It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and
217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79
0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Arcasburg, a citycopal see and seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Rica.

0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Ardebil, one of the most famous and ancient towns in Persia, the residence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shick Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. Ardenburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N E of Bruges. Lon. 330 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Ardennes, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from the famous forest of that

Ardennes, a famous forest lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Casar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and

Ardrah, a small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither are very heentloos, and have neither temple nor any place for religious wor-ship. However they are very courage-ous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholepartment of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen. In the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholeme to Europeans; yet the natives we to a great age; but the small pox his country is fertile in Indian corn, alm wine, plants, and fruits, which stall the year; and they make a great all of salt. It has a town of the same came. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardress, a town of France, now in the Ardress, a town of France, now in the Seine, five miles N W.

F arms. It is a very beautiful place, F. some to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plents, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon, 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

the third 16; and the fourth, 16; in department of the Straits of Calais, all 45.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a small town of France, in the department of Aube and late prolate. So 50 N.

Arebo, or Arebon, a town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once, a factory here, as the Dutch have still.

Arekea, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquam.

ed in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

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

tends across the country, about nine miles in length.

Arenwalde, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin.

Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of S.

America in Peru, seated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volceno.

Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Arezzo, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is scated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Argan, or Aargan, a province of

Argau, or Aargau, a province of Swisserland in the canton of Bern.

Argences, a town of France, seated on the river Meauce, now in the de-partment of Calvados lately in the pro-

with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Argentiera, a harren island of the Ar-chipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

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

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the by Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles S W of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.
Argos, a scaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth.
Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argostol, a scaport of the isle of Ce phalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

Arguin, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles S E of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 36.

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

dryleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverness-shire, on the E by the counties of Porth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county allords a very wild prospeet of hills, rocks and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fit-ted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture

Arhusen, a seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's acc. It is seated on the Baltie Sea, at the 27 N.

Ariano, a town of Naplea, in Prinipato Ulteriore, with a bishop's sec 15 miles E of Benevento, and

of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

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

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

Aripo, a town on the west coast of Ceylon, at the month of the river Sa-runda. To the east of it is a pearl fishe-

ry. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

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

Arles, an ancient city of France, the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Before the French Revolution it was an archiepiscopal sec. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiqui-ties, of which the amphitheatre and oblelisk are the most remarkable; and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles S E of Nismes. Lon. 443 E. lat. 43 41 N.

Arleshem, a handsome town of Swisserland in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Aus-

trian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

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

Armagh, a city of Ireland, once a con-Armagn, actty of freiand, once a considerable town, now a small village; but it gives name to a county, and is the sec of an archhishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles S E of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54

mouth of the Guida, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S enne, in France, 55 miles in length of Wiberg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N. and 40 in breadth. This province

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town of Italy, in the Ferra-rauch of the river Po, 22 of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, caport of Peru, 550 miles Here the treasure brought is shipped; and there are

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, a late province of Gui-rance, 55 miles in length breadth. This province

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with Gascony, is now included in the department of Gers.

department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians and part to the Turks.

The inhabitants are much establed to The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

grapes.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles N W of Lisle. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Armiers, a town of France, in the department of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons.

Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

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

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

Arna, a scaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

Arnay-le-Duc, a town of France, in

the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is scated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles N W of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Amelerg, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werbern, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

Arnedo, a scaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

Artheim, a town of the United Pro-vinces, capital of Guelderland. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2

Arno, a river in Tuscany. It has its source in the Appennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterransan a little below the lat-

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

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

Arona, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles S E of Portalegra. Lon. 70 W, lat. 39 3 N.

*Arod, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow. It is included in the govern-ment of Kiof. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51

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

Arqua, a town of Italy in the Paduan, Arqua, a town of Italy in the radium, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.
Arque, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department

of Lover Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Arragon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia. cia and Catalonia. The air is pure and cia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital, and the Ehro the largest river

salt. Saragossa is the capital, and the Ebro the largest river.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coast, the far greater part of the country being uninhabited by reason of the vast and barren mountains. It allounds with cattle, roats, black game, and with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the atreams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The cliwith nsit, especially salmon. The chimate is very severe, but salubrious, and many invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and

great variety of beautiful pebbles. | sends two members to parliament, and On the coast are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottish heroes, now degraded into a shelter for amugglers. Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest dis

Arras, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was lately an episcopal see, and is divided into two parts, the town and the city. It is sented on the river Scarp, 12 miles S W of Douay, and 22 N W of Cambray. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 17

Arriege, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix.

Arroe, a small island of Denmark in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat.

Arrojo-de-St.-Servan, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S of Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Arta, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is scated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles N N W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28

Artois, a late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

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

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a entaract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious

impending rock. See Arpenas.

Arun, a river of Sussex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is governed by a mayor,

ia eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 S S W of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a castle and village of Swisserland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzilla, an ancient scaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles S S W of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, a river of Russian Lapland,

into a hay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72 N. lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crows were frozen to death.

Asaph, St. a city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. the Civyd, and over both is a bridge.

It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 N W of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, a barren, uninhabited, island, in the Atlantic, 600 miles N W of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 N

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of

Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Ascoli, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bi-shop's see. It is scated on a moun-tain, at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles N E of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli-di-Satriano, an episcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Aseer, or Aseergur, a strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles N E of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Utoxeter, and 139 N N W of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 \$

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four sta ry towns. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copASH

nembers to parliament, and es E of Chichester, and 68 ondon. Lon. 0 29 W, lat.

a castle and village of 1, on the river Aar, over a covered bridge.
In ancient scaport of Africa, tom of Fez, once in posses.
The portuguese, who abandons 50 miles S S W of Tan-63 W, lat. 35 30 N.
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a city of Flintshire, on way, where it unites with and over both is a bridge.
It is 24 miles W of Chespon W W of London. Lon. 53 12 N.

a barren, uninhabited.

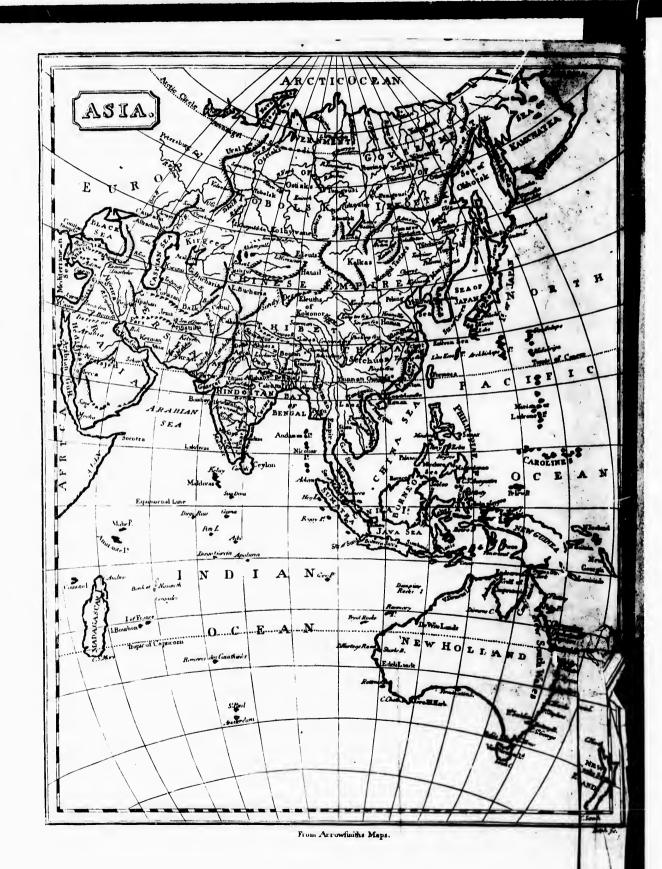
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burg, a town of Germany, the elector of Mentz, who here. It is 40 miles E of on. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N. oppulous town of Italy, in ate of Ancona, with a bit is seated on a mounbottom of which runs the miles N E of Rome. Lon. 42 44 N. variano, an episcopal city the kingdom of Naples, seatuntain 70 miles E of Naples. E, lat. 41 8 N. Assergur, a strong fortress the of Candeish, in the Decdostan, 20 miles N E of Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 33

a town in Derbyshire, with Saturday, seated between love and Compton, 10 miles oxeter, and 139 N N W Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3

a borough in Devonshire, rket on Tuesday for wool nd on Saturday for provi-nds two members to par-lis one of the four stanna-it is seated among the hills remarkable for tin and cop-





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per) near the river Dart, 19 miles S lived; there the law was given to W of Exeter, and 193 W by S of Lon-Moses, and the greatest and most cedon. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leices tershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, great part of which is still standing, and it has a free school. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 N N W of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashden, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Saffron Walden.

Ashford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church, that was formerly collegiate. It is scated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles S E of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Ashton-under-Line, a village in Lan-cashire, seven miles E of Manchester, with a manufacture of cotton, and an

iron foundery.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhec, that issues from a rock at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N

of Baldock.

Asia, one of the four great parts of the world, situate between 25 and 180 E lon. and between the equator and 80 N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sca, the Palus Mæotis, the Don, and the Dwina, and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Sucz. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal rounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which of all others has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. There it was the first man was created; there the patriarchs the N by Thibet, and on the S E and

lcbrated monarchies were formed. Lastly, in Asia Jesus Christ appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences and religion, almost all had their original in

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

Askeyton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

Askrig, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 10 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Asne. Sec Esne.

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

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 miles N W of Tre-viso. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Asoph, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmeri-an Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S W to N E. Lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Asoph. Catharinen-

slaf is the capital.

Asoph, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was for-

place less important in the was for-nerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N. Asperosa, a town of Turkey in Eu-rope, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S E of Niaopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat 40 58 N.

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on

S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, | Italy, in Montserrat. It is seated on and the river Burrampooter flows the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. through the whole length of it. The 88 E, lat. 43 3 N. open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They cat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 91 and 96 E lon, and 25 and 28 N lat.

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

Assanchif, a town of Asia, in Diar-beck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles S E of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Assens, a seaport of Denmark, in the

sland of Funen. It is the common passage from the dutchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S W of Odensee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Assisio, a city of Italy, in the dutchy of Spole o, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

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

Assumption, an episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in South America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W,

Assynt, a district of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

Assyria, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbee Curdistan, and Irac.

Diarbec Curdistan, and Irac.

Astabat, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Naksivan.

Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 rica, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name.

Lon. 70 0 W, lat.

deti, an ancient episcopal town of 220 S.

Astorga, a very ancient city of Spain, in Lcon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles S W of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W. lat. 42 22 N.

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

Astracan, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and poof the same name. It is targe and po-pulous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It sel-don rains here: but the river Volgs, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. The city of Astracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we com-prehend the suburbs, the circuit will he near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of two miles, are seen a great number of gardens and orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N W of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in treadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain,

the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Asylum, a town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S W side of Susquehannah river, 67 miles N W of Wilkesbarre. Here there is a post-office 327 miles from Washington.

Atacama, a harbour of South America, in Party There is a great desert

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ge town of Persia, cace of the same name, Sea, 200 miles N of 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N. episcopal city of the capital of a province ie. It is large and poe. It is large and po-good harbour, and is strong walls. It sel-but the river Volga, nds, overflows like the n the water is run off, s in less than a month. stracan is about two in circumference, surick wall, which is now dition: but, if we comburbs, the circuit will

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the S W side of Sus-, 67 miles N W of ere there is a post-ofom Washington. arbour of South Ame-

here is a great desert

Atalaua, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura scated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S of Tomar. Lon 7 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policastro. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Ath, a town in Austrian Hainault, eated, as the Dander 10 miles N M.

scated on the Dender, 12 miles N W of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N. Athelney, an island of Somersetshire,

at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded

shelter to king Alfred.

Athens, now called Setines, once a celebrated city, the capital of Ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek ourns are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop; and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands beneath the citadel; not encompassing the rock as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W and N W. Some masses of brick work, standing separate without the town, belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white washed, reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular; and anciently were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles N E of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57

f, lat. 38 5 N.

Athens, or Tyoga Point, a post town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, seated at the confluence of Tyoga river, with the cast branch of the Susquehannah, 90 miles N W of Wilkesbarre, and 150 N of Northumberland.—And, a part of Clark county, Georgia, 20 miles S E of Clarksborough, and 90 N W of Augusta.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on with a market on Tuesday; season on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 N W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, iron foundery, and a post-office; 26 miles W of Tuekerton, 29 E by S of Wildedship.

Atalaua, a town of Portugal, in Es- | county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 741 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athol. a district of Perthshire : a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

Athos, or Monte-Santo, a mountain of Maccdonia, in a peninsula, to the 5 of the gulf of Confessa, about 30 miles in circumference and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Solo-nichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, scated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Atlantic, or Atlantic Ocean, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa, to Brasil in South America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other the South Atlantic Ocean.

Allas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Bile-dulgerid. They are inhabited almost treme cold will not permit.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands,

discovered by captain Cook, in 1778.
Towards the NE and NW the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the Sitis more even. The hills. rise from the sea-side with a gentle acclivity and at a little distance back are covered with wood. The natives are of a middle size, and in general stoutly made. They are active, vigorous, and most expert swimmers, the women with infants at their breasts often leaping over-board in a heavy surf, without

and over-posed in a newly surf, without endangering their little ones.

Atri, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo.

Lon. 13 48 F. lat. 41 35 N.

Attlebury, a town in Norfolk, with a in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of was a dukedom, and belonged to the Tuesterd and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 dukes of Richmond; and was confirm-E, lat. 32 35 N.

inoce, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxia of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles N W of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

attock, a river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, passes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus above Attock.

Ava, a large river which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burman and Pegu, falls into the bay of 48 15 N. Bengat by several mouths.

the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The houses are built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very straight with rows of trees planted on each side. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-s. aped, have good features, and an once complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Ava, a long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negraias, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

Avalon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles S E of Auxerre. Lou. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Aube, a department of France, the

late province of Champagne. Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and value, figs, trict produces truffles, oranges, figs, and walnuts. The chiefs. Beside corn and wine, its dissilk-worm and mulherry-tree succeed well here. Aubenas is scated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles N W of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E. lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province department of France, of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated of the late province of Languedoc.

dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the present duke. At the revo-lution in France it shared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

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

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

Aubonne, a handsome town 'of Swis-Ava, a large city in Asia, capital of serland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W Lausanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, with a

market on Tuesday. It is but an indif-ferent town, seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of Marche. It had a manufacture of tapestry, which made it populous. It is scated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 215 E, lat. 45 58 N. Aucaugrel, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, scated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Auch, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France; the buildings are moder., and elegant, and the streets though generally narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N. Auckland, Bishop's, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market

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

Aude, a department of France, part

in, on the river Nerre. It dom, and belonged to the chmond; and was confirm. resent duke. At the revoles of nobility.

own of the island of Jersey, harbour and a fort.

Cormier, a town of France, rtment of Ille and Vilaine ovince of Bretagne; famous e between viscount Trethe duke of Orleans, afters XII, in 1488, when the made prisoner. It is ten lennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat.

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a town of France, in the of Creuse and late territo-It had a manufacture of hich made it populous. It is e river Creuse, 37 miles NE
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, a town of Africa, capital dom of Adel, seated on a Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N. episcopal city of France, in ent of Gers, lately an archie, and the capital of Gascoon the summit and declivity ill, at the foot of which runs The cathedral is one of the ince; the buildings are mogant, and the streets though arrow are clean and well e inhabitants are computed ; and they have manu-

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epartment of France, part province of Languedoc.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, on the plains, and large forests, fill of all sorts lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 of game. In the bishop's palace, the miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. Lutherans presented their confession 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, induding the late province of Rouergue. Aveilino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost rained by an earthquake in 1624, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E,

Avenche, a town of Swisserland, in greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46

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

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

Avery'sboro', a post town of Cumber-land county, North Carolina: standing on the E side of the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 35 miles N of Fay-etteville, and 36 S of Raleigh.

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

Avesnes, a small but strong town of france, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 N E of Paris. Lon. 358 E, lat. 508 N. Aufnay, a pleasant little island in the

ake of Zuric, below Rapperschwyl. dugeburg, an ancient city of Suabia, Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings are magnifi-tent. It is surrounded by beautiful

of faith to the emperor Churles V. in 1550 hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned in the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt, and again taken by them August 24, 1796. It is seated the canton of Bern, formerly capital of between the rivers Werdach and Lech, Swisserland, but now shows its former 30 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 114 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Augusta, the capital of Georgia, in North America, situate on the S.W. bank of the river Savannah, 120 miles N W of the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 300 houses; but as it is scated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Augusta, a town of Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the N side of Kennebec river, 26 miles N of Wiscasset;

190 N E of Boston. Here is a post-of-fice 667 miles from Washington. Auguste, or Austa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalma-tia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Augustin, St. a town of North America, on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situate the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water; so that this place is ill situate for trade, though it is the chief town of E Flori-Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N. da.

Augustine, a cape of S America, in Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All-Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S. Augustow, a small but strong town of

Poland, in Polachia, scated on the Naricu, 44 miles N of Biclisk. Lon. 23. 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Augustus, Fort, a small fortress of Inverses-shire, at the head of Loch' Ness, between the rivers Taarfand Oich. Avigliano, a small town of Italy, in Picdmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of

a territory of the same name, which mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 depended lately on the pope, with an miles E of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E, arcidishop's see, and a university. 11 was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are booksome: that of Notre Dame is meient but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. It is advantageously scated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nisnes. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, an ancien town of Sprin, in Old Castde It has " ivers is, and a considerable believe to ge lan, surthe middle co and covered rounded with 4.40 miles N with fruit rees , i. W of Madrid, Last. 4.5 W. 1at 4040 N Acties, a town of Emin, 14 Jurias d'Cyredo, on the bay of Biseay. 25 miles N of Ovicdo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat.

43 27 N.

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

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

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

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Cha-

rente. Avon, a river that rises in Wilts, and coasting the edge of the New forest, falls into the English channel at Christ-church Bay in Hampshire.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running S W by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn, at Towkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avon Lower, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Wirtenburg; seated at the foot of a Brixen and Trent.

lat. 48 26 N.

Avranches, an ancient town of France, in the department of the channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely scated on no emi-nence, near which the See runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and30

E of St. Malo. Lon. 118 W, lat. 4841 N. Auray, a small scaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihau, in the depert. ment of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 49 N.

Aurelius, a post town of Cayuga county, New York: the township is situated at the head of Owasco lake, between the townships of Junius and

Marallus, and contains 300 inhabitants.

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

Aurillac, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles S W of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Aurora Island, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean. It is about twelve leages long, but not above five broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

Aurungabad, a considerable city of Asia, in the Decean of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles N E of Bombay. Lon. 762E, lat. 19 45 N.

Austinville, a village with a post office, in Wythe county, Virginia; situated on the E side of Kanhawa river 24 miles E of Wythe court house, and

366 from the city of Washington.

Austria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Swisserland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archdutchy Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Avrach, a fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and dutchy of county of Tirol; and the hishoprics of Lint all t ferti ture Corr and East the e Saon of B

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Me, a village with a post of-the county, Virginia; situat-E side of Kanhawa river 24 of Wythe court house, and

he city of Washington.
one of the circles of the Gerre, bounded on the W by id; on the N by Suabia, Baemia, and Moravia; on the gary; and on the S by Italy a. It contains the archdutchy the dutchies of Stiria, Carniola, and Goritia; the Tirol; and the bishopries of 1 Trent.

Austria, an archdutchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ensemble of the same name. The river Ensemble of the same name. The river Ensemble of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the capital that the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Lowert Vienna is the Control of the Upper and Control of the Upper and Control of the Upper and Lintz of the U r. Austra excess all the provinces of Cermany in the feetility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures and the whole omeness of the sir. Corn, wine, and druit, are plentiful; and the saffron be are than that of the East Indies.

lutun, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a greet many mines, and produces a great quantity of sulphur. It is seated at the foot of three monatains on the river of Arroux, which washes its ancient walls, whose ruins are so firm, and the stones so closely united, that they seem almost to be cut out of the solid rock, in this city are the ruins of three temples, one of which was dedicated to Janus, and the other to Diana. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, delit ware is degenerated into carrier, although with little industry, their argit would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunchaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings; by the order of her grandson Clovis 11, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary are worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

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

Awe Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine litthe islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the vilday. It was a place of note inthe time lage of Bunawe.

It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonee, a town of Fruice in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgurdy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, and a founder for cannon. It is seated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Awatska-Bay, a harbour of Kamts-chatke, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the onburden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Awlen, a small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W

of Octing. It was taken by the French in August 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Axbrilge, a corporate town in So-mersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is scated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, where there is good pasturage, 10 miles N W of Wells, and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

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

Axholm, an island in the N W part of Linconshire, in England. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is ten miles long and five broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is callinged. is cultivated.

Axim, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground. The excessive moisture of the climate ren-ders it very unhealthy, but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Datch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Antho-

Axminster, a town of Devonshire, on ge of Bunawe.

Auxerre, an ancient town of France,

200 houses. Here is a manufacture of

broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for corpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 5 8 W, lat. 30 46 N

Asum, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Adyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive but consist altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sca. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

Ayomore, a scaport of Spain, in Audahosa, with a strong castle built on a rock at the month of the river Gaudiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles N W of Cediz. Lon. 7-15 W, lat. 37-12 N. Articham, a rown in Norfolk, with a

market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwick, and 121 N E of London, Len. 1 17 J., lat. 52 53 N.

Asymmeth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, formerly forthied to such the garrison of that town. Lon. I 46 W. lat. 56 II N.

Ajr, a borough of Scotlam, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. It appears from history and other documents to have been a considerable place at the time of the Norman conquest. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the lishery being in a manner given up. In the new town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II. in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a discass es common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is 65 miles S W of Edinburgh. Land 430 F. lat 55 O N

burgh. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N. Ayrabire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanerk and Dunnfries, and cn the S E and S by the shires of Kirculbright and Wighton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the N W and S W, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cumingham, the N W angle of which though mountainous, is rich in

Azamor, a small scaport of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but rained by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W., lat. 32 50 N. Azem. See Assam. Azof. See Asoph.

Azores, or Western Islands, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 33 Wlon, and between 37 and 40 N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken possession of by the Portuguese, taken possession of by the Portuguese, to whom they have been subject ever since. They are nine in number, viz. St. Marin, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracloso, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercers. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

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

Babenhausen, a town of Snabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Babolitza Carethna, or Baboliza, a town of Sclavonia, near the river Drave, between Posega and Zygeth.

Babylon, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was scated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls, were not only gardens

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equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 624 feet in length, and 30 broad. The tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four seres of land, and were supported by vast columns, at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so as-tonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple con-secrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonas-

Baca, or Baza, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles NE of Gaudix. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Bacano, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a small lake, near a river of the same name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

Bacaseray, a town in the Russian province of Tauridi, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars were accustomed to reside. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E, lat, 45 30 N.

Bacarrach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is scated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25

Badajoz, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's sec. It is sated in a fertile territory on the Gauthana, over which there is a famous bridge built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated. bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is columns, which probably belonged to 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Badelone, a town of Spain, in Cata- Bagdad, falsely supposed to be an-

and orchards, but cultivated fields. It | lonia, scated on the Mediterranean, 10 was divided by the Euphrates into two | miles N E of Barcelona, | Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Baden, a town of Suabin, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four mites S of Rastadt. Lon. 814 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Raine and hishopric of Spire, on the E by the dutchy of Wirtemburg and principality of Fustenburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

Baden, an ancient and handsome town in a county of the same name in Swisserland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants un-der the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helvetice; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is scated on the Limmat, 10 miles N W of Zuric. Lon. 8/20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Baden, a neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiller, a town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S E of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 1.

Badgeworth, a village in Gloucester-shire, remarkable for a spring of mine-ral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is seven miles N E of Gloucester.

Baeza, atown of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop and has a university, seated on the Gaudalquiver, 15 miles N E of Juen. Lon. 3 18 W. lat. 37 45 N.

Baffin's-Bay, a bay in North America, discovered by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a NW

lat. 34 50 N.

eient Babylon, a populous city, capital by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles of Irac Arabia, scated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, 33 20 N. The city is large and populand the advantage of the Tiggis is o considerable, with regard tends from the Suret river to Poonsh, to commerce, that although the clauste and is inclosed by a ridge of mounis excessive not and in other respects tains, called the Gants. It is bounded for from being agreeable, yet the mun-ber of its inhabitants is computed at 390,000. The revenue would be im-mense if the government was mild; but instead of this the bashaw is con-miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 timually extorting money from the poor inhabitants; from none more than from the Christians and Jews, many of whom are obliged to leave the city, In the months of June, July, and August, the weather is so extremely hot, us to oblige the inhabitants to live for these months in subterraneous apartments, which are arched over to admit the freer circulation of the air. The houses are generally large, built of brick, and cement, and are arched over; many of the windows are made of cle-gant Venetian glass; the ceilings are mostly ornamented with a kind of cheequered work, which has generally a noble appearance; most of the houses have a court-yard before them, in the middle of which is a plantation of orange trees, &c. that has a pleasing effect. The soil, which would produce not only every conveniency of life, but almost every luxury, is thro' the natural indolence of the Turks, in a great measure uncultivated and neglected. The bazars or markets here are large and extensive, being covered over with arches built of masonry, and divided into different streets filled with shops of all kinds of merchandise, to the im nothing different from the soil of number of 12,000. On the N side of Carolina. These islands were the first the town is the citadel which commands the river. In the city are sevether are all uninhabited, except Promote and the river. ral large beautiful mosques. There are also a number of antique buildings.

At the distance of about 10 miles stand the ruins of an ancient tower called driven among them in his passage to the Tower of Nimrod. Whether this tower was at first of a square or and, being a second time driven upon round form is now difficult to determine. The height of the ruin is about 126 seed has been recently introduced into fect, the diameter of the largest and these islands from Georgia, and is well middle part about 100 feet. Bagdad adapted to the soil and climate. was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all the subject to the Son and chimate. Baddad, a deputed to the son and chimate. Baddad, and country of Mindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India

Baglana, or Bocklana, a country of Had sostan, in the Decenn, which ex-

Bagnara, a scaport of Naples, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earth-quake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvicto. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Bagneres, a town of France in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and department of the Upper Pyrences and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrences, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles S E of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Bognols, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, 8 miles S W of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and two fountains which rise in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E. lat. 44 10 N.

Bahama, or Lucaya Islands, situate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27 N lat. and 73 and 81 W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in numher, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and vidence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Scyle being and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton

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intry of Hindoostan Proon the W by Allahabad the N by Napaul, on the and on the S by Orissa. to the English E India province, of which Patna is the ca-

Baheren Island lies in the gulf of Persia, and was once famous for its peart fishery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10

Bahus, a strong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

Baia, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its splendor may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, moisacs, stucco, and other precious frag-ments of taste. It flourished in full glory down to the days of Theodoric the Goth | but the destruction of these enchanted palaces followed quickly upon the irruption of the northern conaucrors. Loss of fortune left not the Romans the means of supporting such expensive establishments. No sooner had opulence withdrawn its hand than the unbridled sea rushed back upon the ground from whence it had been forced back by Roman luxury a moles and buttresses were torn asunder and washed away; whole promontories with the proud towers that once crowned their brows, were undermined and tumbled headlong into the deep, where many feet below the surface, pavements of streets, foundations of houses, and masses of walls may still be seen yet Baia in its ruined state, and stripped of all its ornaments, still presents many beautiful and striking objects for the pencil. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles N W of Es-seck. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon.

14 22 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Baikal, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many scals in it of a blackish colour, and sturgeons of a monstrous size.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles S W of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Company 1 and most of the salipetre | Bain Gonga, or Bain River, a river they export is manufactured in this of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, rims southward through Herar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars

Hairdstown, a post town of Nelson county, Kentucky, with about 600 in-habitants. It is situated on the N side of Beech creek (a branch of Rolling river) 16 miles N E of Bealsburg, and 53 S W of Frankfort.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Wye, among the bills, 20 miles N N W of Derby and 151 of London, Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schievan, the most commodi-ous haven of the Cappian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The number of shoals and sandbanks render the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the lake of Bala, or Pembleuere, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish calted a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50 miles S S E of Holyhead, and 195 N W of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balagat, a province in the Deccan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It consists of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so clevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It extends through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of My-

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55

Balarue, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; noted for its baths.

Balasore, a scaport to the N W of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N. make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles S W of Hoogly Lon. 8 7 1 E, lat. 21 20 N. Balbastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 42 S N. Balbastro, a lawer seamont of Ireland, in Rallyshalid, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's county, 18 miles N W of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N. Balbastro, a lawer seamont of Ireland, and the county of Silveny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N. Balbastro, and the county of Silveny.

lat. 42 8 N.

Balbec, a city of Asia in Syria, anciently called Heliopolis. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. the E side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins and to Volney. The ground around this temple is strewed with broken colunns, mutilated capitals, and the re-mains of pilastres, entablatures and cornices; around it is a row of ruined edifices which display all the ornaments of the richest architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22

Balch, a town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Baldivia, a scaport of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 73

20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

Baldock, a town in Herts, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between | 51 24 N. the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W S W of Royston, and 37 N N W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Bali, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of con-trary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and very warlike. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Ballyshamon, a large scaport of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, with a good harbour, 110 miles N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Ballocistan, Little, a country of Hin-

doostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. West-ward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Ballstown, a township of Saratoga county, New-York, with 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post-office, 25 miles N W of Waterford, and 30 N of Al-

Ballstown Springs: these waters are within the precincts of the town, and are eminently celebrious for their medicinal virtues. There are several bathing houses erected, and the accommodations for visitors are very convenient.

Baltic, a large sea between Den-mark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E, from which run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is re-markable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets thro' the Sound into the Ocean. amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles N E of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat.

Baltimore is the principal town of Baltimore county, and the largest in the state of Maryland. It is scated on the N side of Potapsco river, at the head of Chesapeak bay, in the lat. of 39 21 N, and long. of 77 48 W. In point of size as well as commerce, this thriving city ranks as fourth in the United States. At the last enumeration (1800) the inhabitants were reckoned 26,514, having doubled in ten years: One eighth are in a state of slavery.-Fells Point which may be considered as part of the town, being separated from it only by a small creek, Balaaghy, a town of Ireland, in the possesses an excellent harbour, where

f Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. W, lat. 53 56 N. w, tat. 55 50 N.
mnel, a town of Ireland, in
ty of Cavan, 11 miles N E of
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all large vessels belonging to the port dom of Siam, with a fort, once in the lade and unlade.—The mouth of the possession of the French, who were harbour is defended by a fortress of expelled in 1688. The houses are considerable strength.—The imports made of canes, and covered with palmof 1798 amounted to 12,000,000 of dol-leaves. The inhabitants are almost lars, and the shipping to 59,000 tons. There are in the city nine places of public worship belonging to as many sects, three banks, besides a branch of the United States bank, and several insurance offices.—The streets are of a convenient width, being from 40 to 150 feet wide, and laid with considerable regularity, mostly paved and lighted .- The markets are regular and well supplied with fresh meat, fish and vegetables: the butter is not to be praised, and the cheese consumed is imported from Europe or the neighbouring states.

Bamberg, a large, handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, scat-ed at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55

Bamff. See Banff. Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles N N E of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon, 3 38 W, lat. 51

Banbury, a horough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends one member to parliament; and has been long noted for its cakes and cheese; it is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles N N W of London. Lon, 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

Bancalis, a scaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Ma-lacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

naked, and having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the general name of five islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. If we except the production of the nutmeg the Banda islands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is also very unhealthy. These islands have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. Since the present war (1800) they have been captured by the British. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda

is 75 miles S E of Aniboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Bander Congo, a scaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandora, the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19

Banff, a scaport, and the county-town of Banfishire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a hand-some bridge of seven arches, erected by government. It has several streets, of which that with the town house in it, adorned with a new spire, is very handsome. The harbour is very had, as the entrance at the mouth of the Deveron is very uncertain, being often stopped by the shifting of sands, which are continually changing in great storms; the pier which is defended by a battery, is therefore placed on the outside. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff castle, belonging to the Findlater family; and near it is a most magnificent seat lately built by the earl of Fife. It lies in a Sumatra, where the Dutch have a beautiful plain washed by the Bewesttlement. It is 130 miles W of Macca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancock, a town of Asia, in the king-ford a delightful contrast to the soft H

the N W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30.

Bangalore, a strong fortress of My-sore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its situation, the key of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but re-stored in 1792. It is 74 miles N E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13

Banghir, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Bangor, an episcopal city in Carnar-vonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and a free school. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 N W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name Lon. 5 42 W, 14 54 54

that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40

Bangor, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; lying on the W side of the river Penobscot, at the head of navigation, about 37 miles N of Castine on the same river.

Banjar, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the English have a fac-

tory.

Banstead, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delight. ful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S S W of London.

Bantam, a large town on the N W coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a spood harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by

vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles N W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 be done in this kingdom but what they be another the produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities.

Banffehire, a county of Scotland, please. The produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities.

Bantam, once populous and fiourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name; in this bay the French fleet lay for several days in their late attempt to invade Ireland 1799. Lon. 92 5 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Bapaume, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles S E of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N

Bar, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles N W of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, or Barrois, a late dutchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Bar-ae-duc, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late dutchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine is excel-lent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar-sur-Aube, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, fa-mous for its wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S W of Joinville. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Bar-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late pro-vince of Champagne, 20 miles S W of Bar-sur-Aube. Lon. 4 32 E, lat. 48 5

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long NE NE W, I

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ent of Aube and late prompagne, 20 miles S W of E. Lon. 4 32 E, lat. 48 5 of the Hebrides of Scot-

S of S Uist. It is five nd three broad. At low nost communicates with on which account, both metimes called the Long W coast of Baras is low, n many parts very fertile; ind rises to the E coast, irren. I.on. 7 30 W, lat.

Baracoa, a scaport of Cuba, 50 miles on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Flo-E of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 rence. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 59 N. NE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 21 0 N.

BAR

Baranco de Malambo, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; scated on the river Madalena, 75 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11

Baranwahr, a town of Lower Hungary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It

gary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is scated on the rivulet Crosso, near the Danube, 90 miles N W of Belgrade. Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in brendth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Bar-badoes tar, v hich rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dread-ful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbary, a country of Africa, be-tween the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia Proper, Africa, and Libya. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt. The air is mild, and the soil fertile in corn, dates, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gar-Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It has a mineral spring called Fontrouilleuse, and had a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 a manufacture of linen cloth. miles N E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 0, lat. 45 30 N.

Barbuda, one of the British Caribbee islands, subject to the British, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly emnabitants (about 1300) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for which they find a ready market in the neighbouring islands. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles N E of St. Christopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N. Barea, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between

Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs. Here was seated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning

Barcelona, a city of Spain, in Catslo-nia, of which it is the capital, scated on the Mediterranean Sea. Its shape is between a square and an oval; it contains about 15,000 houses, and is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, separated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the streets are handsome, well paved with large stones, wide, and very clean. It is the residence of a viceroy, is a bishop's see, has a fine university, a mint, a good port, and is adorn-ed with handsome buildings. The ca-thedral is large, handsome and adorned with two towers. The arsenal contains arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of gallies. It is a place of great trade, and they make curious works in glass; the knives are like wise in great reputation, as well as the blankets. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, Maxico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles N W of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barbering, a town of Tuscany, seated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, deprived of all its privileges, and the

citadel built to keep it in awe. It is | wholsome air. It is chiefly celebrated 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles S E of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

Barcelone, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, on the

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Bardewick, formerly a large town of Germany, in the dutchy of Lunenburg. on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S E of Hamburgh. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Bardsey, a small island of Carnarvon shire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

Bardt, a town of Germany, in Swed

ish Pomerania, with a castle and har-bour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23

Bareges, a village of France, much frequented on account of its miner baths. It is seated in avalley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

Bareith, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles S E of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Barefields, a post town in Liberty county, South Carolina, 414 miles from Washington.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherburg, and near it, part of the pavy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40

Bari, formerly a good scaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is scated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat.

Bari, or Terra di Bari, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and taran-

Barking, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, in an un-

for a magnificent nunnery founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Barletta, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, miles W S W of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E. lat. 41 30 N.

Barnard-Castle, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles S W of Durham, and 244 N N W of London. Lon. 1 49 W lat. 54 35 N.

Barnet, a town in Caledonia county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 19 miles N of Haverhill, New Hampshire. This township is settled principally by emigrants from Scotland, as the name implies, who were estimated at 858 in 1800. Here is a post office 596 miles from Washing-

Barnet, a town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situate on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. At the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription to commemorate the decisive battle, which was fought 1471 near this place between the louises of York and Lancaster. Barnet is 11 miles N by W, of London. Lon. 0 5 W lat. 51 42 N.

Barnsley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is scated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

Barnsley, a villege of Gloucestershire. It is noted for large quarries of excel-lent freestone, and 4 miles N E of Cirencester.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tau, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 m. N N W of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 45 W, lat.

Barnstable, a town of Barnstable

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of the same name about 72 miles S E by S of Boston. The inhabitants are enu-merated at 3000, who depend princi-pally on the sea for a sustenance, and are accounted among the most expert

Baroach, a town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Barraux, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivau-dan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the 1scre, six miles S of Chamberry. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Barre, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts: it is distant about 60 miles W from Boston, and contains 2000 inhabitants. And a village with a post office in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles from Newbury the county town.

Bartholomev, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, situ-Barton, a town in Linconsuire, situ-ated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advan-tage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. It has market on Monday. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 49 N.

Baruth, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles N E of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

Basartschick, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basil, or Basie, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Swisserland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. The largest has five gates, six suburbs, 200 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other atands on a plain, and has but two gates with several streets and foun-the gulf of Calochina. It was called tains. The cathedral is an elegant Eurotes by the ancients.

county, Massachusetts, where there is Gothic building, but disfigured by a a post office. It is situated on a bay daubing of rose coloured paint, spread over the whole edifice. The great Erasınus is interred here under a marble to mb. The town-liouse, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly an ex-quisite peace of the sufferings of Christ by Holbein, are much admired. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. The clocks always go an hour too fast, according to some for the quick dispatch of business; others say it was owing to an assault, or according to some a conspiracy to murder the magistrates being prevented by that means. This is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several ma-nufactures, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The bishops of Basle once possessed the sovereignty over the city and can-ton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their residence at Porentru; still retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The sumptuary laws are very empire. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basil; and no person is allow-ed to have a servant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Prussia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel August 28. Basic is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Swisserland. It is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. Basle has now lost its independence, and has together with all Swisserland been obliged to bow to the tyrannical yoke of France, who without even the pretence of a provocation invaded and laid waste this tranquil country, and reduced it to slavery. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 729 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Basilicato, a province of Naples a-bounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Cirenza is the capital.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 35 miles E by N of Salisbury, and W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W. lat 51 19 N.

Baskinridge, a post town in Somerset county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Passaic river, 7 miles S W of Morristown; famous for the capture of Gene ral Lee, by Col. Harcourt of the British army, in the year 1776.

Basques, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Sould, and now forms, with Berne, the department of the Lower

Pyrenees.

Bass, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire, at a small distance from the town of North Berwick. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the S W, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or halder. In summer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner, rising in the form of a cone, is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people close by each other hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in cir-These birds come hither to cumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous cas-tle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep a small warren for rabbits, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 50 3 N.

Bassano, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Basse, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles S W of Lisle. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28

Basseen a city and fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles N W of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christo-pher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713. Basseterre, the capital of Gaudaloupe,

in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

Bassora, or Bussarah, a city and sca-port of Turkey in Asia, 40 miles N W of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighbouring deserts. Here are many Jews, who live by bro-kerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E. lat. 29 26 N.

Bastia, a scaport of Albania, in Tur-key in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Bastia, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 miles S S W of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Bastimentos, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in South America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour.

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he name of some small ra Firma, in South A-mouth of the bay of os, with a fort and a

Batacola, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, four miles from the sea. sman river, four lines from the sear.
The country produces a good deal of pepper; the English had a factory here, but were all massacred by the natives, because one of their bull dogs. killed a consecrated cow.

Bataseck, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E. lat. 46 15 N.

B.tavia, the ancient name of an island in Dutch Guelderland, from which the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See Betuwe.

Batavia, a city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The fort is built at a distance from the town of stone brought from Europe. In general, the place is very beautiful and built of white stones; they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trces. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all handsome hospital and arsenal; and all Batha, or Bachia, a town of Hungathe goods brought from other parts of the East Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of 20 40 E, lat. 45 36 N. destination. The air is very unwhole-some; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the N E part of the island. Shortly after the Dutch declared war against England, Batavia was captured by the British. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

Battevia, a post town of Green county, New-York, situated on Batavia creek, a branch of Scholharrie river about midway between Bristol and Catskill, being 30 miles W of the lat-

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. a market on wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot oprings, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. The springs are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that cd a freeschool; and here is a timber

Bath is become the principal resort, burg, 25 miles N W of Luxemburg. next to the metropolis, for the nobility Lon. 60 E, lat. 50 0 N. of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they are constructed of a white stone, and the fronts, which are all three stories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders. The principal seasons for the waters are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol: 12 miles E S E of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Bath, a village in Stouben county, with a post-office, 20 miles N W of the Painted Post, and 120 S E of Niagara.

Bath, a village with a post-office, in Berkley county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Potomack river, about 35 miles W of Winchester, and famous

35 miles w of windnester, and ramous for its warm springs.

Bath court house, a post town of Bath county, Virginia, and the principal seat of justice, 50 miles W of Staunton, and 227 from Washington.

Battel, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, famous for the decisive victory gained by William I over Harold in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey, which its remains shew to have been a noble structure. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battel powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 S E of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Battecola, a fortified town, on the E coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5

Battenburg, a town of Dutch Guel-

bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. | 300 paces, a grotto is seen, 35 paces Battersea is four miles W S W of Lon-

Battlefiell, a village in Shropshite, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Hemy Percey, surnamed Hot-

Battletown, a post town of Frederick county, Virginia, eight miles W by N of Stevensburg, six E of Winchester, and 79 N W of Washington.

Bavaria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, on the N W by Franconia, on the N E by Bohemia, and on the E and S by Austria. It contains the dutchy of Bavaria Proper, the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the bishoprics of Freisengen and Passau, the dutchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, Bavaria Proper, a dutchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bavaria.

This dutchy is 125 miles long from E to W, and 87 broad from N to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fer-tile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Its apital is Munich.

Bavaria, Upper Palatinate of, some-times called Nordgaw, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria. It is a dutchy, subject to the elector palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

Bavay, a town of France, in the de-partment of the North and late province of Hainault, to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. In 1792 it surrendered to the Austrians but was retaken the san vear. It is three miles S W of Map quet, and 12 S W of Mons. Lon. : 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Bauge, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N. Baugenci, a town of France, in the

department of Loire, and late province of Orleanois, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

Baume-les-Nones, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had before the French revolution a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town

deep, 60 wide, and covered with 2 kind of vanited roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles S.W. of Besancon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Bausk, or Bautko, a small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is scated on the river Musza, 15 miles S E of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56

Bautzen, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Bawtry, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has been long noted for millstones and grindstones, and seated on the river Idle, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of London. Lon 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Baya, or Baja, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Esseck. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, once a hishop's see. The cathedral is a noble structure. It is scated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49

Bayon, or Bayona, a seaport town of Spain, in Gallicia, situated on a small gulf of the Atlanic, 12 mlles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Bayonne, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrences, and late province of Gascony, seated on the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this side the river Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the subis a famous cavern, whose entrance is urbs of St. Esprit is beyond this last 20 paces wide, and after descending river. There is a communication between The I stream procee quarto at the cotrac vessel it a s strong lately cathe of the lars v weap The are fa

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grotto is seen, 35 paces le, and covered with a ed roof, from which water rops. Baume is 15 miles ncon. Lon. 6 24 E. lat.

autho, a small but impor-Courland, on the frontiers th a castle on a rock. It ne river Musza, 15 miles n. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56

considerable town of Gerpital of Upper Lusatia, citadel. It stands on the 30 miles E of Dresden.

lat. 51 10 N.
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Baja, a town of Lower the Danube, 32 miles N on. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N. wn of France, in the dealvados and late province once a bishop's see. The noble structure. It is river Aure, four miles lish channel, and 140 W Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49

m of France, in the deeurthe and late province the river Moselle, 12 ci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49

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opulous and commercial in the department of the es, and late province of d on the mouth of the rivh forms a good harbour. into three parts. The on this side the river ttle town is between he Adour; and the subrit is beyond this last, is a communication between these different parts by a bridge, and Orleanois. It now forms the de-The Nive and Adour, unite their partment of Eure and Loire, streams in the middle of this city, and Beaufort, a small town of France, in proceed to the sea, at the distance of a at the mouth of the Adour, renders the cutrance of the harbour difficult; but it a safe one. The citadel is the strongest in France. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pil-lars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. or this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonic are famous. It is 25 miles S W of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

Bazas, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guicane, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

Beachy-head, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Bucks, with market on Thursday. The Poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke who resided here. It is 23 miles W N W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles W N W of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London.

Bearn, a late province of France, hounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province

of Languedoc, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, at this place, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 439 E, lat. 43 50 N.

between the Isle of France, Blasois, river Oise, which has a bridge, 26 Beauce, a late province of France,

the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houses. It is 15 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

Beaufort, a strong town of Savoy, in Italy on the river Oron, 12 miles N E of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Beaufort, a town of South Carolina, on Port Royal Island. Lon. 80 10 W lat. 31 40 N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the de-partment of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois, with an old castle. It is scated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 469 W.

Beaumaris, the county town of Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It has no trade; yet there is very good anchorage in the bay that lies before the town; vessels often find security here in hard gales. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 77 W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the North and ate French Hainault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the Macse and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, we miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 S E of Lectoure.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 22 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 56E, lat. 49 7

Heaumont-le-Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 10 miles N of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the

miles N of Puris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 49 the source of the river Verse, 20 miles 9 N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the devince of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles S W of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Beauvois, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. The ca-thedral was dedicated to St. Peter, and is admired for its fine architecture the church of St. Stephen is remark able for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raise the siege; and in memory of their exploits, they used to walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is scated on the river Thesin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, a scaport of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles S W of Nantes. Lon. 1 5; W, lat. 46 55 N

Bebelinguen, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, seated on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 miles N W of Stutgard. Lon. 92 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Scine and late province of Normandy. It had formerly a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Beccles, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a mar-ket on Saturday. It has a noble church. with a lofty steeple; and two free schools, one of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles S W of Yarmouth, and 108 N E of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat 52 36 N.

Bec-d'-Arieux, or Bedarieux, a town of France, in the province of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausnics, 55 miles S of tants.

Pragne. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 4913 N.

Bectum, a town of Westphalia, in it the Isle of Ely, consisting of 300,000

S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Becsangil, a province of Asia, in Na. tolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedal, a town in the north riding of Bedal, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, through which passes a Roman causeway. It is 10 miles S 2 of Richmond, and 220 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 20 N. Beddington, a village near Croydon, in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the mentacitae here here the results.

the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral.

Beden, or Beding, a village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English Channel at New Shoreham.

Beder, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 miles N W of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Bedford, a borough, and a county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is divided into two parts by the Ouse, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is not large nor well built. It has five churches, and formbuilt. It has the churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling green. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Bedford, a village with a post office, in West Chester county, New York; about 3.5 miles North Eastwaylly from

about 35 miles North Eastwardly from the city of New York, and has about

2400 inhabitants.

Bedford, an incorporated town, the capital of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 210 miles W of Philadelphia, 106 E by S of Pittsburg, and 150 N W of Washington. The county was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March 1771. It has a post office and about 300 inhabi-

the bishopric of Munster, situated at acres, and extending into the counties

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ts. incorporated town, the ord county, Pennsylvania, s W of Philadelphia, 106 sburg, and 150 N W of he county was divided ind, and Bedford erecty town, March 1771. It

l, a tract of fenny land, ly, consisting of 300,000 ending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, North-impton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken durables are several decoys. ng the season.

ing the season.

Bedfordshire, a county in England, bounded on the N E by Huntingdonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, on the S E by Herts, on the S W by Bucks, and on the N W by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22. The air is healthy; the Ouse, which in its course receives the Ivel, divides it into two parts. The Nide of the Ouse, in the Ouse, when the Ouse, we have the Nide of the Ouse, we have the Nide of the Ouse, when the Nide of the Ouse, we have the Nide of the Ouse, when the Nide of two parts. The N side of the Ouse is fertile and woody; but the S is less so. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, straw liats, baskets, and toys.

Bednore, or Biddnore, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews, in 1783; But retaken soon after by Tip-poo Sultan. The capitulation was vio-lated, and the general poisoned. It is 452 miles S E of Bombay, and 187 N W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 14 0 N.

Bedouins, a modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the North of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs were formerly; their principal employment is the grazing of cuttle. Hedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire,

by prescription, which sends two members to parliament. It is five miles S W of Hungerford, and 71 W of Lon-don. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

don. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, in the Decan, a principal branch of the Kistna, joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah.

Befort, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, at the feet of a memoria 20 wiles W of

the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basil. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Begia, or Beggia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E,

uneja, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, ucar a lake of the same name, 72 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Bejapour. See Visiapour. Beichlingen, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar. Lon. 11 50 E. lat. 51 22 N.

Beinheim, a fort of France, in the late province of Alsace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, six miles S W of Rastudt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Beira, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S Portuguese Estramadura, on the E by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W by the Atlante. Beleastro, an episcopal town of Na-ples, in Calabrio Ulteriore, seated on

a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 S W of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Belcherton, a post town of Hamp-shire county, Massachusetts, 1. miles W by N of Brookfield, the same distance E by S of Northampton, and about 80 W of Boston. Belchite, a town of Spain, in Arra-

gon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 33 N

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, scated on Laugh Nilly, 18 miles S E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S W of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

Belew a town of Partugal in Estra

Belem, a town of Portugal, in Estra madura, on the N side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must come to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

Belestat, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfast, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, scated on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh. Lon. 552 W, lat. 5446 N.

Belfast, a post town of Hancork and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, county, Maine, near the mouth of lat. 47 17 N.

Penobscot river, 31 miles N of ThoBelleisle, an island of North Amerimastown on Penobscot bay.

Helgorod, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is scated 80 miles S E of

Belgrade, a town of Turkey in Eu-rope, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's sec. It is seated on the Dan-ube, a little above its confluence with the Save. The streets, where the greatest trade is earried on, are covered with wood to shelt r the dealers from the sun and rain. It was taken in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but restored at the peace of Reichenback in 1790. It is 265 miles S E of Vienna, and 400 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 212 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Belgrade, a small town of Romania In European Turkey, on the strait of

Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 29 0E, lat. 41 22 N. Belgrado, a town of Italy in Vene-tan Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Bellac, a town of France, in the de partment of Upper Vienne, and late province of Limosin, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E, lat 46 10 N.

Bellv-air, a post town of Harford county, Maryland, 77 miles from Washington: being the principal seat of justice, it has a court house and jail, but few inhabitants.

Bellegarde, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Itsurrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken the next year, after an obstinate defence, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles N E of Cha-lons. Lon. 510 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel.

ca, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lou. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55

Bellesme, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Belley, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late pro-vince of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N N W of Hexham and 294 of

miles N NW of Hexham and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N. Bollinzona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is scated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Bellunese, a territory of Italy, bebettuees, a territory in Francisco.

In John St. Carlorino, February, between Friuli, Cadorino, February, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a hishop's sec. It is sented among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles N E of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Belmonte, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zenland and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltie Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

Belt, Little, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and North lutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Belvedere, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the It was taken by the English in 1761, Morea. The town is delightfully situ-



in 1763. Lou. 3 6 W,

island of North Amerith of the strait between a und Newfoundland, raits take also the name Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55

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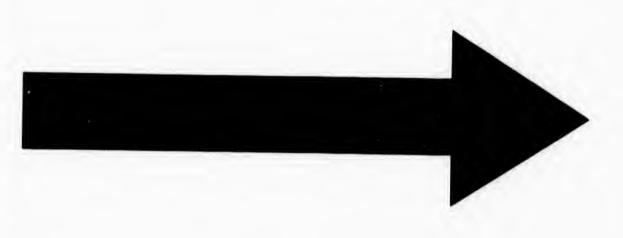
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own of Greece, capital f the same name, in the province lies on the W e most fertile in all the own is delightfully situ-



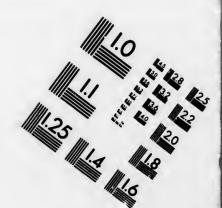
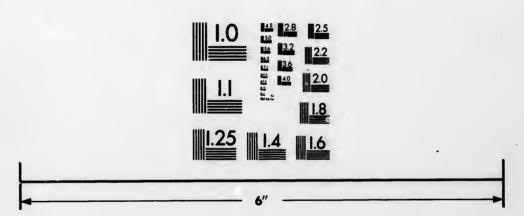


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ated, 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is a lt is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles subject to the Turks: and the raisins, SE of Astorgu. Lon. 57 W, lat. 42 4 called Belvederes, come from this N. called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belville, a village with a post-office, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 190 miles from Washington.

Belvidere, a post-town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 12 miles above Easton in Delaware, and 10 S by W of Hope.

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon af-

ter the Norman conquest.

Benares, a district of Hindoostan
Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000/.

Benares, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoc temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of of buildings, the effects of Mahome-tan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreign-ers. Benares is 425 miles S E of Delhi, and 400 N W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarri, a town of Spain, in Arra-gon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E. lat. 42 11 N.

Benavento, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Bencoolen, a fort and town on the S W of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bendermassen, the capital of a king-dom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40 E, lat. 2 40 S.

114 40 E, lat. ? 40 S.

Bender, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dnicater, 100 miles N W of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored by the treaty of Yassa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Benedetto, St. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Benesoeuf, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W shore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, a city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 1457 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Benfeld, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace: its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the were demonshed in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is situated on the river III, 12 miles S W of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Bengal, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Orassa, and

per, bounded on the W by Orassa, and Bahar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from W to E is about 720 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as ren-



der it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 miles wide. This vast collection of fluid, however, is owing in a great measure to the rains which fall on the low country itself; for the lands in the neighbourhood are overflowed some time before the bed of the river is filled. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must for this reason be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted for 70 miles between dykes: and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fer-tility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English East India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares is near £1,290000, and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

Benguela, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the S by Mataman, on the E by the river Rimba, and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 1630 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europe ans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree, round their waist, and copper rings on their legs.

Benin, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlan-tic, on the N by Biafara, on the E by parts unknown, and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1°S lat, and extends to about 9°N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes: but is very low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy; there are here a great number of wild beasts, such as elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, &c. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white callico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cot-ton cloths. With respect to food, they prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of their wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, and they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism.

Benin, the capital of a kingdom of

the same name in Africa, formerly a very closely built and populous city. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the com-modities of the country. The women keep the streets clean. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, being only a confused heap of buildings, made with boards or clay, without regularity or neatness. The houses are large, with clay walls, and at a distance from each other. They are covered with reeds, straw, and leaves. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 54 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Bennevis, a mountain in Inverness-shire, near Fort William. It is esteem-ed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the ses, its peinted summit capped with snow

Bennington, the chieftown of Bennington county, Vermont, 36 miles W of Brattleborough, and 33 N of Pittsfield in Massachusetts. It contained 2283 Benguela, the capital of a kingdom of inhabitants in 1800, and is famous for a the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E. lat. 10 30 S. pal hou N, the of V ty, V lake Fair

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a mountain in Invernessfort William. It is esteemest in Britain, rising more et above the level of the sea, the chieftown of Benning. summit capped with snow. Vermont, 36 miles W of ugh, and 33 N of Pittsfield in 1800, and is famous for a ined here by the Ameri-detachment of the British h was a prelude to the de-

cisive victory at Saratoga. The principal public edifices are a church, courthouse and jail. It lies in the lat. of 43° N, and lon. of 73 10 W.

Bensheim, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles N E of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Benson, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont; situated on the E side of lake Champlaine; 9 miles N by W of Fairhaven, and 27 N W of Rutland. In 1800 it had 1159 inhabitants.

Bentheim, a town of Westphalia, scated on the Vecht, 32 miles N W of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, a town and castle of Italy in the Bolognese, 10 miles N E of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

Berar, a soubah of the decan of Hin-Berar, a soubah of the decan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Orissa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candeish and Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated but the general and tan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns. Its capital is Nagpour.

Beraum, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, 14 50 3 N

lat. 50 3 N.

Berbice, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English fleet in May, 1796.

Bercholsgaben, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzhurg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles S W of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Berealston, a borough of Devonshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of Lon-

don. Lon. 2 52 W, lat, 50 28 N.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from ach. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Berg, a dutchy of Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

Bergamo, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the N it is mountainous and rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

Hergamo, an ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see, famous for its sewing silk. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Bergarac, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and

in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Bergas, a town of Romania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is seated on the river Larissa, 40 miles S E of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, an ancient scaport of Norway. It is the sec of of a bishop, and has a strong castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60

Bergen, a town of Swedish Pomera-nia, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles N E of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, about a mile and a half from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal; it has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, by treachery. It was likewise taken by the French in 1793. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 S W of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Regreges, St. pige. 2 fortified town of

Bergues, St. vinox, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Bere-Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a mall place, seated on the Bere, 12 day; it is governed by a mayor; and in the church are some elegant monus W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 and 4 N.



manding a delightful view of the coun- in Germany. The streets are large, try and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II, was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles S W of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Berkley Springs, a village in Berkley county, Virgina, where there is a post-office 104 miles from Washington.

Berkhamstead, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his prede-cessors. Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges, and James I. whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a freeschool. It is 26 miles N W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Berks, or Berkshire, an inland county of England, bounded on the E by Sur-ry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than six in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the

capital. Berks, a county of Pennsylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants in 1790, were 30,177. Reading

clean, clegant, and some of them very long and well paved. There are also several large and beautiful squares, with pleasant walks. It is surrounded with handsome gardens, which produce excellent fruit. Berlin is divided into five parts without including the suburbs. The reyal street is one of the longest and most frequented in the city. It is crossed by five others which are large and fine. On the new bridge over the Spree is an equestrian statue of William the Great, which is esteemed un exquisite piece of work-manship. After this bridge is past, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and superb edifice; it is four stories high, and the apartments are extremely magnificent. No palace in Europe has such a great quantity of silver-tables, lustres, branched candlesticks, &c. The opera-house is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble pertico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso relieves and statues. The col-umns which support the roof throwthe whole into a grand saloon. The arse-nal consists of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three-large porof observation, such as the cabinet of medals, and of the antiquities beon menans, and of the anoquities be-longing to the king; and the royal li-brary which bas many scarce books and manuscripts. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder, on the E, and annother thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles N W of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Berlin, a post-town of Hartford county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Hartford.

Berlin, a village with a post-office in Adams county, Pennsylvania, six miles N of Abbotstown, 20 S of Car-lisle, and about 100 W of Philadelphia.

Bermuda, Somers, or Summer Islands, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the is the capital.

Berlin, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. This city is one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any

y. The streets are large, int, and some of them very ell paved. There are also ge and beautiful squares, ant walks. It is surrounded some gardens, which prolent fruit. Berlin is dividre parts without including is. The royal street is one est and most frequented in It is crossed by five others large and fine. On the new r the Spree is an equestrian Villiam the Great, which is an exquisite piece of work-After this bridge is past, palace appears, which is d superb edifice; it is four h, and the apartments are magnificent. No palace in as such a great quantity of es, lustres, branched candle-

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a post-town of Hartford connecticut, 10 miles S of

a village with a post-office s county, Pennsylvania, six of Abbotstown, 20 S of Carabout 100 W of Philadelphia. la, Somers, or Summer Islands, of small islands, nearly in the of small islands, nearly in the shepherd's erook, and sur-by rocks, which render them accessible to strangers. They Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles lina, and are inhabited by the They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. It is universally agreed that the nature of these islands has underthee electorate of Treves, with a castle. gone a surprising alteration to the worse since they were discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren than fornerly. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W, lat 32 35 N. Bern, the largest of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, 150 miles in length, and

75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capi-

tal.

Bern, the capital of the canton of Bern in Swisserland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and in the principal streets have stone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them, for the conveniency of walking in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Swisserland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles N E of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46

Bernard, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent

the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trar-

bach.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

Bersella, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles N E of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

E of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N. Bersuire, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles S W of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N. Bertinero, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles N E of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, let 44 18 N lat. 44 18 N.

lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, a seaport and borough in the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 miles S W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N 40 N.

Berwice, a town and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scot-land, with a market on Saturday. It is from Berlin, famous for its excellent been.

Bernard, Great St. a mountain of Swisserland, between Vallais and Vald'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

Bernary, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles S W of Rouen Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch K. governed by a mayor; and was once a

Berwick-North, a borough in the county of East Lothian on the frith of Forth, 30 miles N W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N. Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded

on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by the Tweed, on the S by Rox-burgshire, on the W by Edinburgshire, and on the N W by Haddingtonshire. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is some-times called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The S E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leuther, Blackadder,

Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwick, a town of York county,
Maine, on the E side of Piscataqua
river, about seven miles from York, the county town. It has a post-office, and an academy. The township contains 3891 inhabitants.

Berwick, a village with a post-office, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Susquehannah river, opposite to the head of the turnpike road, between this river tel of the Nativity, where they pretend and the Lehigh, a branch of the river Delaware. It is 16 miles N E of Catwassey, 37 of Northumberland, and Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the about 35 W of the navigable part of Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks the Lehigh.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the N E angle of Merionethshire, beneath which apreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besancon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a penisula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with free-stone. It is 52

miles E of Dijon, and 208 S E of Paris.

Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, a territory of Turkey in
Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain them-

Bestricia, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles N W of Hermanstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30

Betanzos, a town of Spaln in Galicia, scated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Beteffagui, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of collectioning the and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Bethania, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina; a Moravian settlement, about four miles distant from Bethabara, their capital town, 10 S W of Germantown, and 15 N E of Huntsville. It has about 200 inhabitants.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, fa-mous for the birth of Christ. It is mous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church yet entire, creeted by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jeru-salem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N. Bethlehem, a town of Austrian Bra-

bant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4

49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethlehem, a post town in Northamp-ton county, Pennsylvania, the capital of the Moravian colonies in North America. It stands on a branch of the Lehigh river, a few miles S E of Esston, and 53 N of Philadelphia, in Easton, and 53 N of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 40 37 N. and lon. of 75 14 W. The brethren were settled here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. In 1800 the town contained 543 inhabitants, and the township 1343, principally of the same sect. The buildings are not remarkable for grandeur, or elegance; but are generally comfortable. They have one house for public worship, a se-parate apartment for the residence of the single brethren, and another for the selves by their cattle, by husbandry, and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and maze's milk. Bender is the capital. some of the ornamental branches of educ tion paid rary
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town of Transylvania, rehe gold mines near it, 85 Hermanstadt, and 90 E on. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30

town of Spain in Galithe Mandeo, on a bay of 20 miles S of Ferrol. lat. 43 12 N. a town of Arabia Felix,

vast quantity of collected here to the Europeans. E of the Red sea. Lon. 15 40 N.

a post town of Stokes' Carolina; a Moravian bout four miles distant ra, their capital town, 10 nantown, and 15 N E of It has about 200 inhabi-

a town of Palestine, fa-birth of CHRIST. It is ridge of a hill, running V and has a delightful is now an inconsiderable uch visited by pilgrims. urch yet entire, erected is Helena, in the form of a chapel, called the Chapvity, where they pretend manger in which Christ also another, called the oseph; and a third of the

its. A few poor Greeks
It is six miles S of Jeru35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.
a town of Austrian Braes N of Louvain. Lon. 4 55 N.

a post town in Northampemsylvania, the capital stands on a branch of ver, a few miles S E of 3 N of Philadelphia, in 37 N. and lon. of 75 14 thren were settled here zendorf in 1741. In 1800 ntained 543 inhabitants, ship 1343, principally of The buildings are not

The buildings are not r grandeur, or elegance; ally comfortable. They e for public worship, a seent for the residence of the en, and another for the e are likewise seminaries which children of both ught all the useful and ornamental branches of education; and so great is the reputapaid to the morals as well as the lite-rary improvement of the pupils, as to in-vite them from Philadelphia and other capital cities.

Bethlehem, a town in Albany county, New York, situated on the W side of Hudson river, eight miles S of the city of Albany. This township is famous for its dairies, and contained 3095 in-habitants in 1800.

habitants in 1800.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N N W of Stafford and 156 of London.

Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlie, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, situate on a steep rock, on the fron-tiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Betwee, a fertile island of Dutch
Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10
broad, containing, in that space, eight
cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians, to the inhiabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this morass (as it then was) the uncestors of the present race first settled, when, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch thread the set of the present that the Dutch thread the set of the set o spread themselves over the different provinces.

Berecum, a town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, N and S, two islands of the United provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

Bevergorn, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

Beverley, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and two churches, beside the minster. It is seated on the river Hull, 9 miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Biland, a town of Hindoostan Proper, memarkable for excellent indugo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 63 0 N.

Biberach, a free imperial town of

Beverungen, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the con-fluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Beverly, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 m. N by E of Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. In 1800 the inhabitants were 3881.

Bewcastle, a village in Cumberland, on the Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, with several sculptures, on which are illegible inscriptions.

Bewiley, a Brough of Woroestershire, with a market on Saturday. It sends one member to parliament, and in seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 128 N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Results, or Results, a river which

Lon. 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or Beaulieu, a river which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Rossshire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of

Murray.

Beziere, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of sciences, and two hospitals. The high transparence of the computed at 17,000. inhabitants are computed at 17,000. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles N E of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Bex, a village of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful Maurice, remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it, the largest of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

Bisfar, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, situated to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Bisha, a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 30 miles W of Agra. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Biberach, a free imperial town of

Suabia. It has a manufacture of fus- | two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, tians, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Reuss, 17 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Bicester, or Burcester, a town in Ox-fordshire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles N of the former and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

Bidassou, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddeford, a seaport and town cor-porate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 ar-It is a well inhabited trading place 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, 51 10 N.

Biddeford, a port of entry, and post town in York county, Maine. It is situated on the sea coast, near cape Por-poise, 23 miles S by W of Portland, and 40 NE of Portsmouth, New Hamp-shire, and contains about 1300 inhabi-

Bieez, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles S E of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil, Lon. 7 58 E, lat.

Bielogorod, a strong town of Bessa-rabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles S W of Oczakow. Lon.

30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew, 100 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

52 40 N.

Bienne, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow.

Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Bienne, a town of Swisserland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Bienites a town of Dutch Flanders.

lat. 51 21 N.

lat. 51 21 N.

Biggleswade, a town in Bcdfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest barley markets in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 miles N W of Bedford, and 45 N N W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrences. It is now included in the department

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It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrences.

Bijinagur. See Bisnagur. Bijore, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, a city of Spain, capital of Bis-cay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is re-markable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of Ibaicabal which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildeston, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. The only business of the town contributions of the town of the of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S E of Bury, and 63 N E of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is wholesome but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of bar-

ley.

Bilevelt, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg,
seven miles S E of Ravensburg. Lon.

8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Billericay, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is scated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful Bieroliet, a town of Dutch Flanders, prospect over a rich valley, to the seated on the Ivel, over eat stone bridge, 10 miles dford, and 45 N N W of on 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N. late province of France, the N by Arnaguae, on Dimminges, on the W by m the S by the Pyrenees. ncluded in the department

Pyrences.

See Bisnagur.
province of Hindoostan
veen the rivers Indus and
ing Cabul on the W, the
mountains on the N, Cash-

E, and Peishore on the S. from N to S, and 30 from is full of mountains and ted by a savage and turbu-

ity of Spain, capital of Bisod harbour. Its exports are-blades, and other manuiron and steel. It is re-the wholesomeness of its fertility of the soil about ed at the mouth of Ibaicaters the bay of Biscay, 50 it. Sebastian, and 180 N Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33

a town in Suffolk, with a Wednesday. It has one , about a quarter of a e town, and is seated on eton. The only business onsists in spinning of yarn.
S E of Bury, and 63 N
Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16

t, a country of Barbary, he N by Tunis, on the E the S by Guergula, and by Tuzgurt. It lies be-11° E lon, and 28 and 32° ir is wholesome but hot, ields a great deal of bar-

own of Germany in West-e county of Ravensburg, E of Ravensburg. Lon. 2 10 N.

a town in Essex, with a esday. It is seated on a which opens a beautiful r a rich valley, to the BIN

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Bellerica, a post town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles N W of Boston, and 10 S of of Dracut on the Merrimack river. It contained 1383 inhabitants in 1800.

Billom, a town of France, in the de-partment of Puy-de-Dome and late

partment of Fuy-de-Dome and interprovince of Auvergne, 15 miles S E of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N. Bilma, a burning desert of Africa, to the S E of Fezzan, between 21 and 25° N lat;

Hilson, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 529 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W,

Bimlepatam, a seaport of Golconda, in the Decean of Hinkloostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam. Lon. 83 5E, lat. 18 0 N.

Binaros, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; scated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

40 33 N.

Binch, a little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons.

Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Binchester, a village on the river

Were, near Durham. Several inscriptions and monuments shew it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennics; and two al-tars have been discovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was ned in this place.

stationed in this place.

Bincaza, a scaport of 'Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. Binfield was the scene of Pope's youthful daya, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Thames, nine miles S W of Chelms-1 at the place where the river Mahe falls ford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31
E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bellerica, a post town of Middlesex
county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire,

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire,

with a small market on Thursday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Biornelarg, a town of Finland, in Sweden near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or Beer, a town of Diarheck in Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the Biladen, a town in Leicestershire, 96 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 E bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country.

E bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles N E of Aleppo. Birkeyfeld, a town of Germany, capi-tal of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It sur-rendered to the Freuch in 1794, and is seated near the river Nahe, 22 miles S E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Birmingham, a large town in War-wickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there; which for any person to settle there; which has contributed greatly not only to the increase of buildings, but also of the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron work besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the form of a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome upper part contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, clegantly built. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; it has also two chapels and several meeting houses. It had an elegant thentre, which was burnt in 1792. Birmingham has been long famous for its hardware manufactures; but of late years, by great additions to its trade kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. Binfield was the seene of Pope's youthful daya, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Bingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated

point of cheapness and elegance, they late province of Alsace, five miles W are unrivalled. It is plentifully supplied of the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 with coal by means of a canal to Wed- N. nesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purapplication to various mechanical pur-poses, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Bir-mingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat, 52 30 N.

Birviesca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

Bisaccia, a small handsome town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles N E of Conza. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the S by Old Castile, on the W by the Asturias, and on the E by Upper Navarre. It contains three divisions; Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons: it has also wood for building

Bischofshem, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the riv-er Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 10 E. lat. 49 40 N.

Rischofs Zell, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with a eastle. The inhabitants were independent, and governed by a supreme council. But their government has been since overturned by the French. It is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 47

Biseglia, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Biserta, a scapart of Tunis, in Africa,

near the place where Utlea once stood, 37 miles N W of Tunis. Lon. 9 46E, lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's. Lon. 5 20 W. lat. 51 57 N.

Bishops-Auckland. See Auckland. Bishops-Auczeana. See Astron. Bishops-Castle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 W N W of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Bishops-Stortford. See Stortford. Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Ca-labria, with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Bisley, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

Bienagur, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the

Latin or Spanish. Bilboa is the capital.

Bisca, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Biscay, New, a province of N America, in Mexico, noted for its mines.

frica, a few leagues to the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference, So rich is the soil of Bissaa, that wheat and make spring up to the size of Indian corn. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size, and seem to keep pace with the luxuriant growth of the corn.

Bistricz, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 miles N E of Coloswar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in 27 N.

Bischweillen, a fortress of France, in the department of Moselle and late prothe department of Upper Rhine and rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain
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of Alsace, five miles W Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 opulous town of Naples,

ri, with a bishop's see, of Venice, six miles E of 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N. aport of Tunis, in Africa, where Utica once stond, of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E.

is Clerks, dangerous rocks of Pembrokeshire, near Lon. 5 20 W. lat. 51 57

kland. See Auckland. ele, a borough in Shrop-market on Friday. It mbers to parliament, and r the river Clun, eight fontgomery, and 152 W don. Lon. 2 55 W, lat.

rtford. See Stortford. town of Naples, in Castrong fort, and a bishop's ated on a mountain, near econa, 18 miles N of Co-33 S E of Naples. Lon. 39 38 N.

llage in Surry, noted for d St. John Baptist's Well.

iles N of Woking. a town of the peninsula of in Mysore, seated on the adra. It was the capital nt kingdom of Narsinga, sted by Cesar Frederic in arge city. It is 140 miles a. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15

cluster of islands on the roland, 200 miles S E of nbia, in 11° N. lat.

island in the coast of Aengues to the SE of the The island is about 35 circumference, So rich is saa, that wheat and maiz the size of Indian corn. o are of an extraordinary m to keep pace with the wth of the corn.

town of Transylvania, on same name, 142 miles N r. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33

rtified town of France, in nt of Moselle and late pro-ain, with a castle, on a ted at the foot of a moun-

tain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg. Lun. 7 44 E, lat 49 5

Bitonio, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, ten miles W S W of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 miles N N W of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat 53 42 N.

Black Forest a Corest of Germany, in

Black Forest, a forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabla. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Blackheath, an elevated plain, five miles SE of London, commanding beau-tiful prospects, and adorned with hand-

some villas.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Tartary Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassin, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between 33 and 44? E long. and 42 and 46° N lat. 42 and 460 N lat.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, run-ning through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which rises in the N W of the county, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the same of Blackwater Bay.

Bladensburg, a town in Prince George county, Maryland, where there is a

ost office, six miles from the city of Washington, on the post road to Balti-more, and 35 miles from the latter.

Blair Athol, a village in Perthshire, is an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles N W of Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the little river Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blane, a town of France, in the de-partment of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poltiers.

Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanco, a cape of South America, in
Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20

S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, on the South
Sea, 120 miles S W of Guiaquil. Lon.
83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river
Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blanford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday.
In 1731, the town was nearly burnt
down; but rose from its ruins more
beautiful than before. It has the great beautiful than before. It has the greatseatment than before. It has the great-est manufacture of shirt buttons, in England. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, hear the Downs, 18 miles N E of Dorchester, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 214 W, lat. 50

Blanes, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain near the river Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Os-tend. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia in the dutchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn. Lon 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 miles S E of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, 11 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Blaubeuren, an ancient town of Guienne.

Blave, an ancient town of Guienne in France, in the department of Gironde, with a strong castle; it is seated on the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blechingly, a borough in Surry, by prescription, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a hill, which commands extensive prospects,



20 miles S of London. Lon. 00, lat. the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 miles 51 15 N. S E of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45

Si 15 N.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia memorable for the victory gained over the French, August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, three miles N E of Hochstet, and 27 N E of Ulm. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blenheim, House, near Woodstock, in Onfordshire, a noble palace, built in appour of the duke of Malborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blen-

Blockarl, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles N E of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Biois, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaisois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is seated on the Loir and Cher. It is seated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, in the midst of one of the most agreeable commission of this city. The castle is the ornament of this city. The most remarkable thing in this castle is a fine long gallery; adorned with many curiand uncommon pieces; it is in the midst of two gardens, one of which is full of fruit-trees; and the other of parterres, fountains, cascades, and marble statues brought from Italy. The town-house is a tolerable building, and stands on a street, which terminates on the quay, where is a public walk, that has a the prospect on the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. over which there is a handsome bridge. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattl, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fish. It is seated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bloneiz, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N. Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire,

with a market on Thursday. It is 23 miles N N W of Newark, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Bolenheusen, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, three miles S E of Francfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bogoto, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in South America, S E of Francfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bobio, an episcopal town of Italy, in

Bocat, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec. Bocca-Chica, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America. It is defended by several forts, which were all taken by the English in 1741.

Bocca-del-Drago, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andelusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass, is properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

Bockholt, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 4? N.

Boccing, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles N E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to tarliament, and is 32 miles N E of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 5.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an Arch-bishop's see; seated on the river Dan-ube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles S E of Buda. Lon 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N. Boeschot, a town in the province of

Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N E of Mechlin. Lon. 442 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs S W through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnie-

Bollio, a town of Italy, in the county 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe

mese, on the Trebia, 25 miles Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45

a valley of Syria, in Asia, in re the famous ruins of Balbec. Chica, the entrance into the of Carthagena, in S America. fended by several forts, which taken by the English in 1741. del-Drago, a strait between ad of Trinidad and Andelusia Firma, in S America.

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n, a fortified town of Turkey in , in Bulgaria, with an Arch-s see; seated on the river Dan-6 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 t. 44 10 N.

och, a town of Hungary, on the , 100 miles S E of Buda. Lon. lat. 45 55 N.

hot, a town in the province of in Brabant, seated on the river 12 miles N E of Mechlin. Lon.

lat. 518 N.
a river of Poland, which runs
through Podolia and Budziac
f, falling into the Black Sea,
n Oczakow and the river Dnie-

o, a town of Italy, in the county, 25 miles N W of Nice. Londat. 44 2 N.

o, the capital of New Granada, a Firma, in South America, iich are gold mines. Lon. 73 at. 40 N.

nia, a kingdom of Europe,

bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusa-tia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saf-150 in breadth, and is fertile incorn, saf-fron, hops, and pasture. In the moun-tains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; tho' there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is sub-ject to the house of Austria. The capi-tal town is Prague.

He to the land of Austra. The captal town is Prague.

Bojador, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portugues in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433.

Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molisc, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles N of Naples. Lon 14 40 E, lat 41 30 N.

Boitnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, bointizs, a town of opper Augary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N. Bois-le-Duc, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the

Dommel and Aa, situate among Morasses, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45 N E of Antwerp, and 45 S S E of Amsterdam. It is the capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51

40 N.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. In 1219 it was besieged by Jenghiz Khan, taken and destroyed, but was by his orders rebuilt, and is now large and populous. It is seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, built mostly of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places which have been stately buildings, are now mostly in ruins. Here is also a state-ly building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; they they are frequently deprived of all their properties by the khan or his attendants at pleasure. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65.50 K,

Bokharia, Bocharia, or Bucharia, a

general name for all that vast tract of land lying between Karazm, and the sandy desert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Great Bukharia is situated between 34 and 46° N lat. and 76 and 92° tween 34 and 40° N lat. and 70 and 92° E lon. It is bounded on the N by the river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of Kashgar, on the S by Persia and the peninsula within the Ganges, and on the W by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richest mines; the valleys are of an astonishing fertility; the fields are covered with grass the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. Little Bukharia is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, renders it much colder than from its assuation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and silver.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, four leagues N W of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Boleslape, or Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles N E of Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Bolislaw. a town of Bohemia. 30

Bolislaw, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, a town of Silesia, 12 milea S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58

Bologna, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an arch-bishop's see, and a university. It lies at the foot of the Appenuine mountains, in a fruitful plain and salubrious air. The river Saronia runs near its walls, The river Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the silk works, through the city. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or viceroy of the pope resides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble four-

tain, the principal figure of which, a lt is 11 miles N W of Manchester, and Neptune in bronze, cleven feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologilat. 53 33 N. na, is highly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, besides its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. The private houses are well built, and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, winc, flax, and hemp, and fur-nishes all Europe with sausages, maccaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796, but has since been rethe foot of the Appennines, 22 miles S E of Medena, and 175 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a proving of Italy, in the territory of the churching and the sunded on the

N by the Ferrares. W by Modena, on the S by T
E by Romagna. It is nate. It, nany
small rivers, which render the soil the
most fertile of any in Italy. It produces all sorts of grain and f.uits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. The country round Bologna seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Boleenna, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, 45 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bolswarrt, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, eight miles N of Shoten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Bolton, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has been en-riched by the manufacture of fustians, riched by the manufacture of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, and muslins. Bondou is bounded on the E by Bam-counterpanes, dimities, and muslins. bouk; on the S E and S by Tenda,

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Bolzano, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N. Bomal, a town of Austrian Luxem.

burg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N. Bombay, an island of Hindoostan, one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is situated on the W coast of the Deccan, seven miles in length, and 20 in eircumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. It con-tains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly countwater scarce. It was formerly countried very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E. lat. 18 58 N.

Bomene, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, at. 51 42 N.

Bommel, a town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

Bommel, a handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, six miles N E of Huesden... Bommel-Waert, an island of Dutch

Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 miles long and five broad. It was tak-

en by the French in 1794.

Bonaire, an island of South America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the S E of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of South America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

N W of Manchester, and London. Lon. 9 35 W.

own of Germany, in the river Eisach, 27 miles N n. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N. wn of Austrian Luxemiver Ourt, 20 miles S of

5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N. island of Hindoostan, ree presidencies of the ndia Company, by which erritories are governed, on the W coast of the miles in length, and 20 ice. It came to the Enmarriage of Charles II. ne of Portugal. It con-and capacious fortress, a kyard and marine arseund is barren, and good It was formerly countalthy; but, by draining other methods, the aired for the better. It has

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cape on the E side of Newfoundland.
unded on the E by BamS E and S by Tenda,

and the Simbani Wilderness; on the and the Simban Winderness; on the S W by Woolli; on the W by Foota Torra; and on the N by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondon, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatees, who generally pass thro' it in going from the Coast to the inte-rior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt. By means of the duties, which are very heavy, the king of Bondou is well sup-plied with arms and ammunition; a cirunistance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states. The chief inhabitants are the Foulahs who are in general of a tawny complexion, with small features, and soft silky hair. They are naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, but the uncharita-ble maxims of the Koran have made them less hospitable to strangers, and more reserved in their behaviour than the Mandingoes. They evident-ly consider all the Negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, slways -rank themsclves among the white people. Their 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N. government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men (the king excepted) and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Mussulmen, and the au-thority and laws of the Prophet, are every where looked upon as sacred and decisive. In the exercise of their faith. however, they are not very intolcrant towards such of their countrymen as still retain their ancient superstitions. Religious persecution is not known among them, nor is it necessary: for the system of Mahomet is made to extend itself by means abundantly more efficacious. By establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahome-

which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of these little schools Mr. Park visited in his progress through the country, and observed with pleasure the great docility and submissive deportment of the children,

Bonifacio, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the residence of the elector, whose gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, ten miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45

Bonna, or Bona, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

Bonnestable, a town of France, lately in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarte, 15 miles N E of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had before the French revolution a fine Benedictine abbey, and is scated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lst. 46 32 N.

Boodge-boodge, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N E of Surat, Lon. 68 0 E, at. 23 16 N.

Boonetown, a village with a post office, in Morris county, New Jersey, 9 miles N of Morristown, and 29 N W of Newark, between Rockaway and

Bootan, a country N E of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thi-bet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bendan children are taught to read the Koran, and instructed in the tenets of the Prophet, the Mahomedan priests is a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disciples, The capital is Tassasudon.

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Boffingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, four miles E of A wlan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Boppart, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles N E of Magdeburg. Lon. 122E, lat. 52 19 N. Borchloen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles N W of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bordentown, a post town in Burlington county, New Jersey, seated on the E side of the river Delaware, 11 miles N E of Burlington, and about 26 of Philadelphia. This town possesses a considerable trade, being the common rerudezvous of a line of stages between Philadelphia and Amboy.

Borcham, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Chelmsford, famous for a stately fabric, built by Henry VIII. which the nost magnificent building in this country.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles N E of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.
Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat.

Borgo-San-Domino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 15 miles N W of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of Florence. Lon 12 7 E, 43 32 N.

Rorgo-val-di-taro, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parms, 20 miles S W of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles S E of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W. lat: 42 6 N.

Boriquen, an island of the West Indies, near Porto-Rico. The English aettled here, but twere driven away by the Spaniards. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Borkelo, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a country of the same name, bounded on the S by the state of Venice, on the E by the territory of Austria, and on the S and W by Caddea. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows: and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is 40 miles S E of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N.
Borneo, an island in the Indian O-

cean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, before the discovery of New Holland, thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circum-ference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost thro middle. It is almost of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewise rice, pepper, fruits and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers and mookeys. This island has fine rivers especially toward the W and S. The rainy season continues for eight months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthful, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor with partitions made of cane. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but the rest are Gentoos. The East India Company had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driv-en away or murdered. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N W side. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4

Bornho.m, an island of the Baltic Sea, 20 miles S E of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Bornou, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the N W by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the S E by Cashna, and on the S W by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E.lon. and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara?

BOR wn of the country of the of a county of the same on the S by the state of e E by the territory of the S and W by Cad-sabout 1000 inhabitants, late appearance. The stone plastered a few e figure amid many with ; and several, like the es, have only wooden ers. It is 40 miles S E . 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N. sland in the Indian Od by the Portuguese in the discovery of New ght to be the largest in g 1800 miles in circum-seated under the equatting it almost thro' the almost of a circular figith gold, and the finest e Indies are found in its probably washed down by torrents. It produces pepper, fruits and bees-t is used instead of moits are oxen, buffaloes, elephants, tigers and s island has fine rivers rd the W and S. The ntinues for eight months d, as during that time stry is overflowed, the very unhealthful, and are forced to build their which they make fast houses have but one tions made of cane. The

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is large and populous, arbour, and seated on Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4

ensive country in Afrihe N W by Fezzan, on sert of Bilma, on the and on the S W by Nu-from 12 to 22 degrees m 17 to 21 degrees of hern part is poor, and he provinces of Zaara!

and rivers that tumble down with a dreadful noise from the mountains; rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern and western frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter being all covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and with mocks of cattle, neits of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform by excessive, though not by uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the o-ther at the same period in October, di-vide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the S E and S an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commence-ment of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly screne. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the Negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured the country, of a red cap imported from Tripoli, and a white muslin tur-ban from Cairo. Noserings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort, is sometimes a kind of girdle for the waist. They cultivate Indian corn, the horse-bean of Europe, the common kidney bean, cotton, hemp, and Indigo. They have figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and meions. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and cam-els (of the flesh of which they are vefond) are the common animals. Their bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet eat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centicedes, and toads. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Maho-Their bees are so numerous, that the the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centifested with snakes,

but all the rest is well watered by springs | metan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons, is conferred on three persons, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by the title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and while their deliberations last, the princes are confined in separate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describ-ing with panegyric or censure, the measures that exulted or sunk the glory of his reign. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud like wise contains 500 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse; the sabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play, the lower classes of draughts; and the higher excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of bouses, neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles S E of Mourozok.

the mines of which are only opened at [N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N. intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrowstounness, or Boness, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good part, but its trade is not on the increase.

Bosa, an ancient scaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles S E of Algeri. Len. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Bosco, or Boschi, a town of Italy, in the Mlanese, seated on the Arbe, five miles E of Alexandra. Lon. 8 52 E, lat 44 54 N.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, nine miles S E of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosna Serago, a large and strong town of Turkey and capital of Bosnia, scated on the river Bosna, 110 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Ceraio is the capital.

Bossiney, a borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles N W of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50

Bost, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, a borough of Lincolnshire with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, with a spacious mar- called from the great quantity of herbs ket-place, and the tower of its Gothic found on the shore. It was originally church is one of the most lofty and ele- fixed on for for a colony of convicts from gant of the kind, and a noted seamark. Great Britain, which, in the sequel

Hoston, the capital of Massachusetts, as well as of all the New England States, containing 2870 dwelling houses, and 24,937 inhabitants. It is seated at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, on a peninsula which was called by the Indians Shaamut, the first buildings being erected in 1631. The entrance is nar-row and difficult, but the harbour is safe, and capacious enough to contain 500 sail of shipping in a good depth of water.—The quays and wharves are convenient, one of the latter, called the Long Wharf, extend-ing 600 yards into the bay with a breadth of 100 feet, and far excels any other structure of the kind in the United States .- The principal public buildings are, a State House, a grand and superb edifice, erected in 1795, Fanuel Hall, an alms house, work house, bridewell, and 16 places of re-ligious worship, besides banks and theatres. Some of these buildings are finished in a style of great elegance.—
The entrance into the harbour is defended by a castle, formerly called Castle William, on which are mounted about 40 pieces of heavy artillery, besides many of a smaller size.—Great part of the town is built in a semi-circular form fronting the harbour, on which side it appears to great advantage.-The streets are irregular, with exception of a few, particularly the main street which leads from the long wharf, and exhibits thence a pleusing prospect of the town house, and a double range of well built dwell-ing houses.—It lies in the lat. of 42 \(^2 23\) N, and lon. of 70° 52' W of London, 252 m. N E of New York, 347 of Philadelphia, and about 481 from the city of Washington.

Bosworth, or Market Bosworth.

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town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. It is
13 miles N W of Leicester, and
106 N N W of London. Lon. 118 W, lat. 52 40 N.

. Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so It is 37 miles S E of Lincoln, and 115 took place at port Jackson, 15 miles i. I.on. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N. e capital of Massachusetts, all the New England States, 870 dwelling houses, and oitants. It is seated at the Massachusetts bay, on a hich was called by the Inout, the first buildings being 631. The entrance is nar-ficult, but the harbour is apacious enough to conmaperous erough to condition of shipping in a good water.—The quays and a convenient, one of the latthe Long Wharf, extendards into the bay with a

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lay, a bay of New S Wales, coast of New Holland, so the great quantity of herbs c shore. It was originally for a colony of convicts from tain, which, in the sequel, at port Jackson, 15 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 | up. It is scated at the mouth of the

Botany Island, a small island in the South Pacific ocean, to the S E of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bethnia.

Botesdale. See Buddesdale.

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles S E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9

Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30

Bova, an episcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 m. S E of Reg-gio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat 37 50 N.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, a town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the department of Indre and Loire, situate in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles S S W of Tours.

Boudry, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Neufchatel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the dutchy of the same name, and territory outciny of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg. It has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 F, lat. 49 45 N.

Bovignet, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur. Lon.

Meuse, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles NE of Beneven-to. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

Boulogne, a large scaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Boulonneis. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is strong both by nature and art; and the latter

Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. It is for the most part mountainous, but in some places there are very beautiful and fertile plains. The climate is hot, but not to such a degree as might be expected from its situation, the breezes from the mountains being constant, and very refreshtains being constant, and very retreshing. On the S E is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and had some considerable towns in the island; but it now belongs to the English East India Company. It is 300 miles 4E of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52

Bourbon Lanci, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, re-markable for its castle, and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of

the Romans. It is 15 miles S W of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N. Bourbon l'Archambeau, a town of France, in the department of Allier France, in the department of Aller and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its baths which are very hot, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W of Monthis, and 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bourbonne-les Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, fa-mous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allicr.

Bourdeaux, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It was an arch-bishop's see; has a university, and an is only surrounded by a single wall. bishop's see; has a university, and an The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which at the same built in the form of a bow, of which the time, prevents it from being choaked river Garonne is the string. This riv-

er is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reasons the largest vessels can the department of Cher and late provcome up to it very readily. The castle called the Trumpet is scated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The ancient city of Bourdeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police, or any of these municipal regulations, indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the atreets newly built are regular and handsome. The quaysure four miles in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The beauty of the river Garonne and the beauty of the surrounding country were probably the causes which induced the Romans to lay the founda-tions of this city. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W. lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles N W of Huy. Lon. 50 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, a town of France, lately in the province of Bresse. Near this

place is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is scated on the river Ressousse, 20 miles S E of Macon, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, lately in Bourg, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 455 N.

Bourg, a town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuse. It had formerly an archiepiscopal see and university. Bourganeuf is seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N E of Limoges, and 200

the department of Char and late province of Berry. It stands upon a great deal of ground but is but thinly peopled with gentlemen students and ecclesias-tics, the whole number of students only amounting to about 18,000. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdalone. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N W of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 550 E lat 4541 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48

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Beurn, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is ana-vigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N. Bouro, an island in the Indian Ocean,

between the Moluccas and Celebes, subject to the Dutch, who have a forsubject to the Dutch, who have a for-tress here. Some mountains in it are ex-tremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nut-megs and cloves, cocoa, and banasa trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The banks of the rivers are infested by crocodiles of an aston-ishing size, who devour such heasts as fall in their way; and men are protect-ed from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. Bouro is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-hill, a village in Glou-cestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester,

Bourton-on-the-water, a village, one mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other autiquities are dug up.

Boussac, a town of France, in the de-

Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N. n ancient city of France in cent of Chur and late prov-It stands upon a great y. It stands upon a great nd but is but thinly peopled men students and ecclesias. nen students and eccressas, ole number of students only to about 18,000. It is the ff Lewis XI. the Nero of the celebrated preacher It is seated on the rivers Yevre, 25 miles N W of 1125 Sof Paris. Lon. 228

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town of Savoy, on a lake of ame, six miles N of Chamn. 5 50 E lat 45 41 N. Reine, a town of France, one

Paris. t, a town of France, in the of Upper Marne and late Champagne, 22 miles E by mont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48

town in Lincolnshire, with a et on Saturday. It is seated ng called Bourn Well-head, h proceeds a river that runs e town. From Bourn is a na-nal to Boston. It is 35 miles n, and 97 N of London. Lon.

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on-the-hill, a village in Glose, on the side of a hill, with a ect into Oxfordshire. It is from Stow, and 30 from

on-the-water, a village, one the preceding place, water-ver that rises near it, which ads 30 feet wide, and over stone bridge. Adjoining to man camp, where coins and quities are dug upa town of France, in the de

ble, 25 miles N E of Gueret.

Bouton, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles S E of Celebes. The inhabitants are small but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E, lat.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles N W of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London. Lon. 349 W, lat. 50 50 N.

lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or Stratford le Bow, a considerable village in Middlesex, two miles E N E of London. It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bouling Green, a village with a postoffice, in Caroline county, Virginia, 84
miles from Washington, and 22 S of
Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock.

Bowness. See Bulness.

Bouness. See Bulness.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, fameus for an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body.

Boxtol a town of Dutch Braham on

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lst. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Bremen seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles S W of Hamburg, Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyle, or Abbey Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roscommen.

partment of Crouse and late province of scene, at a place called the Rumbling Marche, with a castle almost inaccessible, 25 miles N E of Gueret.

Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a dutchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austrian Brabant, watered by several rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. It was overrun by the French in 1794.

overrun by the French in 1794.

Bracciano, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, we a lake of the same name, 12 mile. N W of Rome. There are some celebrated baths to the W of the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N;

Bracklaw, a strong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kaminicck. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, a borough in Northampton.

Brackley, a borough in Northampton-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeschool. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It lies 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 N W of London. Lon 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Bradesley, or Badesley, a village near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N. Bradford, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre

of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon,

miles S W of York, and 193 N N W of Boyolo, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S W of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which descending from the hills of Perthabire, E of loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand N W of Aberdeen.

Braya, a town of Portugal, capital, of Ent.e-Minhoe-e-Donero, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lis-bon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N. Braganza, the capital of the dutchy of

Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New: the Okl is seated on an eminence, aurrounded by double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 630 W, lat. 422 N. Braila, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a

castle taken by the Russians in 1711, but afterward given back.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, Braileu, a town of Poland, in Poddia, on the river Bog, 30 miles N W of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Brain le Comte, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles S W of Brussela.

Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Braintree, a town in Essex, with a market on Wedneaday, noted for a considerable manufacture of bays. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 N E of London. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Braintrem, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S W side of the river Susquehannah. It has a post-of-fice 303 miles from Washington.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Pader-

born. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Bralio, a mountain of the Alps, in
the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munater from the county of Bormio.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles N W of Turin.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Itshin, near the Picta Wall. It is eight miles N E of Car-lisle, and 311 N N W of London. Lon. 240 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Brampton, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ru-

Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N of Namur, Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Brandels, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles N E of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

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Branchburgh, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Sax-ony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uncker Marche, and the New Marche, Oneker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Watte. The greatest part of the luhabitants are Luther-

est part of the linhalitants are Lutherans; but the Papists are tolerated.

Brandenburg, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin.

Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Brandon, a village in Suffolk, seated

on the Little Ouae, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry: which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the iale of

Ely. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

Brandon, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont, 16 miles N of Rutland the county town, with about 1000 inhabitants.

Branska, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weis-

semburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Brasil, a country of South America, which gives the title of prince to the Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Bramber, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Brander, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 tial line and the tropic of Commonwealth of Commonweal tial line and the tropic of Capricors, being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500 by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and whole-some. The soil is fertile, and produbrampion, a village in Herefordshire, some. The soil is fertile, and produce one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

Bramcaster, a village in Norfolk, the acceptance of the soil of the town of Bohemia, on the miles N E of Prague., lat. 50 15 N.

, lat. 50 15 N.

th, a country of Germany,
the N by Pomerania and
; on the E by Poland; on
the Lusatia, Upper Sax,
deburg; and on the W by
It is divided into five
to; the Old Marche,
Middle Marche, Middle Marche, Uncker the New Marche. Ber-pital; and the principal e Elbe, Havel, Sprce, and Warte. The greate inhabitants are Luther-

Papists are tolerated.

7, a town of Germany, di10 Old and New Town, by dich separates the fort t is 26 miles W of Berlin. lat. 52 45 N.

lat. 52 45 N. village in Suffolk, seated Ouse, over which is a ferry at a mile's distance; ilvided into Brandon, and y: which last has the s, because commodities thither from the isle of

miles N of Bury.

post town of Rutland
nont, 16 miles N of Rutty town, with about 1000

town of Transylvania, on rish, 35 miles S of Weison. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N. ountry of South America, the title of prince to the to the crown of Portust eastern part of South omprehended under this es between the equinoc-the tropic of Capricorn, niles in length, and 1000 It was discovered in 1500 abral, a Portuguese, who pon it by a tempest. The untry, though within the s temperate and whole-oil is fertile, and produ-bacco, Indian corn, and of fruits and medicinal wood brought from Bra-so called, is of great use; and within the country and several sorts of pre-

.The cattle carried over

in Europe; among the rest, a beautiful bird called Colibri which in size is not much larger than that of a Maybug, but sings as harmoniously as a nightin-The Portuguese chiefly inhabit gale. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of clothes. They are of a coper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are atrong, lively, and gay, and being subject to lively, and gay, and being subject to few diseases, live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees. and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups made of calibashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split cares; and they have baskets of dif-ferent sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and alcep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salva-

dor, the capital. Brasea, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brassa Sound; in which 1000 sail may at once find com-

modious mooring.

Brassaw, or Gronstadt, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

from Europe, increase prodigiously, Klun, 25 miles S W of Paussau. Lon. They have several animals not known 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Braunsburg, a town of Poland, in New Prussis, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzie, Lon. 20 6 E. lat. 54 22 N.

Dantzie. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Braunfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Francfort.

Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Brava, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Braws, one of the Capa-de-Verd Is-

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Isand inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 59 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Bray, a scaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, scated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 61 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, one mile S of Maiden head.

Brazza, a town and island on the

Brazza, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Breadalbane. See Albany.

Brechin, a borough in Angusshire. It consists of one large handsome street, and two smaller; and is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a royal borough, and with four others sends a member to parliament. It lies at eight miles distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. The cathedral is a Gothic and the tide nows within two miles of the town. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. It is in length 156 feet; in breadth 61; part is ruinous, and part serves as a parish church. The west end of one of the aisles is entire; its door is Gothic, and of Transylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Brattleborough, a town of Windham county, Vermont; situate on the W side of Connecticut Rive; 36 miles E of Bennington, nine S of Pultney, and has about 2000 inhabitants. The post office is 445 miles from Washington.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz.

Braunaw, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river the arch consists of many mouldings.

Panmure have now a house in the sit-1 vides the department of Lower Seine uation of the old castle. Its manufac-tures of coarse linen and sail cloth are enters the English Channel. at present prosperous, it has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which great quantities of yarn are brought from the country for sale; there are also here several fairs through the year for cattle. It is 70 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E. lat. 56 40 N.

Brecknock, or Brecon, the capital of Breeknockshire, called by the Welsh Abber-Honddey, and scated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N W of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of South Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuch-denny hill, not far from Brecknock;

Breda, a city of Dutch Brabant large, populous and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places en the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Meck, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. It was ta-ken by the French in 1793, and again in 1795, when they overran Holland. It is 22 miles W by S of Bois-le-duc, 25 N N E of Antwerp, and 60 S of Ansterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35

Bregentz, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is scated on the lake of Constance, 70 miles N E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 noiles W of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2

Bremgarten, a town of Swisserland, in the free lower bailiwics, watered by the Reuss between the cartons of Zuric and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Paplats. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 miles W of Zuric. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, a considerable town of Ger-many, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. It is divided by the Weser into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the mugazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6

Bremen, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air denny hill, not far from Breckhock ; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and the Swedes, but was sold to the elect-feed great numbers of cattle. Its or of Hanover, in 1716. In the win-ter it is subject to inundations, and parcularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned; beside several hundreds of men. Bremen is the capital.

Bremenwerd, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Brent, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles S W of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London. Lon. 42 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Brent, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Schwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

Brente, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite that city.

Brentford, a town in Middlesex, with

a market on Tuesday. It is sested on the Thames, into which at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Mid-dlesex choose the knights of the shire. It is divided into Old and New Brentford, in which last are the church and Brele, a river of France, which di- market-house. It is seven miles W of

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of a dutchy of the same archbishop's see, which
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the inhabitants were gazine of powder was y lightning, and all the haken, as if there had nake. It is 22 miles E Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6

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l, a town of Germany, in Bremen, 27 miles N of 1.845 E, lat. 53 33 N. n of Devonshire, with a urday, 26 miles S W of 200 W by S of London.

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ver which rises in the rent, and falls into the opposite that city.

uesday. It is seated on into which at the W end lows a rivulet called the the freeholders of Mid-the knights of the shire. nto Old and New Brentlast are the church and It is seven miles W of London.

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles W S W of Chelmsford, and 18 E N E of London.

Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Brescia, a town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, with a citadel, and a hish-op's see. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Bresciano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Cardit, the Veronese, and the Man-man; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

Bresela is the capital.

Bresello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles N W of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N. Ereslaw, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia,

with a bishop's see, and a university. It is scated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which last runs through sev-eral of the streets. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder 1 in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathin the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a miversity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants in near one of which is a college. It is 112 miles N E of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N. Bresse, a late province of France, which now forms the department of him. Is bounded on the N by Rurgur.

Ain. Is bounded on the N by Burgun-

Ain. Is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennoics, and on the W by the Lyonois.

Bressici, or Brzesk, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N. 52 4 N.

Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 | the province of Poitou, now included

in the department of the Two Sevres.

Brest, a town of France, in the department of Finesterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle scated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lew-is XIV. whose successor established n marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has ev-ery accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagny or Brittany, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Villaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late pro-

partment of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles S W of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 10 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Breton, Cape, an island of North America, between 45 and 47° N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canao, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in out the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See Louis-

Brevordt, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles S E of Zuiphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewers-Haven, a good harbour on the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chill; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 740 W, lat. 42 30 S.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 N W of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.
Brey, a town of Westphalia, in the

Bressuire, a town of France, lately in Massuricht. Lon. 539 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Briancon, a town of France, in the May, and about 50 from Philadelphia department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbour-hood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 miles N W of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Briaire, a town of France, in the department of I poiret and late province of Orleanois, scated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

river, opposite to Fairfield, 10 miles S W of Stratford and 10 NE of Norwalk. Here is a post office 304 miles from Washington.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlise Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses well built and finished, and their rents as high as such houses would let for in London. The wharfs and quays are convenient, and the farts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here also is a freeschool, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000. a year. Lon. 50 36 W, lat. 13 5 N.

Bridgetown, a post town of Cumber-land county, Maine, about 40 miles N W of Portland.

Bridgetown, a post town in Cumber-land county, Maryland, 120 miles from

Washington.

Bridgetown, a principal town of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 14 miles

5 of Salem, 48 N by W from Cape the canton of Bern, three leagues long

Washington.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a freeschool that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in rains. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 N W of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N. Bridgewater, a borough in Somerset-

shire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday, and a large handsome church. It is seated on the river Parret, over Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, juined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgeport, a town in Fairfield county. Connecticut, situated on Long 1
Ev. Connecticut, situated on Long 1
Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth Sof

Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S of Boston. In 1800 the township contained 5200 inhabitants.

Brillington, or Burlington, a scaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seat-ed between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Brieg, a handsome town of Silesis, capital of a territory of the same name,

with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 miles S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Breil, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13

d about 50 from Philadelphia. a post office 185 miles from

gton. enorth, a borough in Shropshire, narket on Saturday; seated on

ern, which divides it into the and Lower Town, joined by a ridge. It has two churches, ecschool that sends and mainscholars at the university of It was formerly fortified with nd bad a castle, scated on a w in ruins. It sends two memparliament, and is 20 miles W

Birmingham, and 139 N W of Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N. water, a borough in Somerset-ith a market on Thursday and , and a large handsome church. ted on the river Parret, over a stone bridge, and near it 100 tons burden may ride. It frequented place with the tilutchy, carries on a considerathe tripy carries on a considera-ting trade, and trades with and Norway. It is eight miles British Channel, 31 S S W of and 137 W by S of London. 0 W, lat. 51 7 N.

water, a post town in Plymouth Massachusetts, 22 miles S of In 1800 the township containinhabitants.

inhabitants.

gaton, or Burlington, a seaport riding of Yorkshire, with a m Saturday. It is seated on near Flamborough-head, with dious quay for ships, and is a good trade, 36 miles N of Hull of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat.

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a town of the United Provin-tal of the island of Voorn, the mouth of the Maese, 13 V cf Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 50 N.

, a lake of Swisserland, in n of Bern, three leagues long

the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Briescia. See Polesia.

Briescia. See Polesia.

Brieux, St. s town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, with a good harbour. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 miles N W of Rennes. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Brieg, a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine, seated near the rivor Manse, 30 miles N E of St. Mi-

Brigg. See Glandfordbridge.
Brighthelmston, or Brighton, a scaport in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having become a fashionable resort for seabathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, ac. Here Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is the station of the packet-boats, to and from Dieppe, and is 56 miles S of London, and 74 N W of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E lat. 50 52

Brignolles, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Brihugga, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N E of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Brimpsfeld, a village in Gloucestershire, at the source of the river Stroud,

where are the foundations of a castle long destroyed. It has also a nunne-It is seven miles S E of Glouces

Brindici, an ancient seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fortress. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinn, a town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It is seat-

and one broad. The Aarruns through | which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, whose diameter is 173 feet. It is 16 miles S of Issoire, and 225 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Brisach, Old, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Brisach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper France, in the department of Opper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N. Brisgaw, a territory of Susbia, on the S side of the Rhine, which separates it

from the department of Upper Rhine.

Brissac, a town of France, in the deprovince of Anjou, seated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Glou-cestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and po-pulation, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, ten miles from the influx of Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay. But the largest ships are discharged at Hungroad four miles below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. For building, equipping and repairing ships, there are docks, yards, rope walks and ship-wrights. There are some considerable woollen manufactures; and no less than 15 glass. assenting of the states meet. It is seat-ed at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 S W of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E, Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay; one of stage coaches which set out every day

for Bath, London, and other places. Hither is a great resort in the summer of invalids as well as other company; for whose accommodation and entertainment there is a purp-room, ball-room, coffee-house, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houses, both below, on a level with the well, and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is situated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending several miles where the company ride out for ex-ercise. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a custom-house, and an exchange. Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well are found those native chrystals, so well known under the name of Btistol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river that supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; but there are several gates yet standing. Here are used sledges in-stead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W N W of Bath, 34 S S W of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat.

Bristol, a post town, in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on Booth bay, 12 miles S E of Wiscasset, and 200 N

E of Boston

Bristol, a seaport and post town, the capital of Bristol county, Rhode-Island, aituate 13 miles N of Newport, and 24 S E of Providence. The situation is healthy and agreeable; the inhabitants

Bristol, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Burlington, and 20 miles above Phila-delphia. The inhabitants are about 600. It is the thoroughfare of most of the land stages that travel between Philadelphia and New York, and is noted for a medicinal bath.

Bristol, a cape of Sandwich Land in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26. 51 W,

Britain, or Great Britain, the most considerable of all the European islands. extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of the island was Albion, which, in process of time gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Casar. The general division of the Island is into England, Scotland. and Wales.

Britain, New, a country in N America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. Is is subject to Great Pritain: and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There netween 50 and 100° W ion. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hadson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany on the W side of Hudson's Ray. Bay.

Britain, New, an island to the N of New Guinea, has Hudson's Bay, and strait on the N and W; Canada and the river St. Laurence, on the S; and the Atlantic on the E, from which it is separated by a strait thro' which Dampier first sailed. It is divided into two islands by another strait thro' which Capt. Carteret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 40 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick

Brittany. See Bretagne. Brives-la-Gaillarde, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correz and late province of Limosen. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the conflu-ence of the Rientz and Eysoch, 15

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town of Germany, in the l of the bishopric of the lt is seated at the conflu-Rientz and Eysoch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Brixen, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is surrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brizen, or Brietzen, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles N E of Wirtemberg.

Broadfield, a post town of Westmore-land county, Virginia; 96 miles from

Broadkill, a village with a post office, in Sussex county, Delaware, on Broadkill creek, about ten miles from Lewis-

Brodera, a principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guze-rat, in the N E part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles

S by W of the former, and 195 N E of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N. Brod, or Brodt, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S E of Posega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Brod-Nemeki, or Teutch-Brod, a town of Boliemia, seated on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czazlaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Brock, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roca II miles Not December 19.

Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Brock, a beautiful village in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh, as if quite new. The gardens are morned with china vases, gardens are mixing dwith china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing; the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter

Broken-Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, situated on the river Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles S by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E. lat. 51 23

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterwards Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord Paget when Henry VIII. plundered the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 130 N W of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bromley, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had formerly a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

Brompton, a village in Middlesex, two miles W by S of London.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a town in Worcestershire, scated on the river Salwarp. It is a pretty good town, 15 miles N NE of Worcester, and 115 N W of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 W N W of London. Lon 2 20 W, lat. 50

Bronno, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles S E of Pavis. Lon. 9
26 E, lat. 45 6 N.
Brookfield, a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, of great antiquity, being settled as early as 1660, 15 miles S W of Worcester. In 1800 the township tentained 3284 inhabitants tants.

Brookfield, a town of Fairfield coun-Connecticut, on the W of Housatonick river, about eight miles

N E of Danbury.

Brookhaven, a town on Long Island, in Suffolk county, New York, 14 miles

in Suffolk county, New York, 14 miles S E of Smith town, and about 60 E of New York. The township contains 4122 inhabitants: the post office is 317 miles from Washington.

Brookington, a post town of Amelia county, Virginia, at the distance of 182 miles from Washington.

Brooklyn, a town of Kings county, New York, pleasantly situated at the W end of Long Island, opposite the city of New York. Here are about 2400 inhabitants, and a post office.

Brooklyn, a post town of Windham N

county, Connecticut, aituated on the Quinboug, a branch of the river Thames, between Pomfret and Canterbury.

Brookville, a post town, in Mont-gomery county, Maryland, on the W side of the river Patuxent, 20 miles

from Washington.

Broom Loch, and an extensive salt-water and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the cost.

Brora, a scaport on the Ecoast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal mine which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

Brora, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, low that village, falls into the British

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay salt, because it lies on a hay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, on the S side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25

Brouershaven, a seaport of the United provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles S W of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Brownsburg, a town in Rockbridge county, Virginia, 22 miles S by W of Staunton, and 200 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Brownsville, sometimes called Red Stone Old Fort, is a post town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of the river Monongal lela, 12 miles N W of Union, 25 S E of Washington, and 35 S of Pittsburg. It is in the centre of a settlement of Friends, and contained at the last census 425 inhabitants.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the

Brugg, or Broug, a town of Swisserland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles S E of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat, 47 21 N.

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Bruges. a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the tracle first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. There are several fine churches, in the first rank of which is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasure deserve notice. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or Bruggen, a town of Low-er Saxony in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Brugneto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territy of Genoa, at the foot of the App. nines, 35 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 230 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Brunctio, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which

it defends.

Brunsuttle, a sea port of Germany, in Holstein at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N W of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Wesar, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own duken; but the other two be-

formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In bishopric of Spire, seated on the river the square before the castle is a fa-satz, five miles S E of Philipsburg. the square before the castle is a fa-mous stone statue, with a lion made of Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N. roug, a town of Swisserau, seated on the river ch is a bridge. It is 22 Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat.

rge episcopal city of Auss, once the greatest trad-Europe; but in the 16th civil wars occasioned by of Philip II. drove the Antwerp, and then to It is seated in a plain, rom the sea, and has a m by canals, with Ghent, 1ys, Newport, Furnes, binkirk. There are seveches, in the first rank of cathedral, whose rich ad treasure deserve notice. een often taken and retaime by the French, in 1794. iles E of Ostend. Lon. 3

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of Wolfenbuttle, Grubend Calenberg, which also ds the dutchy of Gottingen ipality of Wolfenbuttle has kee; but the other two beelector of Hanover.

k, a large city of Germany, chy of Brunswick. It was an imperial and hanseatic t was taken by the duke of Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who adel to keep it in awe. In the before the castle is a face statue, with a lion made of done after the life. Here is

also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, statue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has he ice the name of Brunswick Mum.
The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. The academy of Brunswick has been new modelled, and the plan of education improved, by the attention and under the patronage of the hereditary prince. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Brunswick, a post town of Georgia, in North America, in Glynn county. It has a safe harbour capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its situation, and the fertility of the inland country, it promises to be a place of consequence. It is 70 miles W S W of Savannah, and 752 from Washington. Lat. 31 10 N, lon. 8 2

Brunswick, a city of New Jersey, in North America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleasant hill which rises at the back of the town. They have a con-siderable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. Here was formerly a flourishing college, called Queen's college, but has declin-

Brunswick, New, in North America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital.

Brussels, the capital of Brabant. and scat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It is a rich and handsome city, and has many magnificent public buildings, and walks. No city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance; but like them it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a dou-ble brick wall, and has seven gates: but being seven miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege. In Brussels are seven fine squares or market places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the market places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the
world. The town house takes up one
quarter of it; and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is a brazen
rocks on the coast, to the depth of 150

The opera-house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking glass, so that they can sit by the fire, and see what is doing. There are 20 public fountains, adorned with statues at the corners of the most public streets; and in the middle of the town-house is one with Neptune, the Tritons, and the horses, spouting out water from their nostrils. The numery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little streets, where each nun has an apartment. This nunnery exists no longer, being abolished with several others, by the French, when they took Brussels, in 1794. It is when they took Brussets, in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S of Antwerp, 26 S E of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 421 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town of Somerscishire, with a market on Saturday, a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brew, 12 miles S E of Wells, and 109 W of London. Lon. 238 W, lat. 1 7 N.

Brujiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late prodepartment of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain, 22 miles S by E of
Luneville. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Brayns-bridge, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Clare, seated on the
Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick.
Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bua, an island of the gulf of Venice,
on the coast of Dalmatia, near the
town of Traou, called likewise partridge Island, because frequented by
those birds.

those birds.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal in the province of Beirs, 27 miles S of Aveira. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Buchan, a district in the N E part

of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan, on the S.

Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory

awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sca, in a storm, rushes with a tremendous noise.

Buchaw, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Tedersee, with a monastery, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Buchorest, a large and strong town of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. It is 45 miles S E of Tergovisto. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Bouchorn, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E of Constance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 97 N E of London.
Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Buckfield, a post town of Cumberland

county, Maine, 10 miles W of Turner, on the Andrascoggin river, and about 50 miles N of Portland. The inhabitants of the township were 1000 at the last census.

Buckingham, the chieftown in Buck-inghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on low ground, and almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. It sends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles N E of Oxford, and 57 N W of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Bucking hamshire, or Bucks, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by Oxfordshire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of an oblong form whose. greatest extent is from N to S. It sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The most general manufacture is bonelace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S. fuel and timber. The air is healthy, Buenos Ayres, or Cividad de la Trini-

Boats frequently sail into this | and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or marle.

Buckland, a village with a post-office, in Prince George county, Virginia, 42 miles from Washington, in a S W direction.

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Bucks, a county of Pennsylvania, 38 miles long and 15 broad.

Buckstown, a post town of Hancock county, Maine, with 624 inhabitants.

Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent ings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It is 105 miles S E of Vienna, and 560 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N

Buddesdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, with a small chapel. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles N E of Bury, and 88 N E of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Budelich, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves on the Traen, ten miles E of Treves. Lon. 6 55 E. lat. 49 50 N.

Budoa, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667. It is 30 miles S E of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Budweis, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S of Prague, and 85 N W of Vienna. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Buen Ayre. See Bonaire.

Buenos Ayres, a country of Sonth America, belonging to the Spaniards. This name given from the pleasantness of the climate, is extended to the country lying between Tucuman on the E, Paraguay on the N, and Terra Magellanica, on the S. No country in the world abounds more in horned cattle and horses, where the greatest expence of a horse or cow is the catching it. In such abundance are these useful animals, that the hide alone is deemed of any value, as this constitutes a main article in the trade of the country. Lon.

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es, or Cividad de la Trini-

Buenos Ayres in South America, was founded in the year 1735, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendoza, direction of Don Fedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It stands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the S side of the Plata, 50 miles from the sea, fronting a small river. The situation is in a line plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the river; and truly delightful, whether we regard the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, or the beautiful verdure which the soil, or the beautiful verdure which overspreads the whole face of the country. The city is very considerable in extent, containing 3000 houses. The streets are straight, broad and pretty equal in the heights and dimensions of the buildings. Most of the buildings are of chalk or brick, except the cathedral, a magnificent structure composed chiefly of stone.

Bugia, a province of Algiers in At.

Bugia, a province of Algiers, in At-rica, surrounded with mountains, and

very fertile in corn.

very fertile in corn.

Bugia, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a handsome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the sea; a great part of whose promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone. The city itself is built on the ruins of a larre one, at the foot of a ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain, where there is also a castle that commands the whole town, besides two others at the bottom, built for the security of the port. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat.

miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat 36 49 N.

Builth, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Builth, a town of France, now in the Runging of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 6 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Burglag a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Burglag a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

Burglag or Civite, Rungilla a town of Sallee.

department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles S W

Bukari, a small but well built town

Bukari, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatta, with a harbour on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles N E of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the scapport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the

dad, the capital of the country called Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. Buenos Ayres in South America, was 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Bulam, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king,

but has been since entirely relinquished.

Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

Bulgariu, a province of Turkey in

Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

Bulness, or Bowness, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman atation, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlise. Bundela, or Bundelcund, a territory of

Hindoostan Proper, on the S W of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Onde, Benarcs and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles square, and contains the cele-brated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 36 miles N by E of Ips. wich, and 107 N E of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Burella, or Civita Burrella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Swisserland, in the miles N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 nton of Bern, seated on the river 50 E, lat. 40 17 N. eanton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs Making of sactices, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Burg, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zutphen, scated on the Old Yisel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon.

6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

Burgaw, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Burgloof, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is pretty large and seated on an eminence, eight miles N E of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Burgh-upon-Sands, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles N W of Carlisle.

Burgos, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine, and the walks agreefountains are nne, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20

Burgundy, a late province of France, which now forms the three depart-ments of Cote d'Or, Saoné, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth: bounded on the E by Franche Compté, on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits and excellent

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is yet a flourishing city, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in

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Burlington, an ancient city, in Burington county, New Jersey; seated on the S E bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Bristol, and 20 miles above Philadelphia. It was founded in 1677, and called New Beverly; it has a safe harbour for shipping, with a considerable depth of water, but has progressed slowly in population, containing at present (1805) but a few more than 2000 inhabitants. The municipal jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and alteration. men. The buildings are principally of bricks, and constructed in a plain commodious style, with a large garden lot to each house. There is an episcopal church, two or three meeting houses, a considerable brewery, a court house, and gaol in this town, though the seat of justice has been lately removed to Mountholly.

Burlington, a post town of Chittenden county, Vermont, situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, four miles S of Onion river, and 20 miles northerly of Vergennes. The situation is healthy and pleasant, which induced the legislature to pass a law for the establish-ment of an university at this town. The township contains 815 inhabitants.

Burmah, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from its reputed capital. It is bounded by Peguon the N and occupies both ed by Peguon the N and occupies som sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China; on the N W by Meckley; on the W it has Aracan, and on the E Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teek timber in India. Ships built of teek, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, where an Eu-

ropean ship is ruined in five years.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles N W of Norwich, and 126 N E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Burnham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles S E of Malden.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 a market on Monday, 35 miles S E of

W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12

0 17 N.

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town in Lancashire, with Monday, 35 miles S E of

Lancsster, and 208 N N W of London.

Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Burntisland, a borough in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupend-near the river Trent, 30 miles N of ous rock, ten miles N W of Edinburgh.

Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E directly opposite to that of the Gauges, and winding with a rapid current through Thibet, where it is named Sampoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and proceeds S E to within 220 miles of Yunan, the westernmost pro-vince of Cbina: then turning suddenly to the W through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it assumes the name of Borrampooter. It then makes a circle round the Western point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the Sea, after having meandered for more than 2000 ving meandered for more than 2000 making incanneted for miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freshness might pass for an arm of the sea. Common description fails in an attempt to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent object.

Bursa, or Prusa, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Becsangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople.

Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staf-fordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of free-stone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge, and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton ale is accounted

Burton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the river Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London.

Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London.
Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.
Burton, a town in Westmoreland,
with a market on Tuesday; seated in
a valley, near a hill called FarletonKnothill, 11 miles N of Laneaster, and
247 N N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W,
lat. 54 10 N.

Burville, a town in Anderson county, Tennessee, on the N side of Clinch river, 30 miles N of Knoxville, the ca-

pital of the state. Here is a post office 570 miles from Washington.

Burj, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, scated on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. In 1787, the theatre fell, and buried under its ruina more than 300 persons, many of whom were killed or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancester, and 190 N N W of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Bury, St. Edmunde, a borough in Suf-folk, with a market on Wednesday and saturday. The situation is very plea-sant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still stand-ing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being mur-dered in a wood. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 N NE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Busiletown, a thriving village in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N by E of the city. Here is a post office, and about 20 dwelling houses.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islanda of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and excellent, and great quantities are sent pastures, and there is a considerable down the river to Hull, and exported herring-fishery. This shire sends a to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield, Caithness-shire.

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Barago, a town of Spain, in New | and a very elegant room for assemblies Castile, scated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Butrinto, a seaport and episconal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the cansl of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimera Lon. 20 9 F, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere Water, a lake in Cumber-land, eight miles S W of Keswick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. It is formed by a vast number of torrents which rushing down in never failing cataracts from a rock of vast height, cal-led Honister Crag, forms the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake, and near a mile from it, to the N E is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

Butternuts, a town of Otsego county, New York. The township has 1390 inhabitants, and the post office is 440 miles from Washington.

Button's Bay, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a N W passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N

Butzaw, a town of Germany, in the

bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N. Juston, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath consisting of nine springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well. St. Anne's well for-merly rose into a stone bason, over which an arch was erected, which still continues. It is 12 feet long and 12 hroad, set round with stone-steps in the inside. In the midst of this dome the water now springs up into a stone bason two feet square. It appears by several rains found here, that their waters were known in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but create an appetite, and open ob-structions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. Much company resort to them in the summer. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, which is divided into different hotels, shops, &c. with a public coffee room, a strong castle.

and concerts. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and is 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles N W of Derby, and 160 N N W of London.

Buzbach, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Duieper, 180 miles S W of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byzantium. See Constantinople.

C

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the ri-ver Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Cabarras Court-house, the principal seat of justice in Cabarras county, North Carolina, situated on the N side North Carolina, situated on the Ar Saco of Rocky river, a branch of the great Pedec, 23 miles S of Salisbury, and 57 S by W of Salem, the Moravian town. Here is a post office 439 miles from Washington

Cabbin Point, a village with a post office, in Surry county, Virginia, 36 miles E by S of Petersburg, and about 60 W by N of Nerfolk.

Cabeca-de-Vide, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles S W of Portalegro. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Cabellaburg, a post town of Amherst county, Virginia, 215 miles from Wash-

Cabenda, a scaport of this in Congo, 100 miles S E of Loango, pubject to Portugal. Lon. 122 E, lat. 4 5.3.

Cabreria, an island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by egant room for assemblies A mile from hence is ie wonders, called Pool's foot of a mountain. The ow and narrow, but it preto a cave of considerable 696 feet long, with a roof Gothic cathedral 1 it constalactitious concretions. rious representations both ure, produced by the percentinually dropping from uxton is 32 miles N W of 160 N N W of London.

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a post town of Amherst nia, 215 miles from Washcaport of Africa, in Con-S E of Loango, subject Lon. 122 E, lat. 4 5. 3. island in the Mediter-

seven miles S of Majorarge harbour defended by

Cabul, a province of Hindoostan Pro- | purchase silks and lackered ware. per, bounded on the W by Persia, on the North by the Hindoo-ko, on the N E by Caferistan, and on the E by Rash-mere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a mere, and of the 3 by chestalant. It is country highly diversified; consisting of forts, and carry on a great trade in flax mountains covered with eternal snow; and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable sueanis. It produces every article necessary to human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Can-

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is spoken of in terms of rapture by the Indian historians, being no less romantic than pleasant; and it has within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and tor-rid zone. In a political light it is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. It is 680 miles N W of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in

1334. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

Caceree, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Cachan, or Cashan, a town of Persia, in Irae Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from

in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N. Cacheo, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three

Gacongo, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

Cacorla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles E S E of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 miles E N E of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44

Cadenet, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles S E of Avignon, Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Ga-ronne, with a handsome castle, 15 m. S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Cadis, a large and rich city of Spain in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and scated on an island, 18 miles in length and nine in breadth; but the N W end, where the city stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The miles in length and six in breadth. The Side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, cummand the passage into the harbour. Except the Calle Ancha, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved and insufferably stinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few with an impelerable cement, and rew are without a turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. High above all these, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship and the nation it beside of the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 above all these, stands the tower of houses; whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch. The houses of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading p. ople are civil to strangers, but the great men are haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans and have a great number of pagodas. The factories pleasant in the evening. The sea air O



prevents the trees from thriving, and i discovered on this side the Alps, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward of the Alameda is Camposanto, a large explanate, the only air for coaches. Opp site to it is the forcess of St. Schastan, built on a neck of land running out rate the sea. The round tower at the extremity is aupposed to have saved the city in the eactaquike in 1755, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The ina art ants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians ; it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 m les N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a province of Italy, in the terrstory of Venice; bounded on the E by Fri di Proper, on the S and W by the Beilunese, and on the N by Brixen. The ch of town is Cadore.

Cadagud, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

Gun, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of litera-ture, and the inhabitants are computed at 49,990. William the conqueror was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Peris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N. Gier. For some places that begin

thus, as Cherdiff, see under Car. Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is scated on the Usk, 19 miles S W of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London, Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tesselated pavement, discovered here in 1777;

equal to those preserved at Portici.

Caffa, a town of the Crimea, with an xcellent harbour; it is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N E of Constan-

timple. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Caffa, Strait of, the ancient Cimmeran Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

Caffraria, a very extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea i or the S by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the sea. The Callres are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are extremely fond of dogs, and if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it, their whole exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidh. Leans, and hemp. The men have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please; when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is made of bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring them all home with-out any difficulty. Their huts are high-er and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen and almost all their animals, are much smaller. They entertain avery high opinion of the Su-preme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and and asserted to be superior to any such | punishments, but have no idea of

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the creation, thinking that the world the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes had no beginning, and will ever continue in its present state. They have of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. had no beginning, and will ever con-tinue in its present state. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray i they instruct their children themselves having no priests; but instead of them a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cat-tle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are ap-

pointed by the king.

Cagli, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino.

Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, an ancient and rich city, ca-pital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

Cahokia, a post town in Indiana ter-nitory, and St. Clair county, standing on the E side of the river Mississippi, 64 miles N by. W of Kaskaskias, and

963 from Washington.
Cahors, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late pro-vince of Querci, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a pen-insula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cath-edral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 miles N W of Alby, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cajanaburg, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 miles N E of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat.

Cajazzo, or Cajizzo, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavora, 22 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 1434 E, at. 41 10 N.

Caicos, islands of the West Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which takes their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

35 0 N.

Caiman Islands, in the West Indies, to the N W of Januaica, between 81 at d 86° W lon, and 21° N lat.

Gaira, a post town and the capital of Cumberland county, Virginia, 190 m. from Washington. A name, commemorative of French madness, very improperly given to an American seat of

Gairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverness-shire, famous for beautiful rock crystals of various tints, some of which having the lustre of fine gens, bring a high price. Its lofty top is patched with snow.

. Cairo, or Grand Cairo, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It is divided into the New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E side of the Nile, and almost uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and seven miles in circumference. The streets are so narrow and winding, that it is impossible to follow their direction amid the multitudes of houses which stand crowding on each other. The castle includes the palaces of the sultans of Egypt, now almost buried under their own ruins; domes overthrown, heaps of rubbish, gilding, and pictures, the colours of which have delied corroding time, sts ely marble columns still standing, but in general without capitals; such are the tokens of its former magnificence. From Jo-seph's hall, there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was proba-bly a terrace to that magnificent room by a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; several families exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people living in each room; and in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish Caifong, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by richly dressed. The Calish is a caunt

which conveys the waters of the Nile | the N. Reggio is the capital. This into the city; it is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Euro peans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in their late expedition to Egypt. It is 100 miles S of the mouth of the Nile. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Cairoan, or Kairoan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caithnesshire, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and S W by Strathnaven and Sutherland. On the N it is washed by the Pentland frith, which flows between this country and the Orkneys. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole S W part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often resorted to by numerous water-fowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the S W boundary, ending in the pro-montory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic pre-

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Vinces of Rapies, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basili-cata, and on the W and E by the Me-diterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W,

country was entirely desolated by the carthquakes in March and February 1783. Beside the destruction of many rcwns, villages and farms, above 40,000 ρcople perished by this calamity. Stupendous alterations were occasioned on the face of the country. Mountains were split, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow; others cheaked up by the falling in of the hills were converted into lakes or sunk into the earth and destroyed, plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. The earthquakes (for there were many shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of the Appennines, extending westward to the sea, in all which vast tract, there was not a single village or town, which was not cither totally destroyed, or very much

dannaged.

Calahorra, an episcopal town of Spain, in old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 27 W, lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E S E of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, 16 miles N W of Vendome.

Calamata, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37

' Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Calatajud, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles S W of Saragossa. Lon. 19W, lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on Castile, the chief place of the military A ...

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eva, a town of Spain, in New the chief place of the military

order of the knights of Calatrava. It is scated near the Guadiana, 80 miles sity of having a free circulation of air in S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 a climate, the heat of which is extreme.

Calben, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle 32 miles N of Magdeburg.
Calcar, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, scated near the Rhine, eight miles S E. of Cleves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the Man-tuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Calcutta, or Fort William, the empo rium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in the hay of Bengal. It is a modern city having risen on the site of the village of Govinpour, about 90 years ago. It ex-tends from the western point of Fort William; along the banks of the river. almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets; an incredible number of re

rvoirs and ponds, and a great many gar-dens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built: some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with hamboos and mats: these different kinds of fabries, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick aeldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that firea. which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brickhouse through a whole street. Altho' by much the greatest part of Calcutta is built upon this plan, yet the quarter in-habited by the English is an exception to this rule of building; being composed entirely of brick-buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than of private houses. The palaces than of private houses. The latts into the Aire eight miles below wakefield. It is navigable the greater sides of the explanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings It was discovered by captain Cook, in

The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by nades or areades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greater part, is built as before de-scribed. Within these 20 or 25 years, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here, is curious: coaches, phætons, chaises, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the lar-gest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Benezi, who lave a control over the of Bengal, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756 Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, ccube of 13 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his success. deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles N N E. of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Calder, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Lancashire, and falls into the Aire eight miles below Wakefield. It is navigable the greater

1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, the W coast of America, by the Verand in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, so as to be somewhat woolly in some individuals; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plen-tiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a bee hive, and full as close and warm. The framing is of small spars and reeds; and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of dried grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

Calenberg, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Brunswick Calenberg, scated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Cali, a town of Terra Firma, in Po-payan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here.

Calicut, a country on the coast of Mal-abar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; of which he was finally stript by the F. India Company in 1799.

Galicut, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, and was then the most flourishing place on the Malabar coast. The English have a factory here, It is 320 miles W S W of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

milion sca, or Gulf of California; ex-tending S E, from lat. 32° N to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was dis-covered by Cortes in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, which belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45 latitude; the harbour of Sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were said to have studiously depreciated the country, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and uscless districts of the Spanish empire.

Callao, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Calla Susung, a town of the Island of
Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a
mile from the sea, on the top of a hill,
encompassed with cocoa-nut trees.
There is a stone wall round the town,
and the houses are built on posts. The
religion of the inhalitants is the Mo. religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 50 S.

Callen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles S W of Kilkenny. Lon. 76 W, lat. 53 28 N. Calloo, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, subject to Austria: it is five miles W of

Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N. Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about seven miles broad in its narrow-est part. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the California, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from verted into a distillery. It is 150 miles S V (mai mei a ri Bri con of N

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of America, by the Ver-Gulf of California; exfrom lat. 32 N to Cape at. 23 N. It was distes in 1536; and is said visited by Sir Francis 78, and to have received name of New Albion. ne, which belongs to no ninsula, but to a country ween 37 and 45° latitude; Sir Francis Drake being it 110 23 W lon. and 38 last, on the expulsion of ho were said to have stuciated the country, the id appointed don Joseph this peninsula. His acuntry was favourable; he

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of Ireland, in the coun-10 miles S W of Kilken-V, lat. 53 28 N.

ress of the Netherlands, of Waes, on the Scheld, ria: it is five miles W of n. 420 E, lat. 51 13 N. ong seaport of Sweden, e of Smoland, divided of Oeland, by a strait n eminence, half a mile n, is the castle, the only ancient magnificence.

nce the residence of the Cambray, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and n Margaret, is now con-stillery. It is 150 miles

S W of Stockholm. Lon. 1627 E, lat. | citadel and fort, and a considerable 56 40 N.

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is scated on river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a lepartment of France, comprehending part of the late province

of Normandy.

Calvi, an epi-copal town of Naples, in
Terra di Lavora, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy

mountain and gulf of the same nane, with a strong fortress and a good har-bour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1774; but has been since retaken. It is 32 miles S W

Cambay, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornolian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40%. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amedabad, from which it is distant 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

Cambodia, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin-China and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy sea-

son, between June and October.

Cambodia, the capital of a king dom of the same vame in Asia, seated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth.

Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

manufacture of cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is sented on the Scheld, 22 miles S E of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 20 F., lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

Cambridge, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. this governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The town all and shire-house been since retaken. It is 32 miles of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or Grant, a river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, there fails into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camarat, a scaport of France, in the Saturday; and in the market-place, swhich consists of two spacious oblong which consists of two spacious oblong which consists of two spacious oblong which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It enjoys great privileges and is governed by the chancellor, the high steward, the vice chancellor, and several other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those at and four halls, which, unlike those at and four hairs, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peter House, Corpus Christi er Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdaien, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient heing founded in the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleg-cs the most considerable. King's col-lege is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel, for its contrivance and extent, its fine carved work in wood and stone, and painted windows, is one of the finest pieces of Godic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the uni-Cambray, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and fice, which, with St. Mary's church, late province of the Cambresis. It has a the schools, the university library, and

other buildings forms a noble square. N E of Columbia, and 158 N by Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, inhabitants, and was the scene of two from the name of the founder. Cambridge has 14 parishes, and is pretty large; but the situation is low and dirty. It sends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the university. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Gambridge, a village in Gloucester-shire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.

Cambridge, a post town in Middle-sex county, Massachusetts. It has 2450 inhabitants, and a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 students. It lies in the lat. of 42° 23' N. and 71° 7' W, about three

miles from Boston.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the W by Lincolnshire, on the N E by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Northampton. It ex tends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; it contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouse, Nen, and Cam. In the fens it is moist and foggy, and therefore not so wholesome; but in the S and E parts it is very good, these being much drier than the other; but both by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, so that it produces plenty of corn, and affords the richest pastures. The fens called Bedford Level, consist of 30,000 acres of marshy ground, which receive all the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent. And in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear coverned with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. See Bedford Level.

inhabitants, and was the scene of two considerable actions between the British and American armics during the war.

Camden, a village in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the E bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Phila-

delphia.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Camerino, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's sec. It is seated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles S W of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Gaminha, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, a district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the House of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the canital.

Cammin, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Campagns, or Campania, a town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Lati-um, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesi-astical State, extending 60 miles S E along the Mediterranean, to the fron-tiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no inclo-sures; nothing, in short, but the scat-tered ruins of temples and tombs, which pre ent the idea of a country de populated by pestilence. Rome is capital.

Cample, a post town in Kershaw county, South Carolina; situated on the E side of Wateree river, 35 miles ward the S extremity of the peninsula

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a borough in Cornwall, on Friday, scated on the 4 miles W of Launces-V by S of London. It is mayor, and sends two parliament. A great urn is spun in this place hbourhood. Lon. 4 55 N.

n ancient and populous in the patrimony of St. bishop's see. It is seated near the Appennines and earthe Appendines and ento, 37 miles S W of a 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N. seaport of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, of the river Minho, 12

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district of Prussian Poerted into a principality, e House of Brandenburg, of Westphalia. Colberg

seaport of Prussian Pothe principality of the leated on the Oder, opport Wollin, 30 miles N of 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N. or Campania, a town of cipato Ulteriore, with a 10 miles S E of Naples.

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a borough of Scotland, , situate on a bay to tremity of the peninsula or Cantyre, or which it is the capital. It has a good harbour, and is now a situated on the Housatonic river, 18 considerable place, for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is ten miles W of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

Campden, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles N E of Gloucester, and 87 W N W of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lut. 52 4 N.

Campeachy, a town of Mexico, in South America, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall and strong forts, but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as former ly, it having been the port for the sale. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See Hon-

Campden, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672: but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Cumpoli, a town of Naples in Abruz-

Cumpoli, a town of Naples in Abruz20 Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of
Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Majos, a town of Portugal, in
Lon. 74 W, lat. 36 53 M.

Campredon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrences, and
on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Canaan, the country so ramed from
Canaan, the son of Ham. It lies he.

Canaan the son of Ham. It lies between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicis. It is bounded to the E by the mountains of Arabia; to

of Cantyre, of which it is the capital. | divides this state from Massachusetts;

mouth college.

Canada, a large country of North
America, bounded on the N by New Britain, on the E by the gulf of St. Laurence, on the S by New Brunswick Laurence, on the S by New Brunswick and the United States, and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 61 and 81° W ion. and 45 and 52° N lat. and was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country, in general, is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped at the end of August. The climate is not very different from The climate is not very different from that of the northern British colonies: it has a much severer winter; and like most of the American tracts that do not lie too far to the N, the summers are very hot and exceeding pleasant. They have a great variety of animals, such as, stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weasels, hares and rabbits. The marshes, and lakes with which this country abound swarm with otters and beavers, which are highly valued for their furs, which form a principal article of commerce in Canada. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its bal-samic qualities, and for its use in disorders of the breast and stomach. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Eu-ropeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to the immoderate use of spimountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicia. It is bounded to the E by the mountains of Arabia; to the S by the wilderness of Paran, Idumea, and Egypt; to the W by the Mediterranean; and the N by the mountains of Libanus. Its length is about 70 leagues, and its breadth in some places 30.

Canada. a most town in Kennebee some places 30.

Canaan, a post town in Kennehec county, Maine; situated on the W side of Kennebec river, 10 miles E of Noridgwock, 63 N of Wiscasset, and 230 N E of Boston.

Canaan, a post town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the line that was given to each of these provinces.

lish East India Company, in 1792. Lon.

74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Canandaiguu, a post town, and the principal seat of the courts in Ontaria county, New-York. It is seated at the E end of Canandaigna lake, 16 miles W of Geneva, and 26 E of Hartford.

Canara, a province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of My. sore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canaria, or the Grand Canary, the principal of the Canary Islands, about 180 miles from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa: namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, sa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. From these islands the Canary birds originally came. The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inqui-sition, supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheads are sent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancalle, a bay on the coast of France, In miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Cananore, a large scaport on the coast | capital of a kingdom of the same wame, of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo | While the Persian and Mogul empires Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the Engfrontier fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia: and was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles S W of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candahar, a kingdom of Asia, be-tween the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E
by Lahore, on the S E by Moultan,
and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend
westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarshish; including generally Cabul, Candahar, Ghizni, Gaur, Pais-hawur, Korasan and Seistan; this tract is not less than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdalla, Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal, (whence the name Abdalli) who was atript of his country by Nadir Shah, is 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable king-dom in the eastern part of Persia, add-ing to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ced-W of the Indus, which had been ced-ed by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

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Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing bour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by ahe Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and ex-ellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains widen; cold is never felt. Candahar, a rich trading city of Asia, in the plains violent cold is never felt.

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Candeish, a rich and populous pro-vince, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana. Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat.

57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the Island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets pro-ceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45

Cane, Grotto del, a famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnauo, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the carth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have

In the warmest days of summer the island of Candia, with a good harbour. air is cooled by breezes from the sea.

The environs are adorned with forests Except December and January the of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W of Mantua.

Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Canfield, a small town with a post office, in Trumbull county, Ohio, 28

miles N by W of Fort M'Intosh, and

321 from Washington.

Cangerecora, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It has its source in the Gauts, and running S W to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N of mount Dilla; before which its course is parallel with the scacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

of sand.

Caniaderago Lake, a narrow lake of
North America, in the state of NewYork, six miles W of Lake Otsego,
and nine miles loog.

Canina, the capital of a district of
the same name, in the N part of Albania a province of Turkey in Europe.

nia, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Gannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, S W of the isle of Skyc. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sorrt of causeway of surprising ex-tent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Canne. See Canosa.

Canoge, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the size of a midding town. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, always some miserable dogs, with and to have been the capital of all ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, a considerable town of the In the 6th century, it was said to con-

tain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut and a deep ditch. It is governed by was sold. It is 127 miles S E of Agra. a mayor, and possesses a share of the

Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles N N W of Milan. Lon. 844 E, lat. 45

Canoneburg, a post town 18 miles S W of Pittsburg, situated on the W side of Charters creek in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Guiosa, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Barri. It contains not more than 300 houses, and occupies the site of the ancient Camisium, one of the most populous and magnifi-cent cities of Italy. Between Canona and the river Osanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Canna, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E. lat. 41 30

Canso, r. seaport of Nova Scotia, in North America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canatat, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, a department of France, in-cluding part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazaro, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sen, 20 miles E of Nicastro. Lon. 1647 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's sec,

the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, to which so great was the resort and so rich the offerings, that Erasmus, who was an eye witness of its wealth, says, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glit-tered with jewels. But Henry VIII. in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince.

silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Steur, 26 miles E S E of Rochester and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N

Canterbury, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the Quinaboag river, 10 miles E of Windham, and 15 N by E of Norwich, with 1627 inhabitants. Here is a post office 412 miles from Washington.

Cantin, Cupe, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, or Quangtong, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien: on the N by Kiangsi, on the W by Quang-si, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where clse by the sea. The country is diver-sified with bills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it pro-duces two crops annually. Abundance of valuable aromatic woods are to be met with in this province, as well as castle-wood, chony, &c.; and in the mineral kingdom the province furnishes gold, precious stones, tin, quick-silver, and copper. Canton is the ca-

Canton, a large, populous, and weal-thy city of China, capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Taa, one of the finest in the empire. The buildings of Canton are in general low, consisting of one story and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles to keep it cool; but the houses of the most respectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty, and well built. The streets of Canton are long and narrow, paved with flint-stones, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, which have a pleasing effect and are much crowded with people. In Canton there are no carriages. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded; and their goods are carried by porters. At the end of every street is city has likewise 14 parish churches; a barrier, which is shut every evening, the remains of many Roman antiquias well as the gates of the city; so that ties; and an ancient castle, with walls people are obliged to be at home early! The have whe inhouse constant Constant

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The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them considerably less. Lon. 133 12 E, lat.

Cantwell's Bridge, a post town in New Castle county, (Del.) 9 miles S of St. Georges, and 19 of New Castle.

Cantyre, a southern division of Ar-gyleshire in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus to the mountainous district of Knapdale. Across this isthmus, which is scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily be cut. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile. Caorlo, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Fri-

uli, 20 miles S W of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bish-op's see. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N. Capacio, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Cape Breton. See Breton, Cape; and other Capes, in like manner, see un-

der their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the pro-vince of Picardy, eight miles N E of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

E, lat. 49 58 N.

Cape May Court House, the principal seat of justice in Cape May county, New Jersey, situated a few miles N of Cape May, 34 S E of Bridgetown, and 74 of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39° N and 75° W. Here is a post office 231 miles from Washington.

Capestan, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 38 E. lat. 43 21 N.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and A

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its castern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo D'Istria, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Triest, whose principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 miles S of Triest. Lon. 14 6 E, Int. 45 49 N.

Gaprala, an isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E. lat. 43 5 N.

Capri, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length and two in

Capri, the capital of an island of the same name, with a strong castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

us. Lon. 148 E., Int. 40 II N.
Capua, a town of Naples, in Terra
di Lavora, with an archbishop's see.
It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins.
Here Hannibal and his officers trified away their time in pleasure, and gave time to the Romans to recover from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Caraceas, a district of South Amer ca, in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys, blessed in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. The chief town is Coraccas. Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Vence, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the I long time open to all the subjects of S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and A bruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The capital is Manfredonia.

established. St. Jago de Leon is the miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of capital.

Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N. capital.

Caramania, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

Caramanta, a province of Terra Fir-ma, lying on both sides the river Cauca: bounded on the N by the district of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets

whence the natives get very good salt.

Caramanta, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firms, seated on the Cauca, 240 miles N N E of Po-payan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carango, an inconsiderable island in the E Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls and goats.

Carara, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa arzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 445 N.

Carasu, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterra-

Carasu Mestro, a river of Romania. which rises in mount Rhodolpho, and

falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and 2) contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

Caravacca, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 miles N W of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5

Carcassone, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower town is square, built after the modern taste, and kept very neat by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of Aude to different fountains. The Up-per town, which is also called the City, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some old records written

raris. Lon. 2 25 E, 1at. 43 14 N.

Cardiff, a borough of S Walea in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and well built town, and has a castle, a wall, and four gates. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. The castle, the much decayed, makes a grand ap-pearance at this time, and the walls of the castle are very strong and thick. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor. Near the town are some iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Morthyr-Tidvil. In the castle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; situate on the river Tyand saturday; situate on the river 17-vy, over which is 2 handsome stone bridge. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's and 225 W N W of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords accure shellter for ships.

Cardiganshire, a county of S Wsles, bounded on the N by Merienethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N S and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of moun-tains, however there are cattle bredin on the bark of trees. Here are manu-factures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 nor coals of their own for fuel. They

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to W As th tween are e those blow, refres fall re exhala thy. 64 W of London. Lon. 51 30 N. the county-town of Car-ith a market on Tuesday; situate on the river Ty-ich is 2 handsome stone walls and castle are gone is governed by a mayor, ember to parliament, and NE of St. David's and 225 London. Lon. 4 38 W,

ay, on the coast of Carthe mouth of the Tyvy, Barsey island in Carnar-is 40 miles from one cape, and affords secure shel-

ire, a county of S Wales, the N by Merionethshire meryshire, on the E by and Brecknockshire, on armarthenshire, and Pemand on the W by Cardigan ends 42 miles from N to m E to W, and is dividhundreds, containing six s, and 64 parishes. It ocese of St. David's, and members to parliament nilder here than in most es. To the S and W are il in corn; but the N and continued ridge of moun-er there are cattle bred in t they have neither wood heir own for fuel. They

have fish in plenty with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the val-leys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have clear-cd 2000. a month, for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Istwith.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalo-nia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, be-somes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is scated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles N W of Barcelo-ns. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

as. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N. Carelia, the eastern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See Wiburgh. Carentan, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, eight miles from sea. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N. Cariati. a town of Naples, in Cala-

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the At-lantic, lying between Cuba, St. Dominlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the aca they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the Eastern occan.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies divided into Windward and Leeward islands. As the Caribbee islands are all be-As the Caribbee islands are an oc-tween the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed to perpetual heat. In those places where the wind does not blow, the air is excessively hot, and none but easterly winds contribute to refresh it. The torrents of rain which fall refresh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate unhealthy.

Carignano, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, scated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N. Cariman Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments,

in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carisola, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles N W of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E lat. 41 15 N.

ples. Lon. 1418 E lat. 41 15 N.

Carinthia, a fertile dutchy of Germany in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Saltzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carisbrook Castle, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was imprisoned.

Carista, an enjeanul town of Greece.

Caristo, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 2445E, lat. 384 N.

Carlingford, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlisle, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleasantly situated above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle, on the W side of the town; and the cathedral is a stately structure. The eastern part which is the newest, is a ourious piece of workmanship. The choir with the aisles, is 71 feet broad; and has a stately E window, 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned with curious pillars. Carlisle has a considerable manufacture of printed linens and checks, for which 3000/. per annum is paid in duties, and is noturday. It is walled round, and pleaper annum is paid in duties, and is no-ted for the making of whips and fish-hooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 30. N N W of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Carliel, a post town and the capital of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, sit-uated on the south side of Conedog-winnet creek, 18 miles W by S of Harrisburg, 37 N by W of York, about

county January, 1749-50. The town is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built principally with bricks, plain and commodious. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and of a convenient width. Here is a seminary of learning, called Dickenson college, which has hitherto been conducted with good reputation; the late principal Dr. Nesbit being a teacher of distinguished learning and picty. At the last enumeration in 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 2032.

Carlow, or Catherlough, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, remain, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

Carlow, or Catherlough, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles N E of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Corlowitz, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 miles N W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Carlscrona or Carlscroon, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI. who first hid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place on account of its advantage-ous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas and the superior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships to carry their lower tier of guns; the entrance into forts. The greatest part of the town stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an

54 N W of Lancaster, and 124 of Philadelphin. The county was divided in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of from Lancaster, and Carlisle made the principal seat of justice of Cumberland project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceed-ed slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expence and greatness of the plan: the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roo?, and bear rather the appearance of a colon-made to a temple than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrona Is 220 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E. lat. 56 20 N.

Cartitude, the capital of Creatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N
Cartitude, a town of Sweden, in Werneland, on the island of Tingwal-

la, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in Iron and wood across lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Curletadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Carmagniola, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year. Ken by prince Lugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Carmarthen, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Weds.

nesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was once fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles S E of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Carmarthenshire, a county of South Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol channel on the S, sland, and from thence along two Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the long wooden bridges joined by a barren rock. The town contains about lies in the diocese of St. Davids; contained the land, by a rishes; and sends two members to stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when carecned and repaired, twee laid upon their sides in the open fruitful in corn and grass, having many until a dock was hollowed d rock, in 1724, capable of first rate man of war. A constructing 30 covered other improvements, was 759; but they have proceed-

One dock was finished in gives an idea of the expence ess of the plan: the bottom are of hewn granite; rows of llars support the roof, and r the appearance of a colon-temple than a receptacle for riscrona is 220 miles S W of Lon. 15 26 E. lat. 56 20 N. the capital of Croatia, on

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thenshire, a county of South 5 miles in length, and 20 in bounded by Cardiganshire on a Bristol channel on the S, k and Glamorganshire on the Pembrokeshire on the W. It diocese of St. Davids; conglit market-towns and 87 pa-and sends two members to nt. Its principal rivers are ry, Tyvy, and Taafe. It is a corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows, also wood, ers, who reside for that season in tem-coal, and sea-fish, especially salmons porary huts, and make butter and which is exceeding good. The air is cheese for their own consumption, mild and wholesune, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of savage in the highest degree; but not Wales.

Garmel, a mountain in Palestine, nofed for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

Carmona, a town of Italy in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles N W of Goritz. Lon. 13 23 E, lut. 46 25 N.

Carmond, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Carnaryon, the county-town of Carnaryonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two

snow that lies seven or eight months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occupied by the famed Showdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their own.

without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water and meadows.

Many rare vegetables, met with only
on the most elevated spots, grow here.
Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stunc, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast.

Carnatic, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; in-Cluding its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinevelley. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. Carnaryon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles S W of Bangor, and 231 N W of London. Lon. 420 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnaryonshire, a county of North Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighabire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Seint and Conway; the last of which rivers, though its course is only 12 miles, is navigable by ships of good burden for more than half its length. The air is plereing, owing partly to the snow that lies seven or eight months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occubied by the famed Sclavinlis and Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the Sclavinlis and Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the Sclavinlis and Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the Sclavinlis and Carniola, and Carniola, on the E by

Estates of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by the Mississippi. France, in the late province of Protection 110 broad; transport of Veneziasin. Belivined into eight districts and 58 fore the French revolution, it was subcounties. This country is seated be-tween the extremities of heat and cold; the heat heing more trouble-some in summer, than the cold in wintar. The air is generally serve and clear the greatest part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a custom of burning the woods, which causes such a smoke as would seem to proceed from a thickness in the air. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazle nut. ton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca anake-root, and lion's heart, a sovereign re-medy for the bite of a serpent. The indigo is however inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Islands. The inhabitants of this state were estimated in 1790, at 210,000 whites, and 60,000 negroes. Newbern is the capi-

Carolina South, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by North Carolina, and on the S and S W by the river Savannah, which divides it from river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into seven districts, and 35 countries. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quancounties. Bestue annual contents of rhome consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. Their

Philippines, New.

ject to the pope. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N. Carpi, a town of Italy in the Vero-

nese, seated on the Adige, 24 miles & E of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10

Carrick on Sure, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N W of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

· Carricefergus, a populous borough and scaport of Ireland, in Autrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Carron, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campacy Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth below Falkirk. Its stream is small and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the N W, and Antoninus' wall which was raised to mark the limits of that wast empire, ran parallel to this river for several miles. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinhilly.

counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with desticate-fish; besides water fowl of different kinds. The number of white inhabitants has been estimated at 80,000; the negroes the same number, but some compute the latter to be \$20,000. Columbia is the capital.

Larolinas, or **Caroline Islands**. See erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the hilippines, New.

Carpathian Mountains, mountains spot. At present the buildings are of

&c. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spreads of course over a large surface, the vol-

umes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand.

How vast the fire is we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are

put in motion by water, and receiving

ivide Hungary and Transylva. n Poland.

ntras, an episcopal town of in the late province of Pro-ind capital of Venaissin. Bee French revolution, it was sub-the pope. It is seated on the at the foot of a mountain, 14 E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E,

a town of Italy, in the Modeith a castle, eight miles N of a. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N. i, a town of Italy in the Vero-eated on the Adige, 24 miles S erona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10

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to mark the limits of that wast, e., ran parallel to this river for all miles. Two miles from its ; it forms a fine cascade, called all of Auchinfully.

ron, a village in Stirlingsbire, and, remarkable for its extensive

and, remarkable for its extensive rry, belonging to the Carron any on the river Carron, one from Falkirk, consisting of the set iron works in Europe. All of iron goods are made in it, from nost trifling article to a cannoa lischarges a ball of 42 pounds, short piece of ordinance called ronade, and introduced into the in the last war, was first made and hence received its name, export great quantities of large n to Russia, Germany, and other parts. These works were d in 1761; before which time was not a single house on the At present the buildings are of

wast extent, and the machinery sonbour in Spain, but nothing else very
structed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first
in Britain, both in elegance and correctness; 6500 tons of iron are smeltad annually from the mineral with pitcoal, and cast into cannon, cylinders,
&c. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of
its sulphur, and the fire spreads of
course over a large surface, the vol.

the W by the isthmus of Darien, on the N W and N by the Carribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. In Europeans are subject to a terrible disease called the black somit, which sweeps off multitudes annually on the arrival of the callegons. It produces a variety

of the galleons. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious some, particularly emeralds.

Carthagena, the capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in South America. Its the air in large cylinders, force it out sgain through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused becomes ? glowing spot, which the eye can to more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat the rugged stone in-stantly dissolves in streams of Equid harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. Cart, the name of two rivers in Ren-This was not the only circumstance, to which Carthagena owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade; on their arrival from Kurope, and, to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is This was not the only circumstance, to frewshire, distinguished by the appel-lations of Black and White. Cartama, a town of Spain in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles N W of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 25 40 N. Carteret Island, an island in the South reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exalta-tion, as it must be affected, in a great Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S. to W. Lon, 139 14 E., 1st. 8 20 S. Carthage, a famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be tion, as it must be anected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. The fortifica-tions both of the city and suburbs are seen on the coast of the Mediterranebuilt after the modern manner and an, 10 miles N E of Tunis, near a pro-montory called cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N. lined with free stone. The streets are broad, uniform and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, neat and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more miles W N W of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

**Carthage, or Moore Court-House, a post town, and the principal seat of justice of Moore county, North Carolina, about 40 miles from Fayettville, and 390 from Washington.

**Carthagena, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Aadrubal, a Carthaginiaa general, and named after the city of Garshage. It has the best har-

church, built like a cathedral. It is bouring countries. Lon 73 25 E, late seated among the hills called Cartmel 41 30 N.

Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kcnt, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N N N W of London Lancaster, and 260 N

Malabar, subject to the regent of My-country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, sore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and up-wards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

Casbin, or Caswin, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shab built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewise the town is incircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16

remantic beauties, the fertility of the Casal, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, soil, and the temperature of the atmoswith a citadel, and a bishop's see. It have a counted for, when it is considered, of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N. Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in ley, surrounded by steep mountains the dutchy of Milan. It was forced to that tower above the regions of snow; the dutchy of Milan. It was forced to surrender to the French in May 1796, and that its soil is composed of an and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake. SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 originally formed its waters into a lake that covered the whole valley, until it is a passage through the opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry, and to the a commodation of a happy race. It repears that the periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; these howevr are in abundance enough to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Caschaw. See Cassovia.

Cascabaw. See Cassovia.

Cascabaw. See Cassovia.

Cascabaw. See Cassovia.

It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 99 30 W, lat. 44 N.

Cashan, See Cachan,

Cashan, See Cachan,

Cashan, See Cachan,

Cashan, or Little Bokharia. See Bokharia.

Cashyur, a city of Asja, capital of a country of the same name, It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neigh-

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habit

try o and e province of Hindoostan t to the king of Canda-on the W by the Zaus, fimaleh Mount, and on Luhore. The valley or shmere is 80 miles long, and is celebrated for its ties, the fertility of the mperature of the atmos-hese particulars may be when it is considered, evated and extensive valled by steep mountains ove the regions of snow; soil is composed of the l by a capital river, which ed its waters into a lake, he whole valley, until it a passage through the field to human industry, commodation of a happy cara that the periodical almost deluge the rest of t out of Cashmere by the mountains, so that only fall there; these howev-indance enough to feed is of cascades, which are not the valley, from every tupendous and romantic encircles it. The soil is at can be conceived, and a those of the temperate number of streams from the valley, bring their Chelum, the parent of a large navigable river. re spread over the sur-some of them contain is. In a word 'ue whole is in a word the whole utifully picturesque; and romantic circle of the akes a part of every he superstition of the inmultiplied the places of Mahadeo, Reschan, and Cashmere is holy land, a fountain abound. They subject to earthquakes; against the most terrible eir houses are built of of other curious manushmere is that of shawls; ate wool of which they be product of a species of untry, or of the adjoining a are bred a species of Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens, The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hin-

CAS

Cashmere, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or val-ley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelun, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49

Cashna, an extensive empire of A-frica, part of the region called Negro-land; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkies and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou.

Caspian Sea, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shrals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water, it has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent atorms. There are certain winds that domineer over it with such absolute sway, that vessels are often deprived of every resource, and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called safe. Its waters, are brackish. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracanhaye an exclusive

The privilege on the remaining shores be-their longing to Russia. The fish, which are f the chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Rusrupeds that inhabit the Caspian sea, but they are in such quantities, that they afford the means of subsistence to great numbers of people. The Caspinn abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to

> Gassano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy. of Milan, with a castle, memorable for the defeat of prince Eugene by the duke de Vendome, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cas-sano is seated on the Adda, 15 miles N E of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30

> Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's sec, 35 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villager are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bournou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

Cashna, the capital of the empire of Cashna in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Mesurata, in 16 20 N lat.

Casinir, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Caspian Sea, a great inland sea of Casel, a town of France, in the de-

9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Caseel, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late French
Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence
may be seen 32 towns, and the German
Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is
10 miles N E of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36
E, lat. 50 48 N.

Cissel, a strong town of Germany, in
the circle of the Lower Rhine, situate
on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with
which it has a communication by a
bridge of boats.

Castel-Aragonese, a scaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E of Sassar. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel-Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Castelnose, on the river Adige, 35 miles S E of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 by the French on August 3, 1796. It

Castelbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Castel-Branco, a town of Portugal. capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 miles N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel-de-Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portugagre. Lon. 7 31 W. lat. 39 15 N.

Castel-Folit, a town of Spain, in Ca-talonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

Castel-Gondolfo, a village in Campag-na di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

Castel-Jaloux, a town of France, Lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20

Castel-Nuovo, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situate on the gulf of Cataro, 12 units N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Gustel-Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 m. N W of Cividad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Castel-Hucro di-Carfagnana, a town of Italy in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is scated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N W of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

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by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Gastile, the principal and most opular to the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 192
miles in length, and 115 in breadth;
bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or Toledo, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalencia, on the S by Murcia and S by Murcia an lusia, and on the W by Estramadura.

It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castile del Oro, or New Castile, in A-merica. See Terra Firma.

merica. See Ierra Firma.

Castillara, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, six miles N E of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late pro-

deptement of Gronte and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2E, lat. 44 52 N.

Castine, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Penobscot bay, 4 miles S of Penobscot, in the lift. of 44° 24′ N, and lon. of 68° 31′ W. It is a place of considerable foreign trade, and has about 1000 inhabitants.

Castle-Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles S E of Wells, and 112 W by S of Lon-

don. Lon. 242 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Castle-Comb, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles N N E of Bath.

24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence.

The Languedoc Canal here forms a ba-

500 feet in circumference. oou feet in circumference.

ry is 15 miles W of Car.

Lon. 20 E, lat. 43 19 N.

, a town of Italy, in the
ith a castle. It was taken ch on August 3, 1796. It NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 23 N.

e principal and most opningdoms into which Spain y divided. It now forms inces of Old Castile and

th, a province of Spain, 192 gth, and 115 in breadth; the S by New Castile, on agon and Navarre, on the and the Asturias, and on on. Burgos is the capi-

w, or Toledo, a province of iles in length, and 184 in inded on the N by Old ite E by Arragon and Vaces S by Murcia and Andarch W. W. Estandarch ES by Murcia and Anda-the W by Estramadura-into three parts; Arga-Mancha to the E, and S. Madrid is the capital. Pro, or New Castile, in A-Terra Firma.

Terra Firma.

a town of Italy, in the untia, six miles N E of 1. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N. town of France, in the Gironde and late prome; famous for a victory proper of the 1. 1. 1. French over the English seated on the Dordogne, Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2E,

ost town in Hancock situated on the E side ay, 4 miles S of Penob-t. of 44° 24/ N, and lon. It is a place of considerade, and has about 1000

town in Somersetshire, on Tuesday, 12 miles and 112 W by \$ of Lon-2 W, lat. 51 5 N.
a town in Wiltshire, so ancient castle. It forrket. It is 12 miles N

ham, a village in Es-is S W of Sudbury. a borough in Norfolk, arket, now disused, on arbour being choked up,

but it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The cas-tle, whence it has its name, has now fallen into ruins. It is seven miles N E of Lynn, and 103 N N E of London. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Castor, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 15 miles N E of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. 09 W, lat. 5330 N.

Castres, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. Near this town, are mines of Turqueise stones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Castra, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Castra, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N. Castres, a town of France, in the de-

Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Castro, a town of South America, in
Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe.

It is 180 miles S of 3 aldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

Castro-Marino, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

Castro-Veregna, a town of Peru, re-markable for mines of silver, good to-bacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles S E of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W,

Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valenof a rock remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverei, natural son of the Conqueror.

Custletown, the capital of the isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great in portance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 435 W, lat. 5355 N,

Caston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles N N W of Norwich, and 113 N E of London.

Lon. 122 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Castor, a town in Lincolnshire as market on Saturdov. cia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 breadth. The air is wholesome; and it is full

Catania, a celebrated city of Sicily on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The land about it is fertile in the same of the same o connoisseurs. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and in 1693, it was emirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles S W of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N. Catanzaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles S W of Belcastro. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N. Cataro, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seat.

with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of ita own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42

40 N. Cateau. See Chateau Cambresis.

Cateau. See Chateau Cambresis.
Categate, a gulf between Sweden
and Denmark, by whom the Bultic
communicates with the ocean.
Catharinenial, or Ecaterrinenslaf, a
government of the Russian empire,
divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes
New Russia and the late government of Asoph; and Taurida, which
includes the Crimea.
Catharinenslaf, the capital of a pro-

mides S E of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, includes the Crimea.

Cat Island. See Guanahami.

Catabaw, a town belonging to the Catabaw, a town belonging to the State of S Carolina. It is seated on the river Catabaw, on the line which separates North and South Carolina.

Lon. 31 15 W, lat. 34 49 N.

Catharine's, St. the principal island

on the coast of the Spart of Brasil, town of Naples, in Principato Cite-with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not the foot of Mount Metelian, three more than six broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

Catherlough. See Carlow.

Catherlough. See Carlow.
Cathandu, the capital of Napaul, in Hindmostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.
Catoue, Cape, the NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamalca first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See Honduras.

Catskill, a town in Green county, New York; situated on the W side of

Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, eight miles from the city of Hudson, and 135 N of New York. Here is a post office.

Cattack, or Cuttack, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the possession of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain and centrical position in Hindoostan. Cattack is seated on the the Deccan. It is a post of consequence in Hindoostan. Cattack is scated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles S W of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire: It has a bridge over the river Swade, and a sort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have derived its name. pears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose high-ways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of panks of which are the foundations or great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final de-struction of this city was by the Danes.

Cattawessy, a thriving post town on the E bank of Susquehannah river in the E bank of Susquehannah river in Northumberland county, Pennsylva-nia, at the distance of 21 m. E by N of Northumberland, and 150 miles N W of Philadelphia. It has about 1500

inhabitants.

Catwick, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

Cava, a considerable and populous county, Vermont; situated on the N

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Cavaillon, a town of France, in Venalssin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles S E Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N

Gavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by-Leitrim, and on the S by Lonford, West Meath and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmoré. It sent six members to the Irish parliament, and it contains 37 parishes

it contains 37 parishes.

Cavam, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

Caucasus, a very high mountain of Asia, Leing one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each sucaking a different language. are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kistl, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. They have fine complexions and the women are beautiful. Of this ridge mount Caucasus is the highest and most difficult to pass. It is 36 leagues over, and the summit eight leagues in breadth. The tob is perpetually covbreadth. The top is perpetually covered with snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

Caucasus, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the R and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Doil and Cuban, and between the Black Sea, and the Caspian, extending as fur as the confines of Georgia.

Caudebee, a rich and populate trad.

Caudebee, a rich and populous trad-ing town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles N W of Rouen.

oles, in Principato Cite-bishop's see; scated at Mount Metelian, three salerno. Lon. 14 55 E,

town of France, in Ven-ly lad an episcopal see, ject to the pope. It is e Durance, 20 miles Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34

ounty of Ireland, in the dister, 47 miles in length, adth; bounded on the N h and Monaghan, on atter county and Louth, Leitrim, and on the S by t Meath and East Meath. wo towns of any note, Kilmore. It sent six the Irish parliament, and

parishes parisnes. rough of Ireland, capital of Cavan, 60 miles N W on. 7 23; W, lat. 54 51 N. very high mountain of c of that great ridge of truns between the Black icas. These mountains by seven distinct nations, a different language: urcomans, the Abkhas,

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Overnment of the Russiaded into the two procan and Caucasus. The ucasus comprises the that district to the E e possession of Russia, ers Doil and Cuban, he Black Sea and the ing as the as the con-

h and populous trad-ce, in the department and late province of he foot of a mountain, 8 miles N W of Rouen.

49 31 N.
ost town of Windsor
; situated on the N

the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line in lon.

Causery, or Caeery, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichingonic chinopoly.

Cavina, a town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

Caune, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, scated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles N E of Castres.

Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Cauterets, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrences and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles

15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

Caung, the principal town of a county of the principal town of the

and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles S W of Bagneres.

Cawood, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wcdnesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 N W of London. 'Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53

side of Black river, between Weathersfield and Ludlow, 32 miles SE of Rutland river, containing 1016 inhabitants.

Caviana, an island of S America, at
French in 1677. The island is about 16 miles in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation un-common in islands, the land is highest near the water-side and low in the middle. Hence it is so full of morasses, that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. The entrance thro' the harbour is thro' a narrow channel, and ships can only get in at high water thro' the rocks and reefs that are scattered about this pass. Cayonne pepper, sugar, and coniec are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

Cazimer, a town of Little Poland, in the pulatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine mountains.

Cedar Creek, a water of James River in Virginis, in the county of Rockby ige; remarkable for its natural b. dge, which is one of the most astonishing works of Nature. It stands on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This of course, determines the length of the bridge and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the aummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of Wo f London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53
47 N.

47 N.

48 Caxamalca, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to the incas and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca Atahuhalpha, and the next year, after a nock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 300 miles N N E of Lima. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 725 S.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 100 N.

Caya, a river of Portugal which rises near Portalegre, and running S E divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on the coast of Guisna, in South America, capital of the French settlements there, and bounded on the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left it in 1654,

Cedonga, a town of Naples, in Prin-breadth. It is mountainous and woody; ciputo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; and the Dutch once had a fortress to

Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Le-panto. It is fertile in oil, and excel-lent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Cefalu, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25

Celano, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Celebes, or Macassar, no island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood ten feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Ma-hometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124? E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

Celtiberia, a county of the Hither Spain, along the S W side of the river Iberus; tho' sometimes the greatest part of Spain was Lenominated Celtiberia. The people were brave and war-like, and their cavalry in particular

was excellent.

Cenadu, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Cenis, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marqui-sate of Susa, from the Morianne.

Centerville, a post town of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, situated on Corsica creek, a branch of Chester river, 17 miles S of Chestertown, and 20 N of Easton.

Centerville, a post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, eight miles from Fair-fax court house, and 26 from Washing-

Cenu, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 24 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

seated at the foot of the Appennines, leep the natives in subjection, and the seated at the foot of the Appennines, leep the natives in subjection, and the seated at the Spice Islands, having defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon.

Cerdagna, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eas. tern Pyrenees and late province of Rousillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Lewis of the French.

the French.

Gerenza, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriorc, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles N W of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Geret, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrences and late province of Roussillon, with a magn. Scent bridge of one arch over the Test it is a 10 miles from Bernin. the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Cerigo, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of

Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birthplace of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and as a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon.

33 35 E, lat 35 59 N.

Cerney, North, a village in Glouces. tershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adja-cent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirences-

Certora, a celebrated Carthusian mo-nastery in the dutchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circum-

ference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles N W of Tarragona. Lon. 19E, lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, a seaport of Italy, in Romag-na, with a bishop's see; acated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lor.

W, lat. 10 19 N.

Cette, a scapact of France in the deCette, a scapact of France in the department of Herault and and late proone of the Mo"coas, to the W of New vinceof Languedoc, seated at the place
Guinea, 140 Enies in length, and 40 in where the Canal of Languedoc begins,

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plen pepp dear of th lon i and t ship ver ! nativ their them tough though their

es. serve found as we scare cleph are in also size, devou

saw o tipede mountainous and woody; li once had a fortress to ves in subjection, and to Spice Islands, having de-clove-trees here. Lon.

129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

a small district, partly of
Catalonia, and partly of
the department of the Eases and late province of Puycerda is the capital of part, and Mont Lewis of

town of Naples in Cala-re, with a bishop's see; rock, 12 miles N W of St. on. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N. wn of France, in the dethe Eastern Pyrenees and e of Roussillon, with a bridge of one arch over is 12 miles from Perpig-2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

island of the Archipelago, he Morea, and to the N of nerly known by the name, and noted for being the f Venus. It is 45 miles in ce, full of mountains, and town of the same name. E. lat. 36 20 N.

seaport of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. Lon.

35 59 N. orth, a village in Glonces-ear the downs, where Cices are run. In an adja-a camp of considerable ex-four miles from Cirences-

celebrated Carthusian moche dutchy of Milan, four
Pavia. Its park ia sura wall 20 miles in circumd contains several villages.
town of Spain in Catalotown of Spain in Catalotown of Spain in Catalover of its own name, 22 of Tarragona. Lon. 19E,

seaport of Italy, in Romag-bishop's see; seated on the ce, 10 miles S E of Raven-2 17 E, lat. 44 30 Novel town of Italy, in Romagna, p's see; seated on the Sas SE of Ravenna. Lor. 12

25 N. aport of France in the de-Herault and and late pro-guedoc, seated at the place lanal of Languedoc begins,

Geva, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles S E of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Gevennes, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took

Ceuta, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W,

lat. 35 50 N. Ceylon, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breath. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of moun-tains, there are fertile vallies. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphizes, topazes, and other stones of less value. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamoms. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bush. See Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Common deer are found in this island in great abundances as well as Guinea deer: but the horned cattle are both very small and very my, and on the W by the Genevois. and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinna-mon; and in the kingdom of Candy is their way through the woods and bush. es. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Common deer are found in this island in great abundance as well as Guinea deer: but the horned cattle are both very small and very scarce. They have the largest and best clephants in the world; and the woods are infisted by tigers the most terrible of all ravenous beasts. They abound also with snakes of a monstrous size, one of which has been known to devour a tiger at one meal. Mr. Ives saw one fifteen feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. Spiders, centipedes, and scorpions, also grow here to an enormous size. Mr. Ives saw a not naturally fruitful, but abounds in

between Montpellier and Agde, on the spider here as large as a toad, with Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. brown hair upon it, and legs as thick as the shank of a tobacco pipe. A score, Geva, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles S E of eight inches long, from head to tail exclusive of the claws; and the shell was as hard as that of a crab. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are Pagans; and though they ac-knowledge a supreme God, they wor-ship none but the inferior sort, and a-mong these they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are went executed, though their nightes are monstrous: some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some pri-vileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chim-nles, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper ba-sins, and two or three stools; none but

gold mines, which are so much the pital of Savoy, with a castle. It is waworked.

Chactawa, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabam. and Mississippi, in the W part of Geor They have 43 towns and village containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041

are fighting men.

Chacktoole Bay, a bay in Norton
Sound, discovered by Captain Cook in
1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

Charonea, the last town or rather village of Beotia, towards Phoeis, the birth place of Plutarel , famous for the defeat of the confederate Greeks

Philip of Macedon.

Chagre, a fort of South America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the S W of Porto-Bello. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

W, int. 9 20 N.
Chais-Dieu, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Loire, and late
province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 34 E, lat. 45 15 N.

The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruina of an amphitheatre. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalons-sur-Marne, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Cham-pagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S W of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It

Chamb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county its own name, seated on the river hamb, 37 miles N E of Ratisbon on 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, a populous town, the carries of the chamberry, a populous town, the carries of the of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N E of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

cred by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and can through several of the streets. there are piazzas under most of the nouses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. The principal church is St. Leger, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles N E of Grenoble, and 85 N W of Turin,

Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Chambersburg, a post town and the principal town of Franklin county, principal town of Frankin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Conego-cheage creek, 11 miles S W of Ship-pensburg, 50 of Carlisle, and 157 W of Philadelphia. This is a very thriving town, being seated in the bosom of a very fertile valley, and a populous settlement.

Chamond, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a strong castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles Sof Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Challea. See Irac Arabia.

Chalons-sur-Saone, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etiene, and of the wines for exportation.

The great Roman way from Lyons to Recommend the Roman way from Lyons to department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne and Upper Marne.

Champlain, Late, a lake of North America, 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon: 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Champlaintown, a town in Clinton county, New York; situated on the W side of Lake Champlaine, near its junction with the Sorrel river: being on the border of Canada. Here is a

post office 591 miles from Washington.
Chancha, a rich and considerable
town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo,
at the entrance of the desert which

is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G m!les S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40

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, with a castle. It is wa. in St. Martin's Hill, and several of the streets. azzas under most of the e people may walk dry in ather. It has large and burbs, and in the centre of he ducal palace. The prinis St. Leger, and the Je-is the most magnificent of steries. It was taken by a 1792. It is 27 miles N

e, and 85 N W of Turin. lat. 45 35 N. urg, a post town and the ; situated on the Conego-, 11 miles S W of Ship-of Carlisle, and 157 W of This is a very through seated in the bosom of a valley, and a populous This is a very thriving

town of France in the of Rhone and Loire and of Lyonois, with a strong river Giez, 17 miles Sof. 455E, lat. 4529 N., a late province of France ength, and 112 in breadth, the N by Hainault and on the E by Lorrain and the Control of the Soft Research.

ite, on the S by Burgun-e W by the Isle of France ois. It now forms the f Ardennes, Aube, Marne arne.

Lake, a lake of North A-iles long, and 14 in its Lon: 74 10 W, lat. 45

own, a town in Clinton York; situated on the We Champlaine, near its the Sorrel river: being r of Canada. Here is a 1 miles from Washington.
a rich and considerable
t, five miles from Cairo, nce of the desert which nt Sinai.

onsiderable city of Berar, of Hindoostan, subject to ne Eastern Mahrattas. It branch of the Godavery, of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40

ore, a large town of Hin-er, in Bengal. It was a ement, and had a very

strong firt, destroyed by admiral Wat- while some have on their tops vast son in 1757; and, in 1793, the English plains no less fertile than the richest again dispossessed the French of this lowlands. These mountains abound settlement. It is a neat and pretty with coal, which the inhabitants pound large town, and is seated two leagues and make into cakes with water; a and a half above Calcutta, with an explant shadow.

Chang-tong, a province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S by Kiang-nan, on the E by the sea, and on the N by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers; but is nevertheless liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The locusts also sometimes make great devastation. However, it abounds greatly in game; and there is perhaps no country where quails, par-tridges, and pheasants, are sold cheap-er, the inhabitants of this province be-ing reckned the keenest sportsmen in ing reckoned the keenest sportsmen in mandarins choose their secretaries the empire. The province is greatly from among them.

Chao-tcheo-fou, a city of China in the province of Quang-tong, situate between all the barks bound to Pekin must pass in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000. annually. The canal itself is 25 0 N. 450,000. annually. The canal itaelf is greatly admired by European travellers on account of its strong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, and the great number of natural obsta-cles which have been overcome in the execution of the work. The capital is

Chanmanning, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Channeray, a village in Ross-shire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

of Elgin.

Chan-si, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-si, and on the N by the Great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, tho the country is full of the property of the same and the same of the same are rough. mountains. Some of these last are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greatest care from top to bottom, and cut into terraces top to bottom, and cut into terraces | Charcos, Los, a province of South forming a very agreeable prospect; America, in Peru. It has the finest

cenent harbour.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependant on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Each of fuel, which though not very inflammable, affords a strong and lasting fire, when once kindled. Here are five of the villages dependant on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

of the second.

Chantilly, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest, and magnificent hunting seat, which belonged before the late revolution, to the prince of Conde, who had made it one of the most delightful places in the world. It

is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36
E, lat. 49 11 N.
Chao-hing-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries

Chaparang, or Deaprong, a considera-ble city of Thibet, seated on the south-ernmost of the two heads of the Gan-

eromost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Mansarour and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Chapell Hill, a post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough and 24 W of Dalaink.

Raleigh.

Chapel in Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, se-ven miles SE of Manchester, and 165 N N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 82 99 M 53 22 N.

Chaptico, a town in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 12 N W of Leonardtown, and 56 from Washington. Here

is a post office.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 milea

E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0

silver mines in the world. La Plata is seated on the Samhre, 18 miles W of the capital. See Potosi. Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the aide of a hill, six miles W of Crew-kerne, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Churente, a department of France, including the late province of Angou-

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Annis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaule, in the department of Allier, the other on the river Scine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its protestant

Washington.

Charles City, a town of Virginia, in a

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woolare intersected by others at right angles; though they have one common fault of being too narrow, some of them which forms about a fourth of the being not above 35 feet wide. Most, if not all of them are provided with subtraining with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The town derives of the ice in 1789. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunistes, upof scarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 chief public edifices are an exchange,

Charlemont, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the

river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Charlemont, a fortified town of the
Netherlands, in the county of Namur,
ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is scated on the Meuse, 25 miles S W of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Charleroy, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the country of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is in the state of Rhode Island and countries to the s

Charles, Cape, a promontory of Vir-ginia, on the N side of Chesapeak Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory on the S W part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Charles Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

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Charleston, the principal town of Charleston county, and the metropolis of the state of South Carolina. It was planted in 1669 at the confluence of Cooper and Ashley Rivers, in the lat. of 32° 50' N, and lon. of 80° 15' W. Ashley river is navigable 20 miles above the city by vessels of considerable bur-Charlesburg, a post town of Montgo-mery county, Maryland, 26 miles N of of ground, and in the vicinity of the ocean, it is subject to be inundated by high tides, and has often suffered from county of the same name, on the N this cause, as well as by fires and tre-side of James river, 35 miles S E of mendous whirlwinds. Charleston is Richmond, and 167 from Washington. mendous whirlwinds. Charleston is nevertheless a capital of great riches and commerce: the exports of 1803 a-mounting to \$7,811,108.—The banks of the rivers above and below the town are beautified with fine plantations, and walks, interspersed with rows of trees. The atreets that lie E and W run in straight lines, from river to river, and water and filth of the city.—The houses lately built are principally of bricks, and some of them in a style of comparative grandeur and elegance. The a state-house, a bank, an armoury, and a public alms-house, with ten or a doza public aims-nouse, with ten or a doz-en places of religious worship. Here are two banks, besides a branch of the United States' bank. The inhabitants in 1800 amounted to 18,824, hearly one half of them slaves. The entrance of the lumbour is defended by a fort on Sullivan's Island, about six miles be-low the city. This fort repelled the attack of a British fleet under Sir P.

ambre, 18 miles W of 130 E, fat. 50 20 N. a promontory of Virside of Chesapeak Bay. lat. 37 12 N.

, a promontory on the Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62

a fortress of Ireland, at Kinsale harbour. Lon. 1 N.

the principal town of uty, and the metropolis South Carolina. It was at the confluence of hley Rivers, in the lat. and lon. of 80° 15' W. navigable 20 miles above sels of considerable burng placed on a low spot-t in the vicinity of the eject to be immdated by t has often suffered from well as by fires and tre-lwinds. Charleston is capital of great riches the exports of 1803 a-57,811,108.—The banks bove and below the town with fine plantations, and ersed with rows of trees.

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r and elegance. The difices are an exchange, a bank, an armoury, and ouse, with ten or a dozeligious worship. Here besides a branch of the bank. The inhabitants ted to 18,824, nearly one laves. The entrance of a defended by a fort on nd, about six miles be-This fort repelled the ritish fleet under Sir P.

revolution war, with a ve effect to the assailtown of North America, Rhode Island and county of Washington. It is remarkable tabaw river, 46 miles S of Slatesville, for being the residence of the greater and about the same distance S W of part of the Indians that still remain (to Salisbury. part of the Indians that still remain (to the number of 500) in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

Charleston, a town on the S W side of the island. Charleston, a town on the S W side of the island. Londies. It is the seat of government, and the South Sea, first discovered by Capdain. It is 16 10 N.

Charleston, a post town in Cheshire.

Charlestown, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 12 m.

the E side of Connecticut tree, i. a. N. of Walpole, 38 S of Dartmouth college, and 80 W by N of Portsmouth.

Charlestown, the principal town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, opposite to Boston, from which it is separated by Charles river, over which is constructed one of the most elegant bridges in the United States. It con-

tains about 2000 inhabitants.

Charlestown, a post town of Jefferson county, Virginia, 73 miles from Wash-

miles W of Elkton and 47 E by N of E, lat. 48 21 N.

Baltimore. Here is a post office.

Charleston, an island at the bottom of
Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W; lat. 52

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses of an equal height, covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezat is scated on the Mcuse, near Mezicrs, from which it is separated by bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N W of Sedan, and 115 N E of Paris. Lon. 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

AS E, 1at. 49 30 N.

Charlotte, a post town on the E side
of Lake Champlain, in Chittendon
county, Vermont; at the distance of
10 miles S of Burlington, and 13 N of Virgennes.

Charlotte, a town in Virginia, the capital of Charlotte county; 30 miles N of Halifax, and 100 S W of Richmond.

Charlotte, the principal town of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; situ-ated on Sugar creek, a branch of Ca-ly one of the most celebrated monas-

the South Sea, arst discovered by Cap-tain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has a-bundance of good water, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts, and scurvy grass. The in-habitants are of a middle stature, and

dark complexion, with long hair hang-ing over their shoulders.

Charlottewille, a post town and the capital of Albeinarle county, Virginia, situated on Rivannah river, 42 miles E by S of Staunton, and 85 N W of Richmond.

Charlton, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is six miles E S E of London.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late pro-Charlestown, a town in Cecil county, vince of Lorrain, seated on the Mo-Maryland; situated on the W side of selle, over which is a handsome bridge, North East River, near its month, 10 cight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17

Charnwool, or Charley Forest, a rough open tract in the N W part of Leices-

Charolles, a town of France, in the charottes, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is scated on the Reconce, 24 miles V N W of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Charost, a town of France, in the de-artment of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles N E of Issoudan. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Chartree, an ancient city of France. in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France before the abolition of nobility in France gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the tinest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 134 E, lat. 48 37 N.

Chartreuse, or Grand Chartreuse, late-

teries in France, eight miles N of with a castle. It has a mineral spring; Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E. lat. 45 20 N.

Charybdie a famous whirlpool, in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Si cily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners: but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, (ere were found vast gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

Chateau-Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Britanny, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon.

1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau-Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent pulace, which belonged to the archbishop of Cambray. It is famous for a treaty concluded be-tween Henry II. of France and Philip II. of Spain; and is 12 miles S E of Cambray. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau-Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Niverrois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Young, near the source of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 48 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Chateau-Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Salu-ces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Chateau-du-Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, famous for sustain ing a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles S E of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Chateau-Dun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles N W of Angers, and 147 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau-Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the 1sle of France.
It lately had an Augustine Abbey, seated on a hill, five miles Sof Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon.
2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittanny, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Auzon where there is a salmon fishery.

Chateau-Meillant, a town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of other two inconsiderable towns of France.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 12 miles N E of Chartres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarte, 12 miles N of Angers.

Chateau-Renaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Toursine, 20 miles N W of Amboise, and 88 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

Chateuroux a town of France in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles S W-

of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon.
15 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau-Thierry, a town of France, in
the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine.
It is the birth place of the inimitable
La Fontaine; and is 27 miles S W of
Rheims, and 97 N W of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, town of France, in the de-partment of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E of Mirecourt.

Chatel-Chalon, a town of France, in Chateau-Gontier, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its of Maine, seated on the river Maine, late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of tle. It has a mineral spring; consists in linens; and it is W of Angers, and 147 S s. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N. Landon, a town of France, rtment of Seine and Marne, ovince of the Isle of France. had an Augustine Abbey, a hill, five miles S of Ne-1 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. . 48 11 N.

in, a town of France, in the Brittanny, 18 miles N of on the river Auzon where salmon fishery.

Meillant, a town of France, in

ment of Cher, and late provrry, nine miles E of Chatre. castle, with a tower, said to built by Julius Cesar.

neuf, a town of France, in the t of Cher and late province of miles S of Bourges. It is the her two inconsiderable towns

neuf, a town of France, in the of Beauce, 12 miles N E of

neuf, a town of France, in the at of Maine and Loire and late of Anjou, sented on the Sarte, N of Angers.
-Renaud, a town of France, i

ment of Indre and Loire ce of Touraine, 20 miles N W e, and 88 S W of Paris. Lon. t. 47 33 N.

t. 47 33 N.

oux a town of France in the
hee of Berry. It has a manucloth, and is seated in a pleaon the Indre, 15 miles S W. n, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 46 46 N.

Thierry, a town of France, in ment of Aisne and late provampagne, with a castle on an seated on the river Maine. birth place of the inimitable e; and is 27 miles S W of nd 97 N W of Paris. Lon. 3 49 2 N.

town of France, in the de-fthe Vosges and late province h, scated on the Moselle, 8 f Mirccourt. halon, a town of France, in

ment of Jura and late province e Comté, remarkable for its lictine nunnery, 20 miles S of

Chatellerault, a town of France, in the | 47 42 N. department of the Vienne and late province of Poiton, seated on the Vienne over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its catery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false

diamonds. It gives the title of dake to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is Lake F: ie is nine miles. 22 miles N N E of Poitiers, and 168 S

chatham, a town in Kent, adjoir Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the roval navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick, the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship building in the king's yard and private docks. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of case, and a shipused as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles E S E of London. Lon. 036 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Chatham, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, near Cape Malabar, 22 miles E of Barnstable.

fishing.

Chatham, a town in Chesterfield

Chatham, a town in Chesterfield

Chatham, and the W side Greenville. Here is a post office 427 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. miles from Washington.

Chatillon-Les-Dombes, a town of Chaumont, a town of France, in the

France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W of

Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon-sur-Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 miles S of Rheims. Lon 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

m the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 miles S of Rheims. Lon 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Chutillon-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. and the province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has ironworks in its neighbourhood, and is 36 the most fertile part of the moorland,

Dole. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N. | miles N W of Dijon. Lon. 435 E, lat.

whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42

Chatre, a town of France, in the de-S W of Paris. Lon 0 44 E, lat. 4650 N. partment of Indice and late province of Eerry, scated on the river Indre 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of up to this town, and burnt several men of war; but the entrance into the Medwhich, for its fine situation, park, yardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the peak. It was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

> Chaves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has two suburbs and two forts, one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Mag-dalena, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles S W of Braganza. Lon. 70 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Standing near the sea slore, the principal employment of the inhabitants is shing.

Chairmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marn and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college county, South Carolina, on the W side is much admired. It is seated on a of Great Pedec river, 16 miles N of mountain, near the river Marne, 14

> Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Disc and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles N W of Paris. Lon 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N. Chaun, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river

> Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

> Chebrechin, a town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of

12 miles N E of Stafford, Lon. 1 56 W. lat. 53 0 N.

Cheam, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles S S W of London. Chebukto, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63 18 W, lat.

44 45 N. Cheder, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is three

miles E of Axbridge.

Chesworth, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles W S W of Northleeh, situate on the declivity of two hills. this parish, in 1760, a Roman Bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human

bones have been found.

Cheitore, or Outpour, one of the princi pal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoos-tan Proper. It consists, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; in effect one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having a sufficient extent of arable land: of dimensions equal to the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28° N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

Cheitore, or Oudipour, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoota, in the days of his greatness. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 2329E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden water, enters the German Ocean.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, situate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire-house, a freeschool, a new conduit which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-gaol, and three meeting houses. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles W S W of Colchester, and 29 E N E of London. Lon. 0 33 E. lat. 51 43 N.

Chelmsford, a post town of Middle-sex county, Massachusetts, 22 miles N W of Boston, and about 1300 in-

habitants.

Chelsea, a fine village situated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old de-crepit soldiers, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh house, to which a great deal of fine company resort in summer, and which is one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. It consists of a vast range of buildings, that form three large squares, in which there is an unmon air of neatness, and clegance observed. is under the direction of commissioners, who consist generally of the offi-cers of state and of war. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucester-shire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. A new market house has been erected, and on each side is made a convenient foot-way of flagstones. It is nine miles N E of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 221 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Chelsea Landing, on the W side of Thames river, in New London county, Connecticut, at the distance of 14 miles N from New London. Here is

a post office.

Chelum, or Jhylum, a river of Hin-doostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the provinijoii joii its Hyytim Cook sid Attitow Coprogree par

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Landing, on the W side of er, in New London county, t, at the distance of 14 m New London. Here is

or Jhylum, a river of Hin-oper, being the westernmost eastern branches of the river ises above Cashmere, waters and flowing through the province of that name, in a S E direction, [miles S E of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. joins the Indus below Moultan. It is 44 45 N.

a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

Chepelio, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Pa-

nama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N. Chepstow, a town in Moninouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Se-

joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander and is some south Carolina, situated on the S side times called Behnt.

Chemingo, a post town of Tyoga Pedec. Here is a post office 424

innes called Behut.

Chemingo, a post town of Tyoga county, New York, situated on the North Side of Tyoga river, 10 miles N W of Athens or Tyoga point. In 1800 the township contained 1149 inhabitants.

Chemingo, a post office 424 Niles from Washington.

Cherbourg, a scaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkation one of the most extensive like and French in 1692, when the lat-Chea-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the Ingreat wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is Inded here in August 1758, took the Iruitful, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields; these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si, are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital. ed. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yan, or Moug-den, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Manteliew Tartars) and of 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Cheresoul, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Cherokee River. See Tennessee.

Cherry Island, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

Cherry Valle;, a post town in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles N E of Cooper's town, and 60 W of Albany.

Cherso, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name,

wyc, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a prory, part of which is converted into a parish church. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a considerable town of the mouse are built of stone, in an excellent taste, it is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large veasels from which same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, apon a mountain, 24

site the town. Rails, and even tempo. rary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the planta-tions fermed, by malefactors, who amount to some bundreds. In 1787. the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and she was cohtent to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different haspitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 miles' E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46

Chartsey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N

Cherz, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

Chesapeak, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, thro' this extent it is fi...n seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbie. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

Cheshire, an English county pala-tine, bounded on the N by Lancashire, on the NE by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the S E by Stafford-

This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninsula 13 miles in length and six in breadth, which projects into the Irish Sea, or a narrow that of lond which extends between tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to York. shire, on the NE. It is supposed to contain 125,000 inhabitants. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. Both the air and soil are good. In many places of the country good. In many places of the country are peat mosses, in which are often found trunks of fir trees, sometimesse-veral feet under ground, that are used by the inhabitants both for fuel and candles. Here also are many lakes and pools well stored with fish; besides the rivers Mersec, Weaver, Dane, and Dec, which last falls into a creek of the Irish sea, near Chester. It is rich in pasture and corn land: but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level, the highest hills in it are about freely, the nightest finis in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese, for which this country is chiefly remarkable. This cheese has a peculiar flavour, and is not inferior to any of Europe. Such quantities of these cheeses are made, that London alone is said to take an nually 14,000 tons; and vast quantinually 14,000 tons; and vast quanti-ties are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, North-wich, and Winsford; and, at North-wich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock. rock.

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Chester, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, bie. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

Chesham, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S E of Allesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 ly.

Cheshire. an English county pole. covered about the town; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and shire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the N W by the Irish Sea. The structure of the principal streets

extends 33 miles from N peninsula 13 miles in x in breadth, which pro-ie Irish Sea, or a narrow which stretches between and Derbyshire, to York. NE. It is supposed to ven hundreds, containing narket-towns, and 101 pards two members to parhe county, and two for any places of the country sses, in which are often of fir trees, sometimesseer ground, that are used by also are many lakes and tored with fish; besides Mersee, Weaver, Dane, which last falls into a Irish sea, near Chester.

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capital of Cheshire, with Vednesday and Saturday. ncient city, supposed to unded by the Romans, ppears to have been a , by the many antiquities een and are still disthe town; the walls miles in circumference, four gates, towards the points. It has a strong ch is the shire-hall, and besides the cathedral. of the principal streets

is very singular. They are as if ex cavated out of the earth and sunk many feet below the surface; the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens on a line with ranges of shops. The houses are mostly of wood, with galleries, paizzas, and covered walls before them; by which not only the shops, but those who are walking about the town are so hid that one would imagine there were scarce any inhabitants in it, though it is very populous. The back courts of all the houses are on a level with the ground; but to go into any of the four principal streets, it is necessary to descend a flight of several steps. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into North Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S by E of Liverpool, 38 S W of Manchester, and 182 N W of London. Lon. 3 3 E, let W 52 12 N lat.W, 52 12 N.

Chester, (originally called Upland) a post town and the capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W side of the river Delaware, 15 miles below Philadelphia, and 13 N E of Wilmington. This is a very ancient town, was the seat of the first Legislature, after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth. It has about 1000 inhabitants.

Chester, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles westward from Portsmouth, and about the same distance N W of Newbury-Port, Here is a post-office 528 miles from Wash-

ington.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome church remarkable for its curved
spire. It is a handsome populous town,
governed by a mayor, and next to Derby, is the most considerable trading
17 10 N. town in the county. It has a manufac-ture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron founderies, the ore and coal for the supply of

which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent from hence, by a canal from this town to the Trent. which it joins below Gainsborough. It has a church, but its spire which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all away. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 N N W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 11 W miles of Marlborough, and opposite to Brattleboro', Vermont. It contained 2161 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Chesterfield, a town of Essex county, New-York, having a post-office 547 miles from Washington.

Chesterfield, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, 34 miles S of Fredericksburg on the Rappahanoc, and 10? from Washington.

Cheste. rown, the chief town of Kent

county, Maryland; situated on Chester river, 17 miles N of Centerville, and about the same distance S W of Georgetown, on Sassafras river. It is a post town and the seat of a college.

a post town and the seat of a college. Cheviot, a district in Northumber-land, to the S W of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chace, much used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 miles of, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the Expert he chace are some from the E: near the chace are some fenny grounds called the Cheviot Muirs. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is cele-brated in the ballad of Chevy Chace.

Chiapa-de-los-Indios, a large town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name. Lon.,96 5 W, lat. 1516 N.

Chiapa-el-Real, a town of North Ame-

Chiarence, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, Jat. 37

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the Bres-

ciano, where the Imperialists defeated (England, are bred in the Lavant, and the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, it is observable, that this river unlike lat. 45 30 N.

Chiaro-Moste, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication bebeing the principal common tween the Milanesc and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Chiavenna is scated near the lakes of Chiavenna Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N. seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded an all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight wiles E of Turin.

Naples capital of

remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chicasaws, a nation of Indians, set-tled on the head branches of the Tombecbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the N W corner of Georgia. The number of these Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W. lat. 34 23 N.

Chichester, the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is surrounded with a wall, which has four gates answering to the four cardinal points; from which run two streets that cross one another in the middle and form a square, where the morket is kept, and where is a fine stone piazza built by bishop Red. The space between the W and S gates, is taken up with the cathedral church, and the bishop's palace. It has seven

most others is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles S W of London. Lon.

0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chielefa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morca. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks re-

took it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat, 36 35 N. Chiemsee, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and

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Chifti, a town of Naples capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's sec. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles S W of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest, noted for a freeschool, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. Chigwell is 10 miles N E of London.

Chihiri, or Port-Cheer, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Chilesburg, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, on the E side of Pamunkey river, 32 miles S by W of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannoc,

and 90 miles from Washington.
Chili, a large country of South America, on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Alma-gro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is atill possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they have been obliged to maintain almost perpetual hostility suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. The Spanish colonies, insecure peace. The Spanish colonies, therefore, are dispersed on the bor-ders of the South Sea, to an extent of and the bisnop's painee. It has seven ders of the South Sea, to an extent of parish churches, and is seated on the about 900 miles. They are parted from little river I avant, which washes it on all sides example the N. The principal breadth, and bounded by the island of manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, barley, the straits of Magellan. The climate of malt and outs: the finest lobsters in Chili is the most delightful in the New of Turkey in Europe, was taken by the ; but the Turks re-28 E, lat, 36 35 N. of Germany, in Ba-

name, with a bishop's s 17 miles in circumwn is 22 miles WSW

d town of Piedmont, clivity of a hill, in a bounded on all sides vith vines. It is cight

of Naples capital of e, with an archbisheated on a mountain Pescara, eight miles Lon. 157E, lat. 42

lage in Essex, near oted for a freeschool, bishop Harsnett, who this place. Chigwell f London.

rt-Cheer, a scaport of hich carries on a con-Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14

post town in Caroline on the E side of Pa-32 miles S by W of on the Rappahannoc,

on the Rapparamete,

ountry of South Ameof the South Pacific
d by Diego d'Almae mountainous part of
id by the Puelches, er tribes of its origi-ormidable neighbours with whom, during ey have been obliged t perpetual hostility y a few intervals of The Spanish colonies, spersed on the bor-Sea, to an extent of They are parted from t of 80 leagues in nded by the island of extremity next the delightful in the New

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Zone, it never teem the extremities of heat, being rendered cool and agreeable by its vicinity to the Andes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The ferti-lity of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions, which have all improved in that happy climate. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full muturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of a larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature too has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet with all these advantages Chili has no direct communication with the motherdirect communication with the mother-country. Their trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the savages on their frontiers. Chili is governed by a chief, who is absolute in all civil, poli-tical and military affairs, and is also independent of the viceroy. If on some occasions the viceroy has interfered in the government of Chili, it was when he has been either authoriz-ed by a particular trust reposed in him, or by the deference paid to the emi-nence of his office. In the whole ex-

nence of his office. In the whote extent of Chill there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race.

Chilicotha, the capital of Ross county, in the state of Ohio; situated on the W side of Sciota rive. Here is a

Post-office, 420 miles from Washington.
Chilka, a lake in the Decan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circara on the N. It lies on the coast of the doostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea, over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It is 40 miles in length from N E to S W, and in most places 11 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of sandy ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands on it. On the N W, it is bounded by a ridge of mounstains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Go.

World. The bordering on the Torrid, davery river, and shuts up the Circurs Zone, it never feels the extremities of towards the continent. It affords an agreeable diversity of objects; mountains, islands, and forests; and an extended surface of water, with boats and small vessels sailing on it. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

Chilos, an island of South America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

cipal town is Castro.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hilln, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S part of the county. They are covered, in various parts, with woods: and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, tho' stony, produces good crops of wheat and harley. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had

an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Chimay, a town of France, in the de-partment of the North, and late province of Hainault, seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S S W of Charleroy.

which, for time immemorial, has had

Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Chimera, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a ter-ritory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part Turks. It is seated on a rock at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Chimbeigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles N W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

and the military; the civil class con-cious stones, and a kind of sonorous tains 2045, and that of the military stones, of which musical instruments 2357. It is in general a plain and level are composed, are abundant in China. country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable; though the water commonly used is of a very indifferent quality, and sometimes requires boiling to render it fit for use. The numerous rivers are of great service for the in-land navigation of the country, and it is besides assisted by such numbers of canals as are not to be met with in any canals as are not to be met with in any country of the world. These are formed the remainders of the five the sound of the fivest Chinese porcelain was even nations: the principal below itself and the five the cable presultant to the country, China produces to carry vessels of any targetime and exto carry vessels of any barden set extending in some places to be a supprising construction. The vessels are fitted with all the conveniences of life, and it has been supposed that the empire of China contains as many inhabitants by water as by land. Their of the size of a date, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp habitants by water as by land. Their of an exquisite taste, but dangerons are sometimes drawn by men. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,000,000 inhabitants. But more wholesome than the li-tchi. Astonishing as this may appear to Euro-Astonishing as this may appear to Euro-peans, Abbe Grosier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himself not only states all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reasons, from circumstances variety of reasons, from circumstances almost peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Asia. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Pekin, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a-year; yet, though the husbandman aultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having for their little feet. The men endeadways feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of consisting only of a ground floor. Learn-grigulture. Outgries of marble, coal line, with the arts and stores in orenagriculture. Quarries of marble, coal ing, with the arts and sciences in gen-mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, pre-

They have potter's earth too of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever re-main unrivalled. The whole of the finest is reserved for the emperor, so that none of it ever comes into the hands of other persons, unless it happen to be cracked or otherwise damaged in such a manner as to be unworthy of being presented to the sovereign. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchen-gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitsi, or water chesnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every speabound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, ahort noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the the author can the vin pla ed, the and of his chie him and to g The pret year year crow ster but with empi the

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ndsome who are the women affect a great and are remarkable

The men endeapompous an appear-when they go abroad;

ies are mean and low, ground floor. Learn-

and sciences in genivated in this coun-

The government is absolute, and herself firm her husband, he may im: the emperor is more unlimited in his authority than any other monarch upon cardir his edicts are respected thro; the empire, as if way came from a di-vinity; he alone the disposal of all places, and merit Line, real or suppos-ed, raises to an office. He has likewise the privilege of choosing his succes or, and there have be a several instances of his making use of this right; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his only ects as his children, and profess to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood; it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 41,000,000.
sterling, and the horse are said to consist of 5,000,000 in time of peace; consist of 5,000,000 in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great wall which separates China from Tartary, extending more than 1500 miles in length, and of such thickness that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. It is flanked with towers two howsh is distant from each other; and it is said that a third of the able-bodied men in the empire, were employed in constructing it. The work-men were ordered under pain of death to place the materials so closely, that not the least entrance might be afforded for any instrument of iron; and thus the work was constructed with such solidity, that it is still almost entire, solidity, that it is still almost entire, though 2000 years have elapsed since it was constructed. Their religion is Paganism. The Chinese are allowed only to have one wife, whose rank and age must be nearly equal to that of their husbands; but they are allowed to have expert consultings. to have several concubines, whom they to have several concubines, whom they admit into their houses without any formality, after paying the parents a sum of money, and entering into a written engagement to use their daughters well. Divorces are allowed in China in cases of adultery, mutual dislike, incompatibility of tempers, jealousy, &c. No husband, however, can put away or sell his wife until a divorce is legally obtained; and if this resultation. legally obtained; and if this regulation

mediately commence an action at law, by the sentence of which she becomes his slave, and he is at liberty to sell her to whom he pleases. On the other hand, if an husband leaves his wife for three years, she is at liberty, after lay-ing her case before the man larins, to take another husband | but if she were to anticipate their consent, she would be liable to a severe runishment. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to heep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as desired, and yet they are as desired. goodnatured; and yet they are as de-ceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular, for every letter is a word, and consequent-ly they have as many letters or charac-ters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that

these who know one, are acquainted with all. Pekin is the capital.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat.

13 10 S.

Chinon, an ancient town of France, in Chinon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II. king of England expired. Chinon is the birth-place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lst. 47 12 N.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is scated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chan-Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49

Chios, Scio, or Kio, by the Turks cal-led Saki Saduci, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mounbe not strictly observed, the buyer and seller become equally culpable. If a tainous and rocky, and about 100 miles wife lately married, privately withdraws in circuit. The number of its inhabit

tants is almost incredible, having be-sides others upwards of a million of Russians in 1770. Greeks, who have 300 churches here, *Chiswick*, a village in Middleacs, besides chapels and monasteries. It on the Thames. Here is Chiswick abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

Chios, the capital of the above island. It stands on the E coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Lerant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. Here is a Turkish garrison of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish ship-ping, which trade to Constantinople, and usually the station of a squadron of Turkish galleys. The natives pre-tend that Homer was born here, and shew a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lon. 27 5 E, lat.

Chiourlic, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek hishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, anciently Fossa Claudia, a town and island of Italy, in the territo ry of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenham, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Chirk, a village S of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

Chislehurst, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Here likewise were born Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles E S E of London.

Chisme, a seaport of Natolia, on the atrait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyssus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B

House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick.
is five miles W by S of London

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Chitor, the capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles NE of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Chitor, a city of Picdmont in Italy, situated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovera gainst detence in 1703, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Chitro, a town of Macedonia, on the

bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans, Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Chitterdroog, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

Chivas, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retahas been several times taken and reas-ken. It is so advantageously situate near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles N E of Tu-rin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Chiusi, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles S E of Sienna. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Chiutaye, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Bur-sa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Choczim, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It surrendered in 1788 to the Russians. and Austrians, but was restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles N W of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Cholet, a town of France, in the de-C, and has been distinguished by the partment of Maine and Loire, and late he Turkish fleet by the

village in Middlesex, es. Here is Chiswick brated villa of the duke built by the earl of Burdesign of Palladio. In l is a monument to Ho-

epitaph by Garrick. It by S of London apital of a province of e in the Hither India. pposed to have been the dominious, who engag-lt lies 256 miles N E

is subject to the Great 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N. of Piedmont in Italy, Po, ten miles N of Tuten by the French after tee in 1705, but recover-federates the following ject to the king of Sardi-5 E, lat. 45 12 N.

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n of France, in the de-

Chorat, an episcopal town of Hun-gary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Charges, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, six miles S S E of Preston, and 205 N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Chowle, a town on the coast of Ma-labar, with a harbour for small vessels, labar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bumbay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

Chremnitz, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat 48 59 N. Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is

a pretty good town, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parlia-ment, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles S W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Christiana, a village with a post-of-fice, in New Castle county, Delaware; seated on Christiana creck, nine miles above Wilmington, and 37 S W of Phi-

ladelphia. Christiania, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile val-ley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky emin-ence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The town is divided into the city: the subtown is divided into the city: the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortress of Aggerbuys; and the old town of Opsice or Ansloe. The streets are carried in a atraight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by W, la: 1 59 N.

province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 | Christian IV. after a plan designed by miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Chonat, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of contains the episcopal palace. Christians the episcopal palace. tiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The planks and deals are of superior estimation to those sent from America, or from Russia and the other parts of the Baltic. It has 136 privileged sawmills, of which 100 belong to a single family of the name of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat.

Christianople, a strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blckingen. It is 13 miles N E of Carlescroon. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 56 26

Christianburg, a fort of Africa on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.
Christianstadt, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The town is small, but neatly built, and is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden. The houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. English vessels annually resort to this port, for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-u, which flows into the Baltic at Alms, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven tons burden. The inhabitants have manufac-tures of silken stuffs, and carry on a small degree of commerce. It is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

Christiansville, a post town in Meck-lenburg county, Virginia, on the Me-herrin river, 243 miles from Washing-

Christina, St. one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

Christmas Sound, a sound of South | of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N W of America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 | Calcutts. Lon. 85 50 E. lat. 25 10 N. 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

2 W. lat. 55 21 S.
Christopher, St. or St. Kitt's, one of
the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was
formerly inhabited by the French and
English: but, in 1713, it was ceded to
the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S W parts, hot sulphureous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is sub-ject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the

next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the river Teigne, nine miles S W of Exe-ter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Chunar, a fort of Hindoostan Proper in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunseated at all times, except from sun-rise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoes, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considera-ble height. It was unsuccessfully at-tempted by the English in 1764: the next year it was surrendered to them; they restored it to the nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but in 1772, it was

Chunaub, or Jenaub, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from N E to S W, and after leaving Jummoo, is through a flat country gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 miles above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chunaub

is the Acesines of Alexander.

Chun-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine popuous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

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Church-Stretton, a town in Shrop-shire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 W N W of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Churchill Fort, a fort on Church-hill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

Church-hill, a post town of Queen Anns county, Maryland, situated on South East Creek, a branch of Chea-ter river, about nine miles E by Sof Chester town, and the same distance N by E of Centreville.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, where the English East India company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E. lat. 30 0 N.

Ciampa, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochin-China, and on the W by Cambodia.

Ciclui, or Ciclugh, a frontier town of

Giclui, or Giclugh, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rucky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N. Gilley, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N E of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lst. 46 31 N. Gimbrisham. a seaport of Sweden. in Cimbrisham, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Scinonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Cinaloa, a province and town of New
Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on
the E side of the gulf of California.

The country abounds in corn, cattle, finally ceded to the English hy that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade

la 385 miles N W of 35 50 E, lat. 25 10 N. maub, a river of Hin-one of the five eastern ndus. It runs through Lahore, between the Rauvee. Its general E. to S W, and after o, is through a flat ly approaching to the united with both these istance above Moultan. the Chelum, about 50 ultan, is effected with and noise, and no less gators. The Chunaub

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ngdom of Ania, bounded by the Indian Ocean, oclin-China, and on the

lugh, a frontier town of a rocky hill on the W larentha. It was taken ts, by the Venetians, in 8 22 E, lat 43 29 N.

cient town of Germany, f the same name, and Saan, 36 miles N E of n. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N. a scaport of Sweden, in 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N. ovince and town of New udience of Galicia, on f the gulf of California. abounds in corn, cattle, d is rendered extremeby a number of beautirigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punish any crime. They seem to be among the rudest people in America urited in the social mate I they neither cultivate nor sow, but depend on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting or fishing. About the year 1771, the Spaniards in their expeditions against the fierce tribes in this and the vince of Sonora, discovered that these neglected and thinly inhabited provinces, abounded in the richest gold mines, and might soon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spanish America; and, accordingly, the population in these parts has since very much increased. The town is seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 92 10 W. lat. 26 15 N.

Cincinnati, a town in Hamilton coun-Chemnats, a town in Flammon county, Ohio; situated on the N bank of Ohio river, eight miles W of the mouth of Little Miami river, opposite to Newport in Kentucky, and 25 miles S of Fort Hamilton. Here is a post office 515 miles from Washington

Cineguilla, a town of New Mexico in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinalos and Sonora (see Ginaloa) they here entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 in-clies, they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great size and weight. The consequence was, that in 1771, ahove 2000 persons were settled in Cineguilla, under the government and inspection of proper magis-trates and eclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W, lat. 35 5 N.

Ciney, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbishopric of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were five in number when their first charter was granted by William I. in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelses, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constated between 45 and 50 degrees of E longitude. It is bounded by ble of Dover Castle (who is now called

ful cascades of clear water that fall Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) down from the mountains. The abo- and invested him with the command of these parts, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges. Amongst others they were each of them to send two barons to represent them in parliament; they were to be exempted from subsidies and aids; their heirs were to be free from personal wardship notwithstanding any tenure; and they were to be impleaded in their own towns, not elsewhere. For these privileges, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons: a privilege, which was enjoyed like-wise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cintra, a cape of Portugal in Estra-madura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Clotat, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the

Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12

Circars, Northern, five provinces on the W coast of the Day of Bengal. They were originally denominated They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the five Northern circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore and Condapilly are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The first four extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake ; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been coded to the Freuch, by the nizam of the Dec-can in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000. See

Caspian sea on the E; by Georgia and vinces of these parts), their good hum.

Dagistan on the S; and by the river our and lively freedom in conversation,

Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black altogether render them very attract. Sea on the W. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy, towards the sea side, in 43 deg. 23 min. N latitude: it is about three wersts in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor. The Circassian prince who resides here, is allowed of his own subjects are permitted to dwell within any part of the fortificathose parts to the obedience of Russia, they have put in all places of strength, not only Russian garrisons and governors, but magistrates, and priests for the exercise of the Christian religion; yet the Circassian Tartars are govern-ed by their own princes, lords, and judges; but these administer justice judges; but these administer justice in the name of the emperor, and in matters of importance, not without the presence of the Russian governors, being all obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his imperial majesty. The apparel of the men of Circassia, is much the sume with that of the New countries and the sume with that of the New countries are such that are such that are such that are such that we have the sume with that of the New countries are such that are such th is much the same with that of the Naas much the same with that of the ragayans; only their caps are something larger; and their cloaks being likewise of coarse cloth or sheep skins, are fastened only at the neck with a string, and as they are not large enough to cover the whole body, they turn them round according to the wind and weather. The men here are much better favoured than those of Nagaya, and the women extremely well shaped, with exceeding fine features, smooth clear complexions, and beautiful black eyes, which, with their black hair hanging in two tresses, one on each side the face, give them a most lovely appearance: they wear a black coif on their heads, covered with a fine white cloth tied under the chin. During the summer they all wear only a smock of divers colours, and that open so low before, that one may see below their navels : this, with their beautiful faces always uncovered (contrary to the custom of most of the other pro- not ignorant of the Russian : their re-

ing; notwithstanding which they have the reputation of being very chaste, though they seldom want opportunity; for according to the accounts of a late traveller, it is an established point of travener, it is an established point of good manners among them, that as soon as any person comes in to speak to the wife, the husband goes out of the house: but whether this continency of theirs proceeds from their own generosity, to recompence their husbands for the confidence they put in them, or has its foundation only in fame, he pretends not to determine. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding-day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexea see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a long nute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. The dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when de-feated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Their lan-guage they have in common with the other neighbouring Tartars, although the chief people among them are also

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ing they use circumcision among them, they have neither priest, alcoran, or mosque, like other Mahometans. Every body here offers his own sacrifice at pleasure; for which, however, they have certain days, established rather by custom than any positive command; their most solemn sacrifice is offered at the death of their nearest friends; upon which occasion both men and women meet in the field to be present at men meet in the neut to be present at the offering, which is an he-goat; and having killed, they flay it, and stretch the skin with the head and horns on, upon a cross at the top of a long pole, placed commonly in a quickset hedge (to keep the cattle from it); and near the place the sacrifice is offered by boiling and roasting the flesh, which they afterwards eat. When the feast is over, the men rise, and having paid their adoration to the skin, and muttered over some certain prayers, the women withdraw, and the mer conclude the ceremony with drinking a great quantity of aquavitæ; and this generally ends in a quarrel before they part. The face of the country is plea-santly diversified with mountains, valleys, woods lakes, and rivers; and, though not much cultivated, is far from being unfruitful. In summer the inhabitants quit the towns, and en-camp in the fields like the neighbouring Tartars; occasionally shifting their stations along with their flocks and herds. Besides game, in which the country greatly abounds, the Circassians eat beef and mutton; but that which they prefer to all others is the flesh of a young horse. Their bread consists of thin cakes of barley meal, baked upon the hearth, which they al ways eat new; and their usual drink is water or mare's milk; from the lat-ter of which they distil a spirit, as most of the Tartar nations. They allot no fixed hours for the refreshments of the table or sleep, which they indulge irregularly, as inclination or convenience dictates. When the men make excursions into an enemy's country, they will pass several days and nights successively without sleeping; but, at their return, devote as much time to repose as the space in which they had before with held from that gratification.

ligion is Paganism; for notwithstand , removing from one part of the country to another, the women and children are carried in waggons, which are a kind of travelling houses, and drawn by oxen or camels, they never using horses for draught. Their breed of the latter, however, is reckoned exceeding good; and they are accustomed to swim almost any river on horseback. The women and children smoke tobacco as well as the men; and this is the most acceptable commodity which a traveller can carry with him into the Tartar countries. There are here no public inns, which indeed are unnecessary; for so great is the hospitality of the people, that they will contend with each other who shall entertain any stranger that happens to come among them.—The principal branch of their traffic is their own children, especially their daughters, whom they sell for the use of the seraglios in Turkey and Persia, where they frequently marry to great advantage, and make the fortune of their families. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places, in the neighbour-hood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against reli-gions terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language being obliged to make use of Arabian characters

Cirencester, a considerable borough Circucester, a considerable borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls and streets are to be seen in the adjacent meadows where many Roman coins, checquered pavements, and inscrip-tions of marble have been found. It had before with held from that gratification. also a castle and an abbey. Many Ro-When they eat, they sit cross-legged on the floor, the skin of some animal and here the Roman roads crossed each serving them instead of a carpet. In

in England for wool, sends two mem- port; but the sir is unwholesome. It bers to parliament, and is 18 miles SE is 35 miles NW of Rome, Lon. 11 51 bers to parliament, and is 18 miles S E of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirenza, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's sec. It is seated on the river Brandono, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, a scaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di-Castello, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles S W of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32

Citta-Nuova, a city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Citta-Nuova, a scaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

City Point, a post town of Prince George county, Virginia; situated on the S side of James river, 11 miles N E of Petersburg, 24 miles S E of Richmond, and 169 from Washington.

Giudad-Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad-Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles S W of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Civita-di-Friuli, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seat-ed on the Natisona, 10 miles E of Ude-na. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Civita-di-Penna, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles N E of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Givita-Castellana, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25

Civita-Vecchia, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's gallies were formerly stationed, and it was a free Lancerota and Allegranza.

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Clackmannan, a small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the N shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to Sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeshire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. country is plain and fertile towards the frith, producing corn and pasture in abundance. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and De-

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clair, St. a lake of North America, half way between the lakes Huron and Eric, 90 miles in circumference. receives the waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clameci, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new clurch having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles S S W of London.

Clara, St. a small island of South America, in Peru, in the bay of Guiaquil, 70 miles S W of Guaiaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

Clare, St. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between

is unwholesome. It of Rome. Lon. 11 51

small town in Scotof the county of the is seated on the N rth, and stands on a of which is a castle, oble prospect. A large this castle derives its ustrious Robert Bruce, ord and casque are A large sword is also have belonged to Sir he faithful attendant of uce. It is 23 miles N v. Lon. 3 40 W, lat.

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small island, or rather he Canaries, between Allegranza.

ket on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible; and here is a manufacture of bays. It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles 5 of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N E of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 12

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and before the Link wine of the State of fore the Irish union sent four members to the Irish parliament.

Clare, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles N W of Limeric. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52

Claremont, a town in Cheshire coun ty, New Hampshire. It has a post of-fice, and contains 1900 inhabitants.

Clarendon, a village, three miles E of Salisbury, where Henry II summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 11'4, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king

Clarens, or Chatillard, a village of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, ce-lebrated as the chief scene of Rousrepraced as the chief scene of Rousseau's Eloise, though its ancient castle by no means accords with the description in that work. It is delightfully situate, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

Clarksburg, a post town in Montgo-mery county, Maryland, 29 miles from

Clarksburg, the principal town of Harrison county, Virginia, situated on the main branch of Monongahels river, 36 miles S by W of Morgantown.

Clarksburg, a post town in Jackson county, Georgia, situated on the N fork of the Appalachy river, 110 miles N W of Augusta, and 704 from Washington, with a post office.

Clarkesville, a post town, and the ca-

Clare, a town of Suffolk, with a mar- 10p's see. It is scated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. From Mount St. Cloude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Swisserland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles N W of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46

> Claverack, a post town in Columbia county, New York, 5 miles E of Hudson.

Clausenburg, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles N W of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor

Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N. Clay, a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles N W of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

Clear, Cape, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

W, lat. 51 16 N.

Clebury, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles S S E of Shrewsbury, and 136 N W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or Clairac, lately in the pro-vince of Guienne, now in the depart-ment of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 miles N W of A-gen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N. Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory

of Barrois, 127 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Clermont, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Bome, and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and lined with houses built of stones of a Claude, St. a handsome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte; with a bish-

it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabl- their bricks and coins have been fredruggets, serges, and leather. It is the buth place of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, a town in Columbia county, New York, on the E side of Hudson river, and 15 miles S of the city of Hudson. The township has 1150 inhabitants. The post office is 361 miles

from Washington.
Clery, a village in France, nine miles S W of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster Lewis XI. who appeared, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king. Clerke's Island, lies in the North Pa-

cific Ocean, between the coast of Kamt. schatka and that of North America. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and was so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. At a distance it appeared to be of a considerable extent, and to have several hills connected with the low grounds, in such a manner as to make it look like a group of islands. Near its E extremi-ty is a little island remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. 169 30 W. lat. 63 15 N.

Cieves, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhinc. It is a fine country. delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns and villages; and

is subject to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, a city of Westphalia, capital of the dutchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Casar. Several of the streets from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S E of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45

Cleybrook, Great and Little, two villages in Leleestershire, on the N W side of Lutterworth They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situate one mile to the W, which was a flouribhing city of the Romans, and where

E of Northampton, and 88 N N W of London. Lon. 37 W, lat. 52 53 N. Clifton, a village in Westmoreland, three miles S SE of Penrith, noted for

a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the

latter had the advantage.

Clifton, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

Clinton, a post town in Dutchess county, New York. The township is well settled, containing at last census 5208 inhabitants, 340 miles from Washington.

Clissa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seat-

ed on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N. Clisson, a town of France in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Brettigne, on the rive. Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W. 1at. 47 1 N.

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Clithero, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends mains of an ancient castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles S E of Lancaster, and 213 N N W of Lon-don. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N. Clogher, an episcopal town and bo-rough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50

W, lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, scated on the river Sure, 19 miles S E of Tipperary, Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Cloud, St. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful cascade.

Cloyne, an episcopal town and bo-16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 80 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Cluny, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It

its late iamous Benedictine abbey. It is scated on the Grosne, 10 miles N W of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N. Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, scated on the Arve, 22 miles S E of Geneva. Lon, 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N. Clwyd, a celebrated vale of Denbigh.

d coins have been fre-

in Northamptonshire, on Tuesday, 30 miles N pton, and 88 N N W of 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N. lage in Westmoreland, E of Penrith, noted for ween the king's forces

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own of France, four miles ated on the Seine. Here agnificent royal palace, beautiful cascade.

piscopal town and bo-d, in the county of Cork, Cork. Lon. 80 W, lat.

n of France in the dem of France in the de-one and Loire and late rgundy, remarkable for Benedictine abbey. It 3 Grosne, 10 miles NW n. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N. of Savoy, in Faucigny, Arve, 22 miles 3 E of 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N. brated vale of Denbighi shire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or recess of the high mountsins inclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the ascent of the hills. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the county, runs acony this vale and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

Clyde, a river in Scotland, which arising in Annandale, falls into the sea arising in Annandale, falls into the sea over against the isle of Bute. Next to the Tay it is the largest river in Scot-land; and is navigable for small craft up to Glasgow. The canal, which joins the Forth, falls into it a little be-low that city. Near Lanerk, this riv-er runs, for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another pre-cipice, is dashed into a deep chasm be-neath. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At Cora-lin, the falls are seen to most advantage from a solitary and ruined tower in a garden, placed in a lofty situation. The cataract which is precipitated at least 100 feet between two vast rugged precipices, is full in view, seen over the top of trees and bushes, precipitating itself for an amazing mountains, at the confluence of the interruptions, forming a rude slope of various foam. The sides are bounded by vast rocks, clothed on their tops with trees: on the summit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood overtopt by a verdant hill. A path conducts the traveller to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock in floods insulated by the water; and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious stream. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing pitated at least 100 feet between two

Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 ol at. 56 N.

Coblentz, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Over the Rhine is a bridge of twelve arches, built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Coblentz and the adjacent places. The castle appears to be almost inaccessible to an enemy, and entirely commands the city of Coblentz. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is scated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 milea N E of Treves. Lon. 732 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Coburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a cellege, a fort, and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 22 N.

lat. 50 22 N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for

settlement, and was captured by the British ficet in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle.

Clydesdale, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have some W by Cambodia, and on the S by

Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, United Provinces in Overyssel, seated and drugs. It is annually overflowed and consequently fruitful in rice. They have likewise sugar-canes; but no grapes, and therefore they drink a the department of Charente, lately in grapes, and therefore they drink a liquor brewed from rice. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

Cocker, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Mon-day. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately casile. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings and hats. The number of inhabitants are betweeen 3 and 4000. It has a square building, and is strengthened with several square towers; on each side of the inner gate are two dungeons capable of holding 50 persons in either; they are vaulted at the top, and have only a small opening in order to lower thro' it the unhappy prisoner into this dire prison. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles S W of Carlisle, and 290 N N W of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Coconato, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 89 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Cod, Cape, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in North America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Codogno, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan. . It was taken by the French in May 1796. It is seated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Coesfeld, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles S W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48

the province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat, 45 44 N.

Cogni, an ancient town of Turkey in A. sia, in Caramania, in a country abound-ing in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles S E of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56

Cohasset, a seaport town, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles N E of Boston. It has a post-office, and 849 inhabitants.

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Congeshal, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles E N E of London. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

don. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Coimbettore, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo, it belongs to the E India Company. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatan.

Lon. 77 10-E, lat. 10 5 N.

Coimbet a stown of Portugal capital

Coimbra, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles N E of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Coire, a town of Swisserland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It was there he often resides. It is seated there he often resides. It is seated the river Burkel, 22 miles S W formerly divided into two parts, the least of which was of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. But since it has been tant town of Turkey in A. a, in a country abound-its, pulse, and cattle. whose tails weigh 30 270 miles S E of Conon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56

aport town, in Norfolk husetts, about 25 miles It has a post-office, ants.

own in Essex, with a irday, and a manufact is seated on the riv-43 miles E N E of Lon-7 E, lat. 51 52 N.

a province and town of of Hindoostan, in the vsore. It was taken by ws in 1790, but retaken tan in 1791, and conby the peace of 1792. at and death of Tippoo, e E India Company. It by E of Seringapatain. at. 10 5 N.

wn of Portugal, capital a bishop's see, and an he cathedral and the magnificent. It stands by the side of the river miles N E of Lisbon, in country, abounding in trees, and fruits. Lon.

of Swisserland, capi-ry of the Grisons, with whose prelate has the money. It is situate e Alps, in a rich plain, ded by ancient brick are and round towers, are and round towers, ortification prior to the prowder. The streets dirty; and the inhabited at 3000. It was d into two parts, the was of the Roman Canad the greatest of the size; it has beauty. t since it has been taCOL

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Ren possession of by the French, all established worship has been set aside. It is scated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over

Cokenhausen, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livenia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles S E of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Col, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, nine miles S W from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with fish. Lon. 7 15 W, lat.

Colberg, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles N E of Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Colchester, an ancient borough in Essex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a beautiful, populous, and pleasant town, extended on the brow of a hill from E to W, and adorned with 12 churches, most of which were damaged when this town surrendered to the parliament after a memora-ble siege. It is seated on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called the Hythe, where the custom-house is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, which had six gates and three posterns; but these are now demolished. There is a large manufacture of bays; and the town is famous for oysters and eringo roots. It is governed by a mayor; and to the E are the ruins of an old castle, in which is one of the town prisons. It is 22 miles E NE of Chelmsford and 51 of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See Coln.

Colchester, a post town in New London county, Connecticut, 20 miles N W of New London, and 30 S E of Hartford.

Colchester, a town in Fairfax county, Virginia, 16 miles S by W of Alexandria, and 26 from Washington, being situated on Ocquakan creek, a branch of the Potowmac river. Here is a post

Coldingham, a heathy tract near the oast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnerry, built in the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her

which all the cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and pay a small toll, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. Here is a royal palace, containing a suite of 190 rooms. The harbour is two miles in circumference, and deep enough for ships of the largest burden. It is situate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg, on an eminence in a pleasant country abounding with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 53 35

Coldstream, a town in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. It had a famous monactery; and here general Monk raised the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Golebrook Dale, in Shropshire ; a winding gien on the banks of the Severn, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hunging woods. Here are many kins for burning limestone; the most considerable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast-iron.

Colener, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles N E of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Colerain, a town in Bertie county, North Carolina, having a post office,

North Carolina, having a post-chaire, 270 miles from Washingson.

Coleshill, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is of a tol-erable size, and very elegantly built. It is 11 miles N W of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Colesville, a posttown of Chesterfield county, Virginia, 152 miles from Wash-

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles S of Hereford, and 123 W by N of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Golima, a sesport of Mexico, capital

Colioure, a scaport of France in the department of the Eastern Pyrences and late province of Rousillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is a small but strong town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Colle, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles N W of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E. lat. 43 16 N.

See Columbton. Coliumpton.

Colmar, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It is rounded with three large ditchest but scated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by these fortifications, being executed af-W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48

the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44

Colmogorod, a rown of Russia, in an

Coln, the name of several small rivers in England, the chief of which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, falls into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this mer, are bred the famous Colches-

ter one sees.

Cottilingot, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London.

Colochina, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles S E of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Colorza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduau, 26 miles S W of Padua. Lon.

17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the North Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N. dutchy of Berg, on the S by the arch-bishopric of Treves, and on the W by the dutchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessaries of life.

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Cologne, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine. The city is fortified with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surthese fortifications, being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at present. It lies Colmars, a town of France, now in in the shape of a half-moon, and is said to have 20 gates, 19 parishes, 37 mon-asteries, and about 10 collegiates, and 19 parochial churches, with about 50 chapels, all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and cuisland formed by the r. er Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles S E of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 windows of the houses composed of small bits of round glass, and the inha-bitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and tho' the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel market on Wednesday, seated on a thill, 36 miles S E of Lancaster, and 214 Magi, called the Three Kings. CoN N W of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. logne was once one after the state of the three bodies of the three for the shown the bodies of the three bodies of the thr now dwindled to the manufacture of,a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jaws in 1485, and of the Protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen-gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lower Rhine, bound-the dutchy of Cleves d, on the E by the on the S by the arch-ves, and on the W by liers. The elector is of the empire for Italy, to consecrate the emwith that of Mentz. It ost fertile countries in unding with all the ne-

electorate of Cologne, see, and a famous unil on the river Rhine. 3 large towers, and sur-hree large ditches; but ions, being executed afit manner, could make nt manner, could make ence at present. It lies 'a half-moon, and is said es, 19 parishes, 37 mon-bout 10 collegiates, and hurches, with about 50 f which are candidates on of the devout and curr fine paintings. The on of the devout and cur fine paintings. The cral are badly paved, the the houses composed of cound glass, and the inhat few for so large a place, perial city, and the the palace here, he has not f staying in it for many r; nor is he admitted to both a numerous attendance. vith a numerous attendphabitants are generally lies, but there are some who are obliged to perform

at Mulheim, three miles In the cathedral are the In the cathedral are the ier or treasury, the riches immense; and the chapel Magi, hi which they prevente bodies of the three the Three Kings. Core one of the Hanse Towns, its commerce, which is r its commerce, which is d to the manufacture of, stockings, lace, and some persecution it owes this persecution it owes the expulsion of the Jews in the Protestants in 1618. If this city have since faller distrects and squares are to kitchen-gardens and Cologne was taken by the 794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 | Negombo. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 10 E, lat, 50 55 N.

Colombotz, a castle of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under

which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomer, or Colomia, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S E of Hahtz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

25 40 E, tat. 48 41 N.
Colonna, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome.
Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.
Colonsa, a fertile little island, on the

W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

Colorado, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the

Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in Ion. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N. Colorno, a town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure-house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Coloswar, a large town of Transylva-nia, where the states meet. It is scatof Weissemburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with

a market on Thursday, seated on a hill 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Columbia, a post town, the principal of Richland county, South Carolina; and the present seat of the state government. It is situated on the E side of Congaree river, 35 miles S by W of Camden, and 115 N by W of Charles-

of Camden, and 115 N by W of Charleston, the former capital.
Columbia, a small town in Washington county, Maine, 18 miles S W of Machias, that has a post office.
Columbia, a post town on the N side of James river, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, about 46 miles N W of Richmond, and 136 from Washington.
Columbia, a flourishing village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, that has a post office, being seated on the E side of Susquehannah river, 12 miles E of York, 11 W of Lancaster borough, and 74 of Philadelphia.
Colombo, a town on the W side of

and 74 of Philadelphia.

Colombo, a town on the W side of Lon. 42 W,
the island of Ceylon, which was taken
by the English fleet in February 1796.
It was built by the Portuguese in 1638,
French Flam
and in 1658 they were expelled by the
five miles S
natives and Dutch. It is 18 miles S of lat. 50 45 N.

Columbton, 1. town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is scated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 males N E of Exe-ter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 , lat. 50 53 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an arch-bishop's see, 50 miles S E of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is seven nules'S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Com, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 100 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

Comachio, an episcopal town of Ita-ly, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles S E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 F Comachio, a lake of Italy, in the Fer-rarese, between the two mouths of the

river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comana, or Cumana, a seaport of South America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. Lon. 6429 W, lat. 10.10 N.

Comanagotta, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 20 10 N. Comb-Abbey, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

Comb-Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has ed on the Bristot Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S of London. Lon. 42 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, a town of France, in the department of the North and late Franch Flanders, seated on the Lis.

French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles S W of Mcnin. Lon. 3 4 E,

Commercey, a town of France in the | tended that the body of St. James was department of Meuse and late dutchy buried here, which draws a great of Bar, with a magnificent castle, number of pilgrims: they walk in probuilt by cardinal de Retz. It is scatted on the river Mense, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Como, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble. hewn from the neighbouring quarries. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical emi nence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. Como is 80 miles NE

of Turin. Lon. 97 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Como, the largest lake in Italy, in the
Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in

any one part.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They all abound in horned cattle, sheep, and a variety of hogs common in warm countries. They are called Hinzman, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. Sec Hinzuan.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

Comorra, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47

Compiegne, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was ta-ken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Ouse, 45 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an arch-bishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, par

cession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiss it three times with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pil-grims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of free stone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is scated in a penin-sula, formed by the Tambra and Ulla 265 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

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Comportella, New, a town of North America, in New Spain, near the South Pacific Ocean, 400 miles N W of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat. 21 20 N.

Conajohary, a post town in Montgo-mery county, New-York, on the S side of Mohock river, 41 miles W by N of Skenectady, and 57 N W of Alba-

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20? N lat.

Concarneau, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles S E of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Conception, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, with a very large har-bour. It has been often taken and ra-vaged by the native Americans, and is scated on the South Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

Conception, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81:25

W, lat. 10 0 N.

Concord, a post town in Rockingham ticularly the metropolitan church, are county, New Hampshire; situated on magnificent: and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and contains about 2000 houses. It is pre- of Portsmouth. is illuminated by many hey kiss it three times pectful devotion, and its on its head. In the e 30 silver lamps, alnd six chandeliers of high. The poor pil-eived into an hospital, purpose, which stands , and round it are galthe supported by large chbishop is one of the in Spain, having 70,000

From this town the St. Jago, or St. James, It is scated in a penin-the Tambra and Ulla of Madrid. Lon. 8 17

New, a town of North w Spain, near the South 00 miles N W of Mexi-2 W, lat. 21 20 N.

post town in Montgoew-York, on the S side er, 41 miles W by N and 57 N W of Alba-

v tract of country, on the Decan of Hindooss tract rises abruptly wall of mountains cal-It is subject to the lies between 15 and 209

seaport of France, in of Finisterre and late ttany, with a castle, 12 uimper. Lon. 4 2 E,

town of Chili, with a with a very large hareen often taken and raative Americans, and is outh Pacific Ocean, 230 divia. Lon. 73 20 W,

town of New Spain e gulf of Mexico, 100 orto-Bello. Lon. 81 45

st town in Rockingham Iampshire; situated on f Merrimack river, 18 Salisbury, and 49 N W

Concord, a village with a post-office in Sussex county, Delaware, about 20 miles N W of Dagsbury, and about 30 W by S of Lewistown at Cape Henlo-

Concord, a considerable town with a post-office, in Middlesex county, Mas-sachusetts, 18 miles N W of Boston, rendered famous by being the unfortu-nate scene of the first hostilities between Great Britain and her colonics, at the beginning of the revolutionary

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola, on the river Sechia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Vene-tian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles S S W of Udina. It is now al-most ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Condavir, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

Conde, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French

partment of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Pa-ris. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Condecedo, a cape of North America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon, 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Condom, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. It is a poor place, being thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is scated on the Baise, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 1 N.

plexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when ships arrive there they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English East In-dia Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were mur-dered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N. Condrieu, a town of France in the de-partment of Rhone and Loire and late

province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Cancolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late pro-vince of Angoumois, on the river Vi-enne, 30 miles NE of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 43 E. lat. 48 55 N.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churcies, but the principal one is two miles distant. part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of a mayor, and has two churc'ies, but the late royal family. It was taken by the principal one is two miles distant the combined armies July 10, 1793, lt has a manufacture of leather gioves; but was retaken by the French Oct. 1, and a more considerable one in silk, 1794, when its name was changed to that of Nord Libre. Conde is sexted on the Scheld, seven miles N E of river Dane, seven miles S of Macclestris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Conge, a country of Africa, between

Congo, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sumetimes called Lotters Carles and 18 degrees of Lorence and Lo sometimes called Lower Guines; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land; but near the Condore, the capital of a number of coast the soil is more fertile; and there Londore, the capital of a number of classifications, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangues, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees; the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe has a pleasant smell and taste. comes one of the most dangerous results in the control of a small backets. The inhabitants are small in stature, ceptacles for wild beasts, scrpents, and well-shaped, and of a dark olive com-venemous inaects: on this accounts

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travellers are in continual danger of the to guarding gainst all these evils effectually, is by setting fire to the grass in hot weather, but even this cannot be done without danger; as those animals being roused out of their lurking places, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. Lions, lenpards, tigers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here, and do much damage. Here are also a vast variety of monkeys of all shapes. The Zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and the, trade in slaves, lvory, cassia, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked; worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, besides animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The

principal town is St. Salvador.

Coni, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel It surrendered to the French in April It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Coningseck, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47

Conington, a village in Huntingdon-shire, near Stilton. Coniston-Mere, a lake in Lancashire,

which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere,

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad, bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the N W by Ulster. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places, but the inhabitants being lazy, provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties,
acven market towns, 10 boroughs, and
330 parishes. It is no rivers of any
to its source, are many pleasant, neat,
and well built towns,

Connecticut, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the sea breezes have less effect upon the air, and consequently the weather is less variable. The N W winds, in the winter season, are often extremely severe. The clear and serene tempera-ture of the sky, however, makes amends for the severity of the weather, and is favourable to health and longevity. The country is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the ne-cessaries of life in abundance. Its cessaries of the in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonik, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield Windham; Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland, It 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newharts and Tolland, the chartford and Newharts and Tolland. en are the capitals; the general as-sembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

Connecticut, a large river of New England which gives name to one of the five colonies of that province. It rises in a swamp in lat. 45 10, lon. 4 E. After a sleepy course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning W, keeps close under the hills which form the N boundary of the vale, thro' which it runa. Be-tween the towns of Walpole on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad ba-son below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length was built in 1784, under which the highest floods may pass without detriment. This is the first bridge erected over this noble river. The length of this beautiful river,

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one of the United States, and, 82 miles long and 37 ded on the N by Massathe E by Rhode Island, New York, and on the S, which divides it from In the maritime towns, s variable, according as we from the sea or land, ce into the country, the lave less effect upon the sequently the weather is. The N W winds, in the 1, are often extremely selear and serene temperasky, however, makes e severity of the weather, ble to health and longevintry is generally broken ble to health and longevi-nery is generally broken of mountains, hills, and it is exceedingly well wa-the most populous in pro-extent, of any of the and produces the ne-life in abundance. Its irs are the Connecticut, inc. Thames. It contains of Hartford, Newhaven, It fairfield Windham, tiddlesex, and Tolland, number of inhabitants Hartford and Newha-capitals; the general as-

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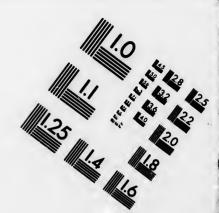
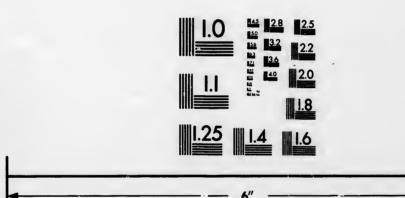


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county, Pennsylvania, standing in the NE side of Yoghigany river, 12 miles NE of Union, 31 W of Somerset, and about 45 S E of Pittsburg. Connor, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E,

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late pro-

department of rinisterre and late pro-vince of Bretagne, with a good har-bour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N. Constance, a city of Suabia, with a bishops's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance The commerce of this Constance The commerce of this once flourishing town has gone greatly to decay, and grass now grows in the principal streets. By the assistance of Zuric and Basil, with whom it was in alliance, it expelled the bislop, and embraced the reformation. But the Protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V, and to readmit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and be-ing neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and kewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took possession of this ci-ty in July 1796. It is 35 miles N E of Zuric. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake of, one of the most considerable lakes of Swisserland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. Like all the lakes in Swisserland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent moun-

Conneleville, a post town in Fayette the same name. It is the largest and ounty, Pennsylvania, standing in the strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 70 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N E of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Gonstantinople, the ancient Byzanti-um, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is seated at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a small neck of land which advances towards Natolia, from , which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulf of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea side, and is aurrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 12000 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in one day without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows; and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great: but they are seldom or never clean; and the people the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantia, a district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wines on much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine.

Constantina, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of Adrianople is the longest and breadest

in the city; and the bazars or bezes- of Picardy. It formerly gave the title teins, are the markets for selling all of prince to a branch of the late royal sorts of merchandisc. The old and family of France. It is seated on the the new are pretty near each other; and are large square buildings covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilasters. The new is the best and contains all sorts of goods which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves of both sexes, is not far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, young guis brought from rungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said cumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles: to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Ve-nice and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riscs gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separa tion here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand signior has his seraglio.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles N E of Kaminieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Contessa, a scaport of Turkey in Eu-Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province

family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles S W of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terradi Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles S E of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N. Conway, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom It is 18 miles E N E of Carnarvon, and 235 W N W of London. Lon. 41 W. lat. 53 20 N.

Conway, a river of N Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conza, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Cook's River, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 w

Cook's Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues

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Cooper's Town, a new and thriving town in Otsego county, New York. It has a post office, and is the principal seat of justice in Otsego county, being 77 miles W of Albany.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N W of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Coosawatchy, a post town in Beaufort county, South Carolina; lying on the river Coosa, about 75 miles westward from Charleston

Cootstown, a village with a post office, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on Maiden creek, a branch of the river Schuylkill, and about 17 miles N E of Reading.

Copenhagen, the capital of the king-

It formerly gave the title of a branch of the late royal france. It is seated on the niles S W of Amiens, and ris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42

to, a town of Naples, in Terwith a bishop's see, 12 miles i. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N. a town in Carnarvonshire, ket on Friday; seated at the the Conway, and distinguishmassy remains of its castle, one of the most magnificent of the kind in the kingdom, les E N E of Carnarvon, and W of London. Lon. 41 W, N.

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Som of Denmark, situated on the eastorn shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 130 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the north; for although Petersburgh excels it in superb edifices, yet as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is surrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference measures between four and five miles. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of free-stone brought from Germany. The houses of the nobility are in genersplendid, and constructed in the Italian style of architecture. The busy spirit of commerce is visible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crouded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. This city owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728 that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been since rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town raised by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, scarcely inferior to Bath. It consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it in op-posite directions. In the middle of the area standa an equestrian statue of Frederick V. in bronze, as big as life, which cost 80,000%. The Royal Mu-seum, or Cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is deposited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, shells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dresses, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian

tinued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was destroyed. This city is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles S W of Stockholm, and 500 N E of London. See Amale

and 500 N E of London. See Amak.

Copilowats, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburgh, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

Coquet, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Coquimbo, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

Corah or Corahjehenabad, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S S W of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles N W of Waldeck. Lon. 858 E, lat. 51 20 N. Corbeck, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 449

E, lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Corby, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbotis a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

medals, dresses, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI. one of the most commodious and sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and con-

of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, and ginseng, with a kind of palm-tree which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the gilding. Hence also are exported cast most aplendid cities of the world.

When Europe was buried in ignorance iron, and fossil salt; a kind of small and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, indus-try and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs; whose remains nobody can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a magnifi-cent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in propor-tion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious bouses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent. It was a mosque when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is sur-rounded by fine houses under which are The trade consists in wine, silk and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles N E of Seville, and 137 S W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Cordova, a town of S America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 45

Corduan, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles N W of Bourdeaux. Lon. 19 W. lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, a peninaula of Asia, axtending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulfand province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. of the third. Kingkitao is the capital.

brushes for painting, made of the hair of a wolf's tail, are likewise manufac-tured here, which are exported to China and highly esteemed there. sea-coasts abound in fish, and great numbers of whales are found there every year towards the NE. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable; are fond of dancing, and show great docility in acquiring the sciences, to which they apply with great ardour, and honour in a particular manner. The northern Coreans are larger sized and more robust than those of the south; have a taste for arms, and become excellent soldiers. Their arms are cross-bows and long sabres. Men of learning are distinguished from other classes of people by two plumes of feathers in their caps; and when merchants present the Coreans with any books for sale, they dress themselves in their richest attire, and burn perfumes before they treat concerning the price. The Corcans mourn three years, as in China, for a father or mother; but the time of mourning for a brother is confined to three months. Their dead are not interred until three years after their decease; and when the ceremony of interment is performed, they place around the tomb the clothes, chariot, and horses, of the deceased, with whatever else he showed the greatest fondness for while alive; all which they leave to be carried off by the assistants. Their houses, as in China, consist only of one story, and are very ill built. Their writing, dress, religious ceremonies, and creed, as well as the greater part of their customs, are borrowed from the Chinese. Their women, however, are less confined, and have the liberty of appearing in public with the other sex, for which they are often ridiculed by their neighbours. They differ from the Chinese also in their ceremonies of marmage, and in the manner of contracting it; the parties in this country taking the liberty to choose for themselves, without consulting the inclinations of their parents, or suffering them to throw any obstseles in their way.

Corfe-Castle, a borough in Dorset:

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with a kind of palm-tfee a gum capable of produce also are exported castskins; also gold, silver, sil salt; a kind of small ainting, made of the hair il, are likewise manufachich are exported to Chily esteemed there. The bound in fish, and great whales are found there wards the NE. The Coell made, ingenious, brave docility in acquiring the which they apply with and honour in a particular he northern Coreans are and more robust than those h; have a taste for arms, excellent soldiers. Their excellent soldiers.

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present the Coreans with

for sale, they dress them-

neir richest attire, and burn before they treat concerning The Corcans mourn three n China, for a father or mo-the time of mourning for a confined to three months. l are not interred until three r their decease; and when ony of interment is performplace around the tomb the pariot, and horses, of the deith whatever else he showed st fondness for while alive; hey leave to be carried off by ants. Their houses, as in nesist only of one story, and il built. Their writing, dress, ceremonies, and creed, as e greater part of their cus-borrowed from the Chinese. men, however, are less conplic with the other sex, for ry are often ridiculed by their s. They differ from the Chiin their ceremonies of marin the manner of contracting artics in this country taking y to choose for themselves, consulting the inclinations of ints, or suffering them to throw cles in their way. shire, with a market on Thursday. It is caused in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted hills, on one of which stands the castle, to cut a channel through the istimus; formerly a place of great importance. they therefore built a wall across it, The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

COR

Corfu, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place netians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast.

Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon; seated on the Alagon, 120 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40

Corinth, now called Corantho, or Go-rame, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's sec. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccesible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Le-panto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil, and from the castle is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles N W of Athens. Lon. 23 2 E by 23 14 N 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Cerea, and Bacchus. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, call-on the E by Devonshire, on the Shy

called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II. rebuilt by the Vene-tians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W. lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the pro-vince of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lec.

Cork, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the first town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 S W of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W. lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Prussian Pomerania, scated on the river Persant, eight miles SE of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Cormentin, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W. lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had before the French revolution a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, a castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30

by St. George's Channel This countransparent crystals, called Carrish di-ty is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 250 amonds, they being very brilliant when in circumference, containing 960,000 acres, and 126,000 inhabitants. Its chief rivers are the Tamar, Tale, Co-ber, Loo, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Le-mara, Kense and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's End, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's Head, Rame Head, &c. and a cluster of islands, 145 in number called the Scilly isles, supposed for-merly to have belonged to the main-land, though now 30 miles distant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. As Corn-wall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E, the summers are less hot, and the winters less cold, than in other parts of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. High and sudden winds are also more common in this than in other counties of England. than in other counties of England. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The lands near the sea-coast are manured and furtilized with sea-weed and a and fertilized with sea-weed, and a kind of sand formed by the particles of broken shells as they are dashed against each other by the sea. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think, 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline orea are notice. With the metalline orea are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimney pieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many

the English Channel, and on the N W | cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish di-amonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Bri-tons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the dutchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwall, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N W of Litchfield, and 42 W by N of Hartford, with 1614 inhabitants.

Coro. See Venezuela. Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10 and 20 deg. N lat. and 79 30 and 86 30 E long. It is terminated by Golconda on the N, by the bay of Bengal on the E, by Madura on the S, and by Bisnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limits of Calculated Community. mit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin. and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other Europe-an forts and factories are situated. from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a

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port for large ships on the whole coast.

Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a scaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles S E of Modon.

Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Coronation Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 225 S. Corregio, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name in the Mo-

arts of the rocks are found crystals, called Cornish diy being very brilliant when to which the ancient Bried, whose language was n to this century, but it is xtinct. The king's eldest duke of Cornwall, and deto the dutchy, but from f tin and copper; he has n officer, called lord ward-nnary Courts, whose jurisnds over the mines and miwall and Devonshire; and in his privy council, the former county. Launce-

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Cape, a cape of the island donia, in the South Pacific n. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S. town of Italy, capital of a the same name in the Mo-n a castle, nine miles N o. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44

department of France, conate province of Limosin. It ne from a river, which falls ere, after having watered brives. Tulles is the capi-

town in Wilts, where the Ethelred had a palace

Here are some considerable clothiers. | stonics. On the point of a rock, rising It is four miles S W of Chippenham. Cornica, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Calista and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poor ly; however the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. They have horses also of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eightythird department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared an-nexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. It has

above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles S W of Bastia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Cortis, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles N E of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N. Cortona, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a fumous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Corvo, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

Coryveekan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

Corzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbish-op's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea and 105 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Coslin, a town of Prussian Pomera-

nia, 10 miles E of Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France in the department of Nievre and late province of Nievrenois. It is scated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

since revolted to France and the English vicercy has been recalled.

Corsoer, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a pensula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Cortica, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the foot and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the sonfluence of the Tavignano and Re-

Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine: and their towns are built of wood after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski, dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See Ukraine and Uralian Cos-

Cossimbazar, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the cen-tre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40

Costagnazzar, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hamus.

Costa Rica, a province of North America, in New Spain, bounded on the N E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S W by the Pacific Ocean, on the N W by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua.

Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

Cothus, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French protestants fled here from the persecutions of their own country, and introduced their manufactures. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E, 145 13 6 N. lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, a department of France containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital. Cotes nu Nord, a department of France,

so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St Brieux is the capital.

Cotigniac, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province

department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

Coterwold, or Cotewold Hills, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn. growth of corn.

Coury, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a

of the Ural, and their chief town is county of itself, governed by a mayor, It has three parish-churches, two freeschools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be demolished at the Restoration, and now nothing remains of them but the gates, which are very lofty. The townhouse is much admired for its painted windows. representing several kings. schools, and several hospitals. windows, representing several kings and others that have been benefactors to the city. At present its principal branch is that of silk ribands; some gauzes, camblets, and lastings are also made here. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles N W of London. Lon. 128 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Coventry, a town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 14 miles W of Windham, and 19 E of Hartford, with about 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post office.

Covoerden, a town of the United Pro-

vinces, in Overyssel, with a fortress in the marshes, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N E of Deventer.

Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Courland, a dutchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by
Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the S E it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependant on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

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Contrag, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E.

Couserans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Ar-

riege.
Coutances, a seaport of France, in

lf, governed by a mayor, o members to parliament. parish-churches, two freeseveral hospitals. The mostly old, and built of aster, with stories projecch other, make a mean ap-The walls were ordered to ed at the Restoration, and remains of them but the are very lofty. The townepresenting several kings that have been benefactors At present its principal that of silk ribands; some

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It is 22 miles N of Avranches.

dral. 11 is 22 miles N or Avranches.
Lon. 123 E, lat. 49 N.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles N E of Bourdeaux.
Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Combatiling a corporate town in Gla-

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cowes, a seaport, on the N E side of the isle of Wight, eight miles S W of Portsmouth Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan. See Quilon.
Cozumel, an island of North America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original na-tives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

Crabb Island. See Boriquen.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the atraits of Sunda. It consists of elevat-ed land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs af-ford small turtles in abundance. Lon.

105 56 E, lat 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Cracow stands in an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula, which is broad watered by the vistua, which is should but shallow: the city and its suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, but are so badly peopled, that they scarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great square in the middle of the town is so badly peopled, that they scarcely on the 15th of Jane. It is seated on the contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great square in the middle of the town is very spacious, and has several well huilt houses, once richly furnished and well inhabited, but most of them now either untenanted or in a state of return from Paris, in 1562. Her

the department of the Channel and late | melancholy decay. Many of the streets province of Normandy. It was former- ly a bishop's see, and had a fine cathetevery building bears the most striking are proad and nandsonie; but almost every building bears the most striking marks of ruined grandeur: The churches alone seem to have preserved their original splendour. The devas-tation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the com-mencement of the present century, when it was besieged and taken by Charles XII. but the mischiefs it suffered from that ravager of the N were far less destructive than those it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated sieges, and was alternately in possession of the Russians and confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and mus-ket shot, are still discernible on the walls and houses. In a word, Cracow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins: from the number of fallen and falling houses one would imagine it had lately been sacked, and that the enemy had left it only yesterday. The town is surrounded with high walls of brick, strengthened by round and square towers, of whimsical shapes, in the ancient styles of fortification: The university of Cracow was former-ly, and not unjustly, called the mother of Polish literature as it principally sup-plied the other seminaries with professors and men of learning; but its lustre has been greatly obscured by the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw, and still more by the late intestine convulsions. Towards the southern part of the town, near the Vistula, rises a small eminence or rock, upon the top of which is built the palace, surrounded with brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel to the town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Koaciusco, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians,

French retinue were lodged in an ad-jacent village, thence called Little a free school. The town was almost France.

Crail, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth seven miles S E of St. Andrew's. Lon 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Grainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles N W of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Crammond, a small village of Midlo-thian, Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Grammond Water, a river in Edin-burghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase which extends almost to Crema, a town of Cr Salisbury. It is 38 miles N E of Dor-chester, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Granbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 52 S E of London. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Cranganore, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancorc. But Tippoo Sultan re-gent of Mysore, disputing their right gent of mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued, which was terminated in 1792; Tippoo con ent-ing to pay three crores of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranga-nore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat.

Greep, or Greep, a village of France, in the department of the Straita of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 miles S

a free school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles N W of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Greetown, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirk-cudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying seashells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Greiff, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

Creil, a town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the pro-vince of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Scrio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremiu, a town of France, in the department of Iscre and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of amountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles N E of Vienne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Cremnitz, the principal mine town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. In 1702 prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been several times taken and retaken; and it surrendered to the French in Msy 1796, but has been since retaken by the Russians under since retaken by the Russians under Suwarrow. It was the see of a bishop, and had a university. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles N W of Parma, Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 458 N.

Gremonese, a territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremonese, and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese, and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and on the S by Portions of the Polymonese and the Polymonese

Cremona is the capital.

Grempen, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is a handsome structure, built in the

cathedral, to which belongs ol. The town was almost ed by fire in 1743. It has tible manufacture of serges, ted between two hills, 12 of Exeter, and 181 W by lon. Lon. 3 45 W, lut. 50

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49 13 N.
town of Italy, capital of
with a bishop's see. It is
the Serio, 20 miles N of
Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N. a town of France, in the of Iscre and late province y. It is seated at the foot in, near the Rhone, 20 miles nne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45

the principal mine-town fungary, 70 miles N E of Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N. an ancient town of Italy, e Cremonese, defended by the. The streets are broad nt, the houses well-built, hes handsome, and the ce. In 1702 prince Eugene body of troops by a subassage, surprised and took arshal Villeroy, and, but for would have taken the town. several times taken and rel it surrendered to the May 1796, but has been en by the Russians under It was the see of a biad a university. It is seat-o, 30 miles N W of Parma, , lat. 458 N.

, lat. 458 N., a territory of Italy, in the lilan, bounded on the E by the N by Bresciano, on the asco, and on the S by Parfertile in wine and fruits. the capital.

a town of Germany, in the

dutchy of Holstein, five miles from a market on Saturday. It is almost Hamburgh.

Greeapsburg, a post town of Allegha-ny county, Maryland, on the W side of Potomac river, seven miles S W of 38 N. Cumberland, eight N of Frankford, and Grid 155 from Washington.

Grescentino, a town of Picdmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Greepy, a town of France in the de-partment of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Cressy. See Crecy. Crest, a town of France, in the department of Drouse and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Crevecoeur, a town of France in the department of the North and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheld, five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Grevecoeur, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles N W of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran

Greuse, a department of France, containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Greutznach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It has been frequently taken during the present war, the last time by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles S W of Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Crewbene, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 W S W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Crewsville, a post town of Goochland county, Virginia, lying on the S side of South Anna river, a branch of Pa-munkey river, 20 miles S E of Columbia Court-house, and 122 from Wash-

ington.

Grickhowel, a town in Breeknock

surrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51

Crimea, or Crim Turtary, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in Asia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Cafla. The mountainous parts were inhabited by the Tauri, probable and the Spatian of bably a colony of Scythians; and its coasts on the W, the E, and the S, by Greeks. The Scythians were driven out by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sarmatians; and these again by the Alani and Goths, a northern hord of Scythi-ans. The Hungurians, the Cossacks, and Tartars succeeded in their turn; while the Genouse in the 12th century, held a temporary and precarious possession of the seaports, which they were obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the Crimea were declared independent. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The valleys consist of fine arable land ; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But these mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the in-habitants of the deserts: slighting all these advantages; and, like their bre-thren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S parts, the vulleys are astonishically productions. ishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N diington.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknock-vision is frequently incommoded. Beshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Usk, 10 miles S of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Cricklada, a borough in Wilts, with The Crimea now forms one of the twe

provinces of the government of Catha-rinenshaf, under the name of Taurida; is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 N in some late maps it is called Taurica. E of Lordon. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetschet was made the capital in

Croatia, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia, and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital.

Croia, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N E of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Croisic, or Croisil, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the prevince of Bretagne. It is scated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W. lat. 47 17 N.

Croix, St. a river of North America, which forms the N E houndary of the United States, and falls into the Bay of Fundy.

Cromack-water, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three small isles, one of them a rock.

Cromarty, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S side of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shive, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greatest breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds with black cattle. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

Cromarty, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Suturday. It is seated near the German Ocean, and formerly had 2 churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fisherthree streets, separated from each o-houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fisher-men; and the best lobsters, on this willow trees. The chief trade is in

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirks worth.

Cronach, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bumberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Gronborg, a strong fortress of Den-mark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Cronenburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort, on the Maine. Lon. 8 40E, lat. 49 55 N. Grosstadt, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the

gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fieet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56

Cronstad;, a town of Transylvania. See Brassau.

Crossen, a handsome town of cilesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles N W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Crotona, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German Ocean, between Burnham and Foulness Island.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no com-

ing at it but hy narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has

ne coast, arc taken here. It s N of Norwich, and 127 N don. Lon. I 15 W, lat. 53 0

d, a village in Derbyshire, on Derwent, two miles N of rth.

hopric of Bamberg, with a ci-miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. lat. 50 27 N.

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ma, a town of Naples, in Cala-iteriore, on the gulf of Taranto, bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 E of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27

39 9 N. ch, a river in Essex, which ris-ar Horndon, terminates its course German Oceau, between Burn-nd Foulness Island.

vland, a town in Lincolnshire, market on Saturday. It is seat-the fens, and had formerly an abreat note. There is no com-it but by narrow causeways, will not admit a cart. It has streets, separated from each oby watercourses, whose banks ipported by piles, and set with vires. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are plentiful of the Havannah, and even those are in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Grown Point, formerly a strong fort of the British, at the entrance of Lake Champlain, now a post town of Essex county. New York, with about 950 inhabitants, and distant 502 miles from Washington.

Croydon, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has an hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift. In the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Can-terbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see, by an act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufactures. Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Cruxhaven, a small maritime town of
Germany, in the N part of the dutchy
of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the
Elbe, 70 miles N W of Hamburgh.

Cuba, an island of the West Indies,
at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico,
700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth.

On the E side it begins at 20, 20 N let.

On the E side it begins at 20 20 N lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N, and extends from 74 to 85 15 W lon. It lies 60 miles to the W of Hiapaniola, 25 leagues N of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of Jucatan, and as many to the E of Cape Florida. It commands to the E of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mex-ico and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Co-kimbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpa-ted the natives. The soil is not ex-tremely fertile; but there are pastures sufficient to find a great number of sufficient to feed a great number of sheep and hogs, which were originally brought hither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cin-namon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivu-Ind is generally level; and many river lets flow from the hills to the N and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains derland, on the river Leck, 12 miles.

not what they might be. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

Cuba, or Alcuba, a town of Portugal,

in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 0 N. Cubagua, a barren island of South America, between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. Lon. 54 30 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Cuban, a large river, formed by the unction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abk-has and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

or Asia, in the Russian province of Tauries; bunded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

Cuckfeld, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N W of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N. Cuddalore, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French

situation. It was taken by the French in 1781: and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of

the peace. It is 30 miles S of Madras.
Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.
Cuddapa, a town of the peninsula of
Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 N W of Mad-ras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

Cuenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

Culembach, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

S E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 | tains, but fertile in the valleys and level

Culiacan, a town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. 1085 W, lat. 24 0 N.

Cullen, a small town on the coast of Banfishire, 40 miles N W of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

Culliton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, scated on the Cully, 17 miles S E of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Culloden, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

Collumpton. See Columbton.
Culm, a 'own of Western Prussia,
with a bishop's see. It is seated near
the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic.
Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Londonderry, five miles N of Londonderry, Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Culpeper, a post town, and the capital of Culpeper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Orange Court-house, 45 N W of Fredericksbur, . the Rappahannoc,

and 76 from ! on the frith of Culross, a B Forth, in a tra a cantry between Clackmananshire and cantry between which is reckoned at appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1590, by Edward lord Kinloss. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 564 N.

Cumana. See Comana.

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; on the S by Lanca-shire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to south may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40 It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the north; and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The soil varies with the face of the country; being barren on the moors and moun-

ground bordering on the sea. In general the eastern parts of the shire are barren and desolate; yet even the least fertile parts are rich in metals and minerals. The mountains of Copland abound with copper: veins of the same metal, with a mixture of gold and silver, were found in the reign of queen Elizabeth among the fens of Derwent; and royal mines were formerly wrought at Keswick. The county produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral carth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconsiderable pearlfishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Uls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elderwater, Broad-water, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumberland, the principal town of Alleghany county, Maryland; situated at the junction of Wills creek with the Potowinac river, 148 miles from Washington. Hither retreated the remains of Braddock's army, after their defeat near Fort Pitt in 1755.

Cumberland, a county of Pennsylva-

nia, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. inhabitants were reckoned in 1790, at 18,243. Carlise is the capital.

Cumbray, Creat and Little, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

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Cunningham, the most northerly divi-

Cumingham, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The N W angle of this district, though mountainous affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvin. Cupar, a royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden, eight miles W S W of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Cupar in Angus, a small town in For-farshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thurs. before Easter.

Curacao, an island of South America,

le in the valleys and level ing on the sea. In genelesolate; yet even the e mountains of Copland copper: veins of the same mixture of gold and siland in the reign of queen ong the fens of Derwent; es were formerly wrought

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ingus, a small town in For-bland, wholly employed in ture of linen cloth. Fair, re Easter. n island of South America,

to the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. The principal town is St. Peter, at the N E extremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

CUT

Curdistan, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the part of ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism; but they are very

Jose in regard to either

Curia-Maria, an island on the coast
of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of
the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0

Cursoliers, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

Curzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 36 N.

Cushai, a river of North Carolina, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

Cusset, a town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Custrin, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, scated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Russians. Custrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Cutais, a town of Turkey, the capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral seein to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely descrives the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Cutch, a territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah, and situate on the S E of Sindy: the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

Cuzco, a town of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is scated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America; four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country where it seldom rains. It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

Cprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetiana in 1570. The soil is an excellent fer-tile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The people are very lascivious, and agree perfectly with the character given them by antiquity. The exports of the island are silk, wool and wine, Nicosia is the capital.

Cyr, Sr. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for a nunnery, founded by Lewis XIV. under the petroage of medicard to Minister.

the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719. This nunnery has been

abolished since the French revolution.

Czackthurn, a strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon.
17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital
of a circle of the same name. Here is

the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S E of Prague. Lon, 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czentokow, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rish treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much for the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake is saled as the sake of a constant near the sake of a constant n vent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. This place was added by the king of Prussia to his domi-nions in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Watter

15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Czercassi, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow.

Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernic, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces hish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass

and corn. Lon. 150 E, iat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, a town of Russia, capital
of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles N W of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Czongradt, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan Froper, on the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Gangea, altho' a very capital branch runs near it. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade as the Dacca river communicates with all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. The country round it lies low, and is always covered with perdure during the dry months. It is wich. The soil is a deep, rich clay,

30 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 | 160 miles N E of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

Dachaw, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain near the river Amber, 10 miles N W of Mu-

nich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that clonged to the bishop of Strasburg.

Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dafar, or Dofar, a town of Arabia
Felix, seated on a bay of the same
name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Dagenham, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames, in 1703.

Daghestan, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is aubject to Russia.

Dagno, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles S E of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Dago, or Dagao, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, be-tween the gulfa of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles DABUL, a town of the Deccan of in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 can, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Dagsborough, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay, and about 18 miles S of Lewistown. It has a post office and about 1400 inhabitants.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Escarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whi-dah. It is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 500, or 200 miles inland,

as it has been visited by the Europeans,

the lakes are plentifully stored with

fish. Their religion consists of a jum-

haps on the face of the earth. There is no intermediate degree of subordination between the king and the slave,

at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to pros-trate himself with as much abject sub-

mission as the meanest subject. On his entrance into the palace, he crawls

towards the apartment of audience, on

self flat upon his belly, rubbing his head

in the dust, and uttering the most humiliating expressions. White visitors are honoured with a glass of some cordial liquor, filled by the king's own

be emptied, especially when he has a

different palaces, likewise, are immur-

of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25

town of Bavaria, where s a palace, with fine gar-ated on a mountain near ber, 10 miles N W of Mu-

1 30 E, lat. 48 20 N. a town of France, in the of Lower Rhine and late alsace, with a palace that the bishop of Strasburg.

lat. 48 35 N.

Dofar, a town of Arabia l on a bay of the same SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E,

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, a kingdom of Africa, on of Guinca, to the N of Whisupposed to reach from the bout 500, or 200 miles inland, European has penetrated the distance; the capital, lies shout 99 50 N lat.; and he 3d and 4th deg. E lon. from the meridian of Greene soil is a deep, rich clay,

with a little sand on the surface. But of these guard houses are ranged, on there is not to be found a stone so large small wooden stakes, many human as an egg in the whole country, so far skulls. Such of the inner apartments as the Europeans have an opportunity of seeing, consist of large courts, com-municating with each other, generally square or oblong, encompassed by clay walls. In each of them is a sort of piso that a pair of stones, which they use so that a pair of stones, which they use for grinding corn, weighing together about 12 or 14 pounds, are sold for five shillings. The country abounds with bufialoes, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry of various kinds, particularly Guinea hens, and Muscovy ducks; and azza, or shed, formed of posts about seven feet, planted in the ground, at the distance of about 12 or 14 feet from the wall. The whole has somewhat the resemblance of an assemblage of ble of superstitious nonsense, of which farm yards, with long thatched barns, hovels for cattle and carts, and low mud it is impossible to convey any idea to the reader. Their government is the most perfect despotism that exists perwalls to separate them from each other.

Dalaca, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fer-tile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, scated on the Lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal presence, where he lays him-Dalccarlia, a province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodi-gious depth. The towns are small; and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.

dial iquor, nied by the kings a own hand; which, if refused, is apt to give offence. Favours of this kind are received with avidity by his own subjects, on account of the honour conferred upon them. The subject lies on his back while the king holds the bottle to his pouth. He must drink till the savel Dalia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Wermcland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by

mouth. He must drink till the royal Norway and the sea hand be withdrawn, which sometimes does not happen till the whole contents with a great weekly Dalkeith, a town in Edinburgshire. with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. The palace of Dalkeith mind to sport with the drinker. A considerable standing army is maintained, who must hold themselves in is a magnificent structure, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles S E of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 54 N.

readiness to take the field at the com-mand of the sovereign. Within the Dalmatia, a country of Europe, for-merly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hun-garian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capi-tal of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia. Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragusan; the Huned no less than 3000 women, of whom several hundreds are trained to the use several hundreds are trained to the use of arms. These warriors are regularly exercised, and go through their evolutions with as much expertness as the male soldiers. The king's palace is aurrounded with a clay wall of a quadrangular form, and about 20 feet high. In the middle of each side is a guard house with two centingles the crate. of the republic of Ragusen : the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. The air is whole-some and the soil fruitful. See Morhouse, with two centinels at the gate, and a guard of armed women and cunuchs within. On the thatched roofs lachia.

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, with a | Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners f r debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 16 miles N W of Luncaster, and 273 N N W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Dam, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, scated on the Damster, three miles from the sea, and 15 S W of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53

Dam, a town of Prussian Pomerania,

seated on the Oder, It miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 31 N.

Damar, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 160 N.

Damascus, now called Sham, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the fertile plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The houses are built of wood. with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the streets there is nothing to he seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The castle is like a little town having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 2000 the most stately of which was a Christian church. Here is a street which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold; and they have several manufactures among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jewa. It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 N E of Jerusa-lem. Lon. 37 0 E. lat. 33.45 N.

of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

Damgartin, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, scated on the Recknils, 18 miles W of Stralsund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good har-bour. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. It has several squares, the most considerable of which still retains the name of Menchié. The bazars are filled with merchants. cious khans, collecting under their porticos the stuffs of India, the silks of mount Lebanon, sal-ammoniae, and pyramids of rice proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houses, parti-cularly those on the banks of the river, are lofty. They have in general hand-some saloons, built on the top of their terraces, which are open to every wind, where the Turks pass their life in smoking. Several large mosques a-dorned with lofty minarets are dispers-ed over the town. The port of Dami-etta is constantly filled with a multitude of small boats and vessels. It carried on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marscilles. They export great quantities of rice, which is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W ex-tremity of lake Menzalé, is only from two to six miles wide from E to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivilets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

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Damiano, St. a town of Italy in Montserrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Damme, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

Danbury, a village in Essex, situate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of Damaun, a scaport of the Deccan of the church was burnt, by lightning in

t the entrance of the gulf It is subject to the Por-is 50 miles S of Surat.

lat. 20 20 N. a town of Swedish Pomecastle, seated on the miles W of Stralsund.

lat. 54 16 N. an ancient and rich town ed at one of the castern
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St. a town of Italy in 18 miles W by N of Ver-30 E, lat. 45 33 N. strong town of Flanders, e canal between Sluys and

village in Essex, situate miles E of Chelmsford, f the sea. The spire of vas burnt, by lightning in

Dancala. See Dongala.
Danger, Isles of, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W,

Danneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles S E of Lunenburg. Len. 11 29 E, lat.

Dantzic, the capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in lon. 16 36 E, lat. 54 20 N. This city is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hansetowns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houses generally are five stories high; and many of its streets are planted with Chesnut trees. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well stored, the exchange is a handsome structure, and the college is provided with very learned professors. The established reli-gion is the Lutheran; but Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists are tolerat-ed. The inhabitants have been com-puted at 200,000, but other computaburded at 200,000, but other computations have made them considerably less. Though strongly fortified, and possessed of 150 large brass cannon, it could not stand a regular siege, being surrounded with eminences. In 1700, upwards of 30,000 persons died of the plague. The jurisdiction of the plague. The jurisdiction of the plague of the plague. The jurisdiction of the plague of th

1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

Danbury, a post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, ten miles N of Ridgefield, and about 33 N W of New king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped Daneary, a post town or Fairheid its own expense. It has now lost its indecounty, Connecticut, ten miles N of pendence, being forced to submit to the Ridgefield, and about 33 N W of New Haven. This town and a large quantity of military stores lodged there of the Polish dominions. Besides corn, were burnt by the British troops in 1777. of which great quantities are exported, Danby, a town in Rutland county, they trade in naval stores, and a great Vermout, 21 miles S of Rutland. It variety of other articles. It is seated to the property of the property o has a post office, and about 1500 in-habitants.

Dancala. See Dongala.

Dancala Lie Company of the Marien-burg, and 160 N W of Warsaw.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows N E by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Katisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters sau, ens, and vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs S E by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade: after which it divides Bulgaria, from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See Doneschingen.

Danville, a small town of Pittsylvania

county, Virginia, situated on the Dan river, a branch of the Roanoke: here is a post office 302 miles S W from Washington.

Danville, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvia, on the N side of Susqueliannah river, 13 miles N W of Northumberland.

Danville, a town of Mercer county, Kentucky, once the capital of the state; situated on the W side of Dicks river, a branch of the Kentucky, 40 miles S by E of Frankfort: here is a poet office, and when 200 inhabitants post office, and about 300 inhabitants.

Danville, a post town of Caledonia

county, Vermont, seven miles W of South Johnsbury, containing 1544 in-habitants, mostly emigrants from Scotland.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower

now the strait of Gallipoli, the S W tries of the same climate. The princi-entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Roma-Durien, a river and gulf of South Ania; the other Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Darel-Hamara, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W.

lat. 34 20 N.

Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, province of Terra Firma, in South merica. It has along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the same ocean and Veragua. It extends in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama. It is 300 miles in length. but not above 60 broad; but this isthmus which binds together the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The country is mountainous and barren, and the lowlands are overflowed with perpetual rain, so that the inhabitants, in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon; the women have a ring hanging down in the same man-ner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in pick-ing and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. Each man ing and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other course of the moon to Dover. It is

merica, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthage-na. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a settlement on the W point of this gulf, but met with such discouragement from the jealousy of the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly of the Dutch East India Company, that they were obliged to abandon their design.

Darien, a post town in Mantosh county, Georgia, lying on the N side of Alatamaha river, near its mouth; 63 miles S of Savannah, and 709 from Washington, in the lat. of 31° 23' N. and lon. of 80° 10' W.

Darking, or Dorking, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 23 miles S W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Durlaston, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains

of a castle, on a hill.

Durlington, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, seated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32

Darmstadt, the capital of the land-gravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which riin sc with est ini by 51

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ses at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, cros-

ses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent port for the control of the contro

ame climate. The princie Panama and Porto Bello. river and gulf of South A. erra Firma, which divide s of Darien and Carthage-5, the Scotch obtained a king William, empowerform a settlement on the of this gulf, but met with ragement from the jealousy ime powers of Europe, and of the Dutch East India

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It has handsome suburbs and ollege. It is seated on a river me name, 30 miles N W of rrg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N. a river in Devonshire, which ri-efoot of Dartmoor Hills, crose foot of Dartmoor Hills, cros-moor to Ashburton, and falls English Channel, at Dartmouth, rd, a town in Kent, with a m Saturday, seated on the Da-far from its influx into the. Here are the remains of a nery, founded by Edward III.

nery, founded by Edward III.

In is finely watered by two or

ry good springs, and is full of

reason of its being a great tho
te from London to Dover. It is

Dartmoor, an extensive moorish tract, Devoushire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river

Dartmouth, a borough of Devonshire, Dartmouth, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. The town which is a mile long, standson the side of a craggy hill, with very irregular streets. It is seated near the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious harbour defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles S S W of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22

Dassen-Eyland, or Isle of Deer, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

Daventry, a corporate town in North-amptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles

David's, St. a city in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a barren soil, on the river Ilen, scarcely a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and the cathedral is said to have the highmiles long, and 20 broad, inclosed on
est roof of any in England. It is 24
miles N W of Pembroke, and 255 W
by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. be the site of Sodom and Gomorrha.

David, Fort St. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel. It was ta-ken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

Davis' Straits, an arm of the sea, be-tween Greenland and North America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a N

16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 zer, at the foot of a mountain, on which 16 E, lat. 51 25 N. Royal.

Dauphin, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the French, on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and on the E by the A 1. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timher, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmonts, eagles, hawks, &c. The vallies afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Iscre, and upper Alps.

Dax, or Acqs, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes nesday. It is governed by a mayor, and late province of Gascony, with a and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles bishop's see, and some famous hot W of Northampton and 72 N W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N. miles N E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

Deadman's Head, a cape in Cornwall, between, St. Maw's and Fowey.

Dead Sea, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70

Deal, a seaport in Kent with a marbed, a seaport in tent with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the strait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houses, which are mostly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the scafaring men who resort hither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal or Walmer cas-W passage.

Daun, a town of Germany, in the N. Between this place and the Godelectorate of Treves, scated on the Lewin Sands, are the Downs, where the

ships usually ride at their leaving or with a market on Tuesday. It is 16 coming into the river Thames. It is miles N of Oxford, and 70 W N W of seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Dean, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is scated, 11 miles W of Gloucester and 112 W S W of London, Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Doben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 N E of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat 52 22

Debrecen, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Deccan, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, the South, includes the whole peninsula South of Hindoostan Proper. However, in its ordinary ac-ceptation, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, and Orissa, that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S. from the peninsu-la of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatubad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizam of the Decean.

Decise, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles S E of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50

Dekkendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, scated near the Danube, 37 miles S E of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48

London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Dedham, a village in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N of Colchester.

Dedham, a town of Norfolk county, Massachusetts; situated on the S side of Charles river, about 11 miles from Boston. It has a post office and 1973 inhabitants.

Dee, a river of N Wales, which rises in Merionethishire, in N Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighshire, where turning N it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel falls into the Irish Sea.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmen, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Scotland.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N W part of Kircudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Deerfield, a post town of Hampshire

county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Connecticut river 5 miles S of Greenfield, and about 90 westward from Boston.

Deerhurst, a village three miles S of Tewkeshury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deinse, or Deynse, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles S W of Ghent. Lon. 339 E, lat. 50 59 N.

rovince of Nivernois, seated in an land formed by the Loire, 16 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50 K.

Dekkendorf, a town of Lower Bavaa, seated near the Danube, 37 miles E of Ratisbon. It was taken by the wedles in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 2 N.

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are, one of the United States ica, bounded on the N by ania, on the E by Delaware bay, and on the S and W by d. It is 90 miles long and 16 The climate in many parts is y. The land is generally flat, which occasions the wastagnate, and the inhabitants

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Delaware, a county of Pennsylvania, 20 miles long and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Chester

is the capital.

Delaware, a river of N America, which rising in the state of New York, in Lake Ustayantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jersey on the E side, and Penn-sylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it water for a 74 gun ship; above Phila-delphia it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

Delaware Bay, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is so wide in some parts, that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. These capes are 18 miles apart.

nells, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The public buildings are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, Prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, cight miles N W of Rotterdam, and 30 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Delftshaven, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three

miles from each.

Deffzy, a fortress of the United

are consequently subject to intermit-ting fevers. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; and in the convention held at Philadel-phiain 1787, the luhabitants were com-puted at 37,000.

Delaware, a county of Pennsylvania, ted: and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword ; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000%. sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles N N E of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Delichi, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles S W of Bremen.

Delos, an island of the Archipelago, now called Dili. There are abundance of fine ruins supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or Delphos, a town of Liva-Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

from all parts to consult.

Delsperg, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basie, 10 miles N W of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N. Delta, a part of lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the Provinces, in Groningen. It is seated shape of a triangle, like the Greek leton the river Damster, 13 miles N E of the formula ter of that name. It is 130 miles along Groningen.

Groningen.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan Pro- and 70 on the sides, from the place AA

where the Nile begins to divide itself. | county sends two members to parlia-It is the most plentiful country of all | ment Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the immdations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are

The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

Demer, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichem, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

Demorary, a settlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It surrendered to the English in 1781; but was taken by the French soon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1763 was restored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the English in April 1796.

Demmin, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the dutchy of Stetin, seated on the river Pcen. Lon. 13 22

E, lat. 53 52 N.

Deniona, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles S W of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Denain, a village of France in the de-partment of the North and late province of Hainault. It is scated on the Scheld eight miles W of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, the county-town of Denbigh shire, situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde. Its on a branch of the river clayde. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a consid-erable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester and 208 N W of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the S by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the N by Flint-shire and the Irish Sea, on the W by Caernarvon and part of Merioneth-Caernaryon and part of Merioneth-shire. It is about 40 miles long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp; the county being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren; but the vale of Clwyde, so called from its being watered by that rivers, is a very fertile pleasant spot, of great extent, and well inhabited. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep, goats, rye, and lead ore. The

Dender, a river of Austrian Hainault. which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

Dendermowle, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 miles E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat.

38 44 N. Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, and the dutchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparall-eled in history; a free people volunta-rily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabi-tants are Protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. By an actual num-eration in 1759 the inhabitants were said to amount to 2,444,000 souls. Their whole revenue, including what it received at Elsineur, amounts to about 1,002,000/. sterling yearly. The military force consists of 70,000 men, cavalry and infantry, the greatest part of which consists of a militia which reends two members to parlia-

a river of Austrian Hainault, raters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, nt, Ninove, and Alost, and Scheld at Dendermonde.

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upon the greatest emergency, s supposed to be the most they . They have 26,000 registered n, who cannot quit the kingdom

without leave. The produce of Den-1 mark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

Dennie, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about eight miles from Barnstable the shire town, containing 1400 inhabitants.

Denton, the capital of Caroline county, Maryland; standing on the E side of Choptank river, about seven miles E of Hillsborough and eight S of Greensborough. Here is a post office, court house, &c.

Denys, St. a famous town of France. in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, was a magnificent piece of modern architecture, but was destroyed by the mad-ness and fury of the revolutionists, and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N. Deptford, a town of Kent, four miles

E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII. called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houses: a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, con-tains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Derbent, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians. town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians, in May 1796, after a siege of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, let 49 8 M. lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, the county town of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge: and a brook runs through the town, under several stone hridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was creeted here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the mo-del of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars and crystals are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. They likewise carry on a great trade in wool, corn, malt, and ale, of which considerable quantities are sent to London. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a may-or. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and or. It is 36 miles N or Covenery, and 126 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W,

Derby, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, with a post office; situated on a branch of Stratford river, eight miles W of New Haven.

Derby, a pleasant village in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on a creek of the same name, seven miles S by W of

Philadelphia.

Derbyshire, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 miles in length from south to north; shout 34 in breadth on the north side, but on the S no more than six. The air is pleasant and healthful, especially on the east side; but on the west, about the peak, it is sharper and more subject to wind and rain. The soil is very different in different parts of the county; in the E and S parts it is very fruitful in all kinds of grain; but in the west, beyond the Derwent, it is barren and mountainous, producing nothing but a little oats. There is, however, plenty of grass in the valleys, which afford pas-ture to a great number of sheep. This

part of the county is called the peak, bee Islands, in the West Indies. It is from a Saxon word signifying an eminence. Its mountains are very bleak, high and barren; but extremely profit able to the inhabitants. They yield grent quantities of the best lead, antimony, iron, scythe-stones, grind-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal, azure, spar, and pit-coal. In these mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Elden-Hole The principal rivers are the Derwent Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Dereham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 N N E of London. Lon. 10 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Derenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

Dereote, or Deiroute, a town of Egypt in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnifi-cent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30

Derne, a town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli near the coast. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derb, a town of Russia, in the gov ernment of Riga, with a hishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N W of Pskof. Lon 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Deruyter, a post town in Chenango county, New York, with about 320 inhabitants, 466 miles from Washington.

Derwent, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicester-

Derwent, a river of Yorkshire, which rising in the N riding, flows into the Ouse, below York.

Derwent, a river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Dervent, a river of Cumberland, which howing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water to Cockermonth, enters the Irish

Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the supporture. On no of them is an eleappearance. gant modern-built house.

10 miles long and five broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the West Indies. Lon. 6120 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Deseada, or Cape Desire, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

Desaw, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hanhalt. It helongs to its own prince, and is scated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipsic. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Dethmold, a town of Westphalia, on the river Webera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Detroit, a post town of Indiana Territory, situated on the W side of a strait of the same name, which connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie, in the lat. of 42° 22′ N, and lou. of 83° W. This is principal staple of the fur trade between the United States and the Indians; it is strongly fortified, and contains 2000 inhabitants, mostly Canadians.

Detting n, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were defeated in 1743 by George II. It lies between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four miles from each.

Deva, a scaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W. lat. 43 24 N.

Devento, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adriano-

ple. Lon. 37 33 E., lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overyssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

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Decetto, or Zagoria, a town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 106 miles N of Constanti-

nople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Devizes, a borough in Wilts with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends two members slands rise out of this lake, recatly to the beauty of the On one of them is an ele-

Devon, a river of Perthshire, over Descada, one of the French Carlb- which, in the beautiful vale of Glendethe West Indies. It is and five broad, and is great land that is made in West Indies. Lon. 61 20

Cape Desire, the southern traits of Magellan, in S. he entrance of the South 4 18 W, lat. 53 4 S. strong town of Germany, of Upper Saxony, and pro-

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8 N. or Zagoria, a town in Bulfar from the see of a Greek It is situated near the It is situated near the 106 miles N of Constantion. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N. a borough in Wilts with a Thursday, and a manufacture and other woollen stuffs. It

and other woollen stuffs. It on a hill, sends two members nent, and is 24 miles N W of and 89 W of London. Lon.

t. 51 20 N. a river of Perthshire, over the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the Rumbling Bridge. In consists of one capital.

arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, Deux Ponts, a town of Germany, in aren, thrown over a nortible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Be-low this, the whole river is precipita-ted in one sheet, from a height of 40

Devonshire, an English county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad. It is 287 miles in circumference, of which its maritime coast is nearly 150 miles. In its figure it represents a parallelogram, and is bounded on the N and N W by the Bristol Channel, on the E by Son-ersetshire and Dorsetshire, on the S and SE by the English Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. Though there on the W by Cornwall. Though there are some unwholesome situations, yet upon the whole this county enjoys a remarkable salubrity of air, and mildness of seasons. The tops of the mountains are cold and bleak, but the air in the vallies is mild and warm. The country is very beautifully interspersed with hills and vales, and the climate is no less various, the vallies him femine. no less various; the vallies being fruit-ful and the hills barren. In the eastcern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, hut of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called the Garden of Devonshire as Italy is the Garden of the World. Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of ci-der is made. The western parts a-bourd with game, especially hares, pheasattis, and woodcocks, which are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a hummingbird, and like that, constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. For a considerable extent to the S and W

the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a dutchy of the same name, scated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of Strasburg, and 30 S W of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Deynse. See Deinse. Diarbeck, or Diarbekar, a province of Diarbeck, or Diarbekar, a province of Turkey in Asia, which extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates from N N W to S E, that is, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania on the N, to the inmost re-cess of the Persian guif on the S, about 500 miles; and from E to W, that is, from Persia on the E to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the W, in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the southern or lower parts not above 150. Being a considerable frontier towards the kingdom of Persia, it is very well guarded and fortified; but as for those many cities once so renowned for their greatness and opulence, they are at present almost dwindled into heaps of ruins. Bugdad, Mossul, Caralimed, and a few more indeed continue to be populous and wealthy; but the rest can set :e be called by any o-ther name than that of sorry places. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have almost their whole course through this country

Diarbekir, the capital of the above province, is situated in a delightful plain, on the banks and near the head of the Tigris, about 155 miles or 15caravan day, journey, N E from Aleppo, in lon. 40 50, lat. 37 35 E. The bridge of 10 arches over the said river is said to have been built by the order of Alexander the Great. It is one of the richest and most mercantile cities in all Asiatio Turkey; and is well fortified, being encompassed with a double wall, the outermost of which is flanked with 72 towers, said to have been raised in memory of our Saviour's 72 disciples. It has several stately piazzas or market-places, well stored with all kinds of a considerable extent to the S and W places, well stored with all kinds of role arrives are the Tamar, blacks, which is a same of the county there is a famous breed of bullocks, remarkable for their beauty. Numbers of these are bought at a high price, and sent even to Jamaica. The principal rivers are the Tamar,

power and very large dominions. He | Bristol, Massachusetts; lying on the has commonly a body of 20,000 horse under him, for repelling the frequent miles below Taunton town. It has a incursions of the Curdees and Tartars, who always go on horseback to rob is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and flesh excellent; the fruits exquisite, and the pigeons better and

larger than any in Europe.

Die, a town of France in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drone, miles S E of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Diepholt, a town of Westphulia, capital of a county of the same name, sub-36 N.

Dieppe, a town of France in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good har-bour, formed by the mouth of the river Argues, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this port and Brighthelmstone, in the time of peace. The principal trade consists in herrings, whitings, mackrel, ivory toys, and laces. It is not now so contoys, and tacks. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 N W of Paris. Lon. 19 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Diessenhofeen, a considerable town of Swisscrland, in Thurgaus, seated on

the Rhine, five miles S of Schafi hausen.

Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Dietz, a town of Wetaravia, capital

of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillemberg, and is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorrain, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is scated on the Scille, 22 miles N E of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Diez, St. a.town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles S E of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

W side of Taunton river, about seven post office, and about 1666 inhabitants.

Dignan, a town of Venetian Istria. three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. ject to the elector of Hanover. It is The public structures, and particularly ject to the elector of Hallover. It is the churches, are very fine, and in one N W of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 of the squares was a statue of Lewis XIV. which has been destroyed since the French revolution. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. I jon is seated in a pleasant plain, wnich produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N E of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dili. See Delos. Dilla, Mount, a remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

Dillenburg, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, sub-Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Diest, a town of Austrian Brabant, ject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. on the river Demer, 15 miles N E of It is 22 miles N W of Marpurg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Dillengen, a town of Suabia, with a university. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is scated near the Danube, 17 miles N E of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Dimotuc, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is scatcd on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles S W of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N

Dinant, a town of France, now in the department of the North Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountsin, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 158 W, lat. 48 20 N.

Dinant, a town of Westphalia, in the Dighton, a town in the county of bishopric of Liege, with a castle. It is ssachusetts; lying on the aunton river, about seven Taunton town. It has a and about 1666 inhabi-

town of Venetian Istris. from the gulf of Venice.

town of France, in the dethe Lower Alps and late Provence, with a bishop's amons for its hot baths, and 0 miles S by W of Embrun. E, lat. 44 10 N.

n ancient city of France, in nent of Cote d'Or and late Burgundy. It has an acaciences and belles-lettres. structures, and particularly es, are very fine, and in one ires was a statue of Lewis h has been destroyed since revolution. In front of the yale, is the ancient palace of of Burgundy; and at the lijon is a late chartreuse, in e of those princes are interon is seated in a pleasant ch produces excellent wine, wo small rivers, 48 miles N n. The inhabitants are com-

,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N. ee Delos. Malabar coast, 20 miles N Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E,

rg, a town of Weteravia, cap-unty of the same name, sub-prince of Nassau Dillenburg. les N W of Marpurg. Lon. t. 50 48 N.

, a town of Suabia, with a Here the bishop of Augs-des. It is scated near the 7 miles N E of Augsburg. E, lat. 48 30 N.

, a town of Romania, with a hhishop's see. It is scated tain, surrounded by the Meiles S W of Adrianople. Lon. at. 41 35 N.

a town of France, now in tment of the North Coast, he province of Bretagne. It on a craggy mountain, at the ich is the river Rance, 20 St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat.

a town of Westphalia, in the of Liege, with a castle. It is

Namur. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Dinasmondy, a town in Merionethmiles S of Bala, and 196 N W of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

Dinchurch, a village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is three miles N E

or the town, once so important, is amoust the solution.

of Romney.

Dinckelspil, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of Papists and Lutherana: but the little one is all Pa-pists. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles S W of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Dingelfing, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Iser, 20 miles N E of Landschut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Dingle, a scaport of Ireland in the county of Derry, scated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

M, iat. 52 42 N.

Dingwall, a royal borough in Rossshire, seated at the head of the frith of
Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town
of Cromarty, Near it suns the river
Conel, famous for producing pearls.
Some linen yarn is manufactured here,
and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourload. Let A 22 M let 57 45 M.

hood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat 57 45 N.

Disappointment, Cape, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract, on the coast of North Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

Diss, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the rirect on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with cels. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 N N E of London. Lon. 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Diu, an island at the entrance of the sulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hip.

gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hin-doostan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, crected by the Portuguese, ing watered Bender, falls into the about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. It is pretty large, Dnieper and the Danube.

scated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost

> the top a hill, exactly in the form of a sugar-loaf; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The town is well peopled by Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have sto-len in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them are sent to Anabia or India. The pricests of the province of Tigre, are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

> Dixmude, a town of Austrian Flan-ders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celcbrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles N W of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

> Dizier, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, sented on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S E of Vitri le-Francois. Lon. 4 54 E. lat. 48 35 N.

> Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions; and through this whole course of above 800 miles. its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of catavacts, which begin below the mouth of the Samsra, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

> Dniester, a fine river which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and taking a S E direction visits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and hav-

Dobrain, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, scated on a rock near the Vis-tula, 14 miles N W of Plocksko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Dockum, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles N E of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Doel, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles N W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Doesburg, a town of the United Pro-vinces, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Issel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polesino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the

Lagunes of Venice.

Dol, a town of France, in the depart ment of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is situate in a moraas, five niles from the sea, and 21 S E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Dolce-Aqua, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Dolcigno, a strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 miles S E of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

Dolegelly, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles N W of Montgomery and 205 of London. Lon. 948 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dollare Bay, a large gulf, separating East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

Dobelin, a town of Courland, 20 the circle of Pilsen. It was taken by miles S W of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, the Swedes in 1541. It is seated on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S of Pil. sen.

> Domfront, a town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles N W of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W. lat. 48 38 N.

Domingo, St. one of the richest islands in the West Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and S E would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, tale, and erystal. The Spanish name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hispaniola. Since the French revolution this island has been desolated by the most dreadful calamities. In 1791, a most alarming insurrection of the negroes began in the French plantations. A scene of the most horrid cruelties ensued. In a little time no less than 100,000 negroes were in rebellion, and all the manufactories and plantations of more than half the northern provinces appeared as one general conflagration.
The plains and mountains were filled with carnage, and deluged with blood. In 1793, the royalists of fort St. Jeremie invited the English to take possession of that part of the island. They were obliged, however, partly on account of the disorders which desolated the island, and partly on account of that dreadful scourge the yellow fever, to abandon this island altogether. By the peace concluded between France and Spain, the whole of this island has fallen into the hands of the French.

Domingo, St. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, diffi-cult of access, and has an excellent harbour. The town is built in the Spanish manner, with a great square is the middle of it, about which are the cathedral and other public buildings Domazlize, a town of Bohemia, in From this square run the principal

ar sh ce th ch so

St. one of the richest islands or, one of the richest islands
Indies, 400 miles in length,
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or the island of St. Dollings, archbishop's see, whose caris a superb structure. It is a large navigable river, diffiaccess, and has an excellent.

The town is built in the The town is built in the with a great square is ile of it, about which are the il and other public buildings, his square run the principal DON

Dominica, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the West Indies. It lies about half-way between Guada-loupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but resto-The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the Most Indian and the island is well. West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte Town, formerly Roseau. Dominica, one of the islands of the

Dominica, one of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremiti Islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

Domits, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, scated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 wilds 5 of Schwerin. miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 41 E,

miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Dommel, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa, below Bois-le-Duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

Domo-d'Ossola, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a castle, seated on the small river Tosa, at the foot of the Alpa, 16 miles N of Varallo.

Domremy-la-Pucelle, a village of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, remarka-

and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neufchsteau.

Meuse, five miles from Neufchateau.

Don, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St.

John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkasle, into three streams which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choaked up with land, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same sea.

streets in a direct line, they being crossed by others at right angles, so that the form of the town is almost square Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

The Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the month of the Dee. Upon both of these rivers

is an excellent salmon fishery.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donawert, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suahia, subject to the duke of Bayaria. It is scated on the N side of the Danube, 25 miles N of Angsburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Doncaster, a corporate town in the West riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Don, and has a castle now in ruriver Don, and has a castle now in ru-ins. It is large and well built, and go-verned by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, a handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, three miles from

seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N. Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish parliament. It is in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

narbours.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42

Doneschingen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court-yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a bason of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more conchoaked up with land, that only national bottom boats, except in the same sea in below the town, are far more conson, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises flows into them soon after their juncation.

tion, yet has this alone the honour of till 1086, when William the conqueror being called the source of the Danube. translated it to Lincoln. It gives the Dangala, or Dancala, a town of Nu-title of baron to the family of Carleton,

Dongala, or Dancala, a town of Nu-bia, with a cuttle seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Senr. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N. Donzy, a town of France in the de-

partment of Nievre, and late territory of Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Dooab, or Doabah, a tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, Loch, a lake of Ayrshire, in the SE part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which is suing from Loch Doon, runs N W, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

Dorat, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Dorchester, the county-town of Dor-setshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It has three churches, sends two members to par-liament, and is governed by a mayor. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excelmanufactures, but is famous for excel-lent ale. At a mile's distance stands Maiden Castle, with intrenchments thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of carl to the family of Damer, and is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N. Darchester. a town in Oxfordshire.

and is scated on the Tame, 10 miles S E of Oxford, and 49 W N W of Lon-don. Lon. 10 W, lat. 51 39 N.

Dordogne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles SE of Campden in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

Dornoch, a royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. Part of the cathedral serves for a parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. It is 40 miles N E of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpt; or Dorpat, a town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, bounded on the S by the English chanbounded on the S by the English chan-nel, on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the E by Hampshire, and on the W by Devonshire, and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from E to W, and 34 broad from S to N, and contains 34 34 broad from S to N, and contains 34 bundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. This county enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Semanatalian and finely diversified. Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the S from the borders of Hampshire by the sea-coast, for an extent of almost 20 miles in length, and in some almost 20 miles in length, and in some places four or five in bradth, is an heathy common, which renders this country less populous than it otherwise would be. From E to W run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with sweet and short herbage, which nourishes a vast number of sheep of Damer, and is scated on the river by the sweet and short herbage, which no Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 IV.

Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and rulned in the wars with the Danes. It was the see of a bishop 500 years mans above all others. This county

department of France, s the late province of Pe-

ige in a detached part of re, three miles SE of Gloucestershire, where nd abundance of Roman ins.

royal borough, the coun-therlandshire, at the enrith of the same name, has a ferry to Tain. Part iral serves for a parish other part is in ruins. cc, and half in ruins, but idence of the bishops of t is 40 miles N E of Inn. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N. Dorpat, a town of Livonia, between the lakes Woas, 60 miles S of Narva.
, lat: 58 18 N.

a county of England, he S by the English channe S by the English chan-N by Somersetshire and the E by Hampshire, and Devonshire, and some creetshire. It is between les long from E to W, and his county enjoys a mild, d wholesome air, and a md fertile soil, finely diverards the N it is level, unland that divide the N is level. lands that divide it from

lands that divide it fromre, where there are fine
nds that will yield largeerent kinds of grain. But
m the borders of Hampsea-coast, for an extent of
illes in length, and in some
or five in br-adth, is an mon, which renders this populous than it otherwise From E to W run a ridge ed the Downs, abounding and short herbage, which wast number of sheep emed for their flesh and

e country is also very plen-red; and in all respects so both for pleasure and profit, distinguished by the Ro-all others. This county

DOU

Portland supply stones of different qualities suited to various uses, and in prodigious quantities, together with some very rich and beautiful marble. some very rich and beautiful marble. The best tobacco-pipe clay in England is also found in this county. Madder, hemp, and flax, also thrive in many places, also grain of all sorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. It is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See Portland and Purbeck.

Dort or Dordrecht, a city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond. It was detached from the mainland in 1421 by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 persons. In 1457, this city was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It was taken by the French in January 1795. It is 10 miles S E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 50 N. Dortmund, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, sented on the Emster, 35 miles N E of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N. Doway, a city of France in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It is seated on the river

Flanders. It is seated on the river Scarpe in a very pleasant and fertile country. The town is large and populous, and exceedingly well fortified. You enter it by six gates, and the streets, from each of these gates, lead to the market place. It has a fine arsenal, a foundery for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. The great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarpe in a very pleasant and fertile

yields many and very valuable com- late province of Anjou. It has one of modities. The quarries in Purbeck and the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles S W of Saumur.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak parts, the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton. The Staffordshire canal is carried over this

Stationdshire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

Dovedale, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

cipitous rocks.

Dover, a scaport of England in the county of Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, who are styled Barons of the cinque ports of which Dover is the chief. It is situate between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient eastle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are baracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle; and it was formerly deemed the key of the island. It is the station of the packet boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles S E of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Dover; a post town of Strafford county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Cochocho, 12 miles N by W of Portsmouth.

Dover, the principal town of Kent county, Delaware, as well as the seat of state Government; situated on are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Delaware, about 36 m. S. of New Castle. Here is a post office, and about 800 inhabitants. This small cown is neatly built; the houses being mostly of bricks, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre of Franche Comté.

Doue, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and Jones' creek, near its junction with the

which rises in Old Castile, in the the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 mountains of Urbion. It runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near

Douglas, a town in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde; above Lanerk. Here is Douglus Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles S W of Edinburgh.

Douglas, a scaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island.

is defended by an impregnable fort.

Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Douglas, Cape, a lofty promontory
on the W coast of Americs, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its summit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N

Dourac, a town of Persia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late rovince of the Isle of France, with a manuficture of silk and worsted stock. ings. It is scated on the Orge, 25 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dourluch, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giessen, 12 miles S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Doulens, or Dourlens, a town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is scated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Dovolatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Decean of

Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malwa, on the W by the Gants, on the S by Visiapour and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Discolate to the capital.

Discolate band, a fortress in the Decean of Hindoostan, 15 miles N W of Aurongabad. Near it are the Pagodas of E.ora, most of which are cut out of department of Var and late province

55 N.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the N W by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the sir is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into hogs and moss, where the drains are ne-glected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

Down, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, scated on the river Hewry, seven miles W of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Downs, a road on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See Godwin Sanda.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, on which there is a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither and sent to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles N E of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Downingtown, a pleasant village in Chester county, Pennaylvania, 32 miles W of Philadelphia, and about the same distance E of Lancaster. Here is a post office.

Downton, a borough in Wilts, with a murket on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Avon, six miles S E of Salisbury, and 84 W S W of London. Lon. 136 W, lat. 51 0. N.

Dayles-town, n post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 26 miles N of Philadelphia.

Dracut, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of the river Merrimack, about 35 miles

produces good crops of darly oats; and, where barley. capital of the county of eland. It is a borough own, seated on the river is miles W of Stranford 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

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wn of Middlesex county, s; situated on the N side errimack, about 35 miles n. Here is a post office n Washington. atown of France, in the

Var and late province

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of Provence, 10 miles N W of Frejus. Lou. 6 35 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Drave, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs neross Carinthia, and entering Stirie continues its course by Marpurg I then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passes by Esseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It is 17 miles N E of Shrewsbury, and 154 N W of London. Lon. 222 W, lat 52 54 N.

Drentelburg, a town of Germany in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Dresden, the capital city of the electorate of Saxony in Germany. It is scated on the river Elbe, which divides it into two parts. One part is called Old Dresden, and the other the New Old Dresden, and the other the New Town, in the German language New Stadt. They are joined together by a stone bridge, supported by 19 piers, 630 paces in length. It has a castle, a university and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics, and the principal church for the protestants; that of the Holy Cross, is also a noble structure. It is surrounded by strong and handsome fortifications; and contains according to the latest accounts 110,000 inhabitants. All the buildings of this city are constructed with square or this city are constructed with square free stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have stone from the neighbourhood of Pirna, about ten miles from this city, which is readily brought down the Elbe. In general the houses are high and strong; the streets wide, straight, well paved, clean, and well illuminated in the night; and there are large squares, disposed in such a manner, that Dresden may pass for one of the handsomest cities in the world. The elector's palace is a mag-nificent structure, and abounds in ma-ny valuable curiosities both of nature and art. The collection of pictures is reckoned one of the finest that exists, reckoned one of the finest that exists, and is valued at 500,000l. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored: and again taken by him in 1750, but retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles N W of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Dresden, a town in Lincoln county, Maine lains on the Kanshes siver.

Maine, lying on the Kenebeo river, about 50 miles N E of Portland.

Dreux, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise. at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Driessen, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsperg. Lon.

15 43 E, lat.52 53 N.

Drinaward, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the contines of Bosnia.

Drino, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the gulf of Venice.

Drino, a scaport of Turkey in Eu-

rope, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles S E of Ragusa. I.on. IO 19 E, lat. 42 48 N. Drogheda, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is

a strong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Friday, noted for excellent white salt made from the salt springs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles E N E of Worcester, and 118 W N W of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Drome, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the

ounty of Down. It is a very ancient town and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient.

palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 miles S' W of Belfast. Lon. 68 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, acated at the foot of the Alps on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

Dronfeld, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is so resorted to, on account

of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W,

Drontheim, a province of Norway,

bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardshuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is acparated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

Drowheim, a city of Norwny, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles N W of Stockholm. Lon. 119 E, lat. 63 26 N. Drowned Lands, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New

Drowned Lands, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N side of the mountains, in Orange county. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

Drumbote, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Drumlanrig, a town in Dumfriesshire in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, skreened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Drusenheim, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is seated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles S E of Haguenau.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

Duaneshurg, a post town of Albany county, New York, standing on the E side of Schoharrie river, 30 miles W of Albany. The tow-ship contained 2800 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent ten members to the Irish parliament.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; scated on the Lifley, in view of the Irish sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With re-spect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to conve-nience and embellishment, and the new streets are wide and commodi-ous, the houses lofty, uniform, and elegant. Among these, on the N side of the river, are Gardiner's row, north of the river, are Gardiner's row, norm Great George's street, 'Cranby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row; the last three form a superb square, having the garden of the lying-in-hospital in the centre; the ohl wall that encom-passed the garden has been lately ta-ten down, there is now, a full view ken down; there is now a full view of this delightful spot, surrounded with iron palisades, and upwards of 100 globes with double burners disposed at equal distances, which, added to the globes from the surrounding houses, have a most brilliant effect. Among new the streets and buildings on the new the streets and buildings on the S side of the river, those wherein per-sons of distinction reside, lie chiefly to the castward of the college and Stephen's green; which last, though it does not rank with the new buildings, possesses much grandeur and ele-gance, being one of the largest squares in Furence, it is a Furgina paile in eight in Furope: it is an English mile in circuit. "nce, surrounded by a gravel walk planted on each side with trees; within this walk is a smooth level meadow, having in the centre an eques-trian statue of the late king : there are several fine edifices, though almost all differing in the style of their architec-ture. There are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly squares, some of which are newly built. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Customhouse, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, and Essex bridge, one of the five bridges overthe bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being banked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits spacious and beautiful quays, where vessels below the bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and

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e capital of Ireland, in a e same name, with a bi-eated on the Liffey, in view sea on the E. Its form is uare, two miles and a half each side, and it contains houses, whose inhabitants ed at 156,000. With restreets, Dublin besrs a plance to London; some of ets were formerly narrow, cts were formerly narrow, improvements have been in regard both to convembellishment, and the sare wide and commoditudes lofty, uniform, and Among these, on the N side, are Gardiner's row, north rege's attent. Cranby-row. orge's street, Cranby-row, row, and Palace-row; the orm a superb square, having of the lying in hospital in the old wall that encomgarden has been lately taghtful spot, surrounded with ades, and upwards of 100 ith double burners disposed distances, which, added to from the surrounding houses, nost brilliant effect. Among streets and buildings on the streets and buildings on the the river, those wherein per-istinction reside, lie chiefly astward of the college and a green; which last, though of rank with the new buildings, s much grandeur and ele-cing one of the largest squares e: it is an English mile in cir-tec, surrounded by a gravel heed on each side with trees; lies walk is a smooth level meais walk is a smooth level meaving in the centre an eques-tue of the late king : there are ine edifices, though almost all in the style of their architechere are several magnificent some of which are newly Among the principal public s are the Castle (the residence s are the Castle (the residence ceroy) the Parliament House, College, the Royal Exchange, tomhouse, the Royal Hospital ainham for invalids, and Essex one of the five bridges over the which being banked in through be length of the town, exhibits and beautiful quays, where s and beautiful quays, where below the bridge load and unfore the merchants doors and

warehouses: it is navigable as far as Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N W of Essexbridge. This bridge was first London. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 53 21 N. built in 1681, and took its name from the unfortunate earl of Essex, then viceroy of Ireland. It was taken down in 1753, and rebuilt in an elegant form, after the model of Westminster bridge, but much better proportioned, and on a more secure foundation. It has five arches, the buttresses between which support semicircular niches that project from the parapet; there are ballustrades between these niches, and continued to the ends of the bridge which is commodiously flagged for foot passages; the whole constructed fiot passages; the whole constructed with hewn stone in a very fine taste. There are four bridges besides this over the river. This city has two cathedrals, 18 parish churches, two chapels of case, 18 Roman-catholic chapels, six meeting-houses for Presbyterians, one Anabaptists, four for Methodists, two for Quakers, a church for French Calvinists, a Danish and a Dutch church, and a Jewish synagogue. Christ-church, or the Holy Trinity, built in 1038 by Donat bishop of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile; and its present appearance evinces its and its present appearance evinces its antiquity. St. Patrick's cathedral is also a fine Gothic structure; it stands on the east side of Patrick street; the monuments here are more numerous than in Christ-church; and the steethan in Christ-church; and the steeple is the highest in the city. St. Werburgh's church was originally built in a very early age. In 1301, when a great part of the city was consumed by an accidental fire, this church suffered in the conflagration: it was burnt a second time in 1754, and repaired in its present beautiful form in 1759. The front and steeple are admired for their elegance, lightness, and symmetry: the spire is a fine octagon supported by eight pillars; and a gilt ball terminates the whole, being 160 feet from the ground. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of 1810, upon which at high water there is not above 17 feet; which prevents vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvemen'. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of than in Christ-church; and the steep ple is the highest in the city. St. Werburgh's church was originally built in a very early age. In 1301, when a great part of the city was con-sumed by an accidental fire, this church

Duck Greek, sometimes called Sales-bury, a thriving town of Kent county, Delaware, 12 miles N by W of Dover, and 28 S of New Castle. It has a post office, and about 600 inhabitants.

Dudley, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron-wares. There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is ten miles N W of Birmingham and 120 of London. Lon. 20 W, lat. 52 33

Duerstade. See Wick-de-Duerstade. Duins, or Doino, a scaport of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniols, eight miles N W of Triest. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Duisburg, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, with a university, seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

lat. 51 22 N.

Duitz, or Duytz, a town of Westphalia, on the E side of the Rhine, opposite Cologue. It is chiefly inhabited
by Jews.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the
South Pacific Occan, discovered by
commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of
the Friendly Islands. The ground was
covered by land crabs, but no other
animal was seen. Lon. 172 30 W, lat.
80 S. 80 S.

of Munster. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 51 47

Dulverton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnataple, and 164 W by S of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Dulwich, a village in Surry, five miles

S of Lonkon.

Dumbarton, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Le-Dumbarton Castle, in which a ven. garrison is still kept, is a strong place, and in ancient times was deemed impregnable ; it is a vast rock, steep on every side, rising out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles W N W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 SO W, lat. 56 0 N.

Dumbartonshire, or Lenox, runs far N among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Firth and rivbounded on the S by Lanerkshire er of Clyde; on the E by Lanerkshire and Stirlingshire; on the NE by Perth-shire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly, feed vast flocks of sheep.

Dumblane, a village in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles

N W of Edinburgh.

NW of Edinburgh.

Dungfermline, a borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade
in linen goods, particularly diapers.
Here was a magnificent abbey and palace, where the princess Elizabeth,
from whom the present royal family
are descended, was born. Adjoining
to this was a magnificent abbey, part
of the remains of which now serve for
a church. In this place were buried a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56

Dumfries, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

Dumfries, a royal borough of Scot-land, capital of Dumfriesshire, plea-santly seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 W N W of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Ayrshire, Lanerkshire; Peeblesshire, and Sel-kirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Solway Firth; and on the W by the counties of Ayr and Kircudbright; extending about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. Eusdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway Firth, after a course of 27 miles. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 miles long and 14 broad. Niddisdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway Firth; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries.

Dumfries, a post town and port of entry, in Prince William county, Virginia; situated on Quantico Creek, which communicates with Potomac, about 25 miles below Alexandria, and

36 from Washington.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles

N W of Riga.

N W of Riga.

Dunbar, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, scated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches through which the tide flows: and between the harbour and nows: and between the flarbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in fries, a town of Virginia, on the

otomac. fries, a royal borough of Scot-apital of Dumfriesshire, plea-seated between two hills, on the Nith. It is a regular well-built eight miles N of Solway Frith, W N W of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29

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Duncannon, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, scated on the river Ross, six miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 54

Dundalk, a scaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles N N W of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Dundee, a royal borough in Angus-shire, with an excellent harbour. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour; and on the quay there are three very convenient and handsome warehouses, huilt in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high. The market-place or high street in the middle of the town is a very spacious oblong square, 350 feet long and 100 feet broad; from whence branch out the four principal streets, which with a number of lesser ones are all paved in the best manner. On the south side of the market-place stands the town house, an elegant structure, with a very hand-some front, piazzas below, and a neat spire over it 140 feet high. This building was finished in the year 1734, and contains the guild-hall, the court room, a very neat mason lodge, the bank, vaulted repositories for the records, and the common prison, which is in the upper story, and does honour to the taste and humanity of the magistrates, under whose auspices it was constructed, being well aired commodious rooms at the same time very strong and secure. Each prison is 20 feet by 12, and 7 feet and a half high, well arched above and below. Dundee, besides St. Andrew's church, has 4 other churches, and five ministers on the legal esta-blishment. The old church, in which were orginally four places of worship when entire, had been a very magnifiwhen entire, had been a very magnificent building, with a large square Gothic tower or steeple 186 feet high, on the west end of the church. This building was in the form of a cross, erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William I. of Scotland. This he did on his return from the third crusade, anno 1189, in gratitude

1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh.
Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 12 N.

Duncannon, a fortress and town of The principal and staple manufactures are osnaburghs, sail-cloth, of which in 1788 were manufactured to the value of 112,587L; this manufacture has since the commencement of the present war increased to an enormous extent. A manufacture of cotton has likewise been established, which has been carried on with considerable success for some years past. The Dundee coloured threads have been justly esteemed; indeed it was here that coloured threads first made a figure among the articles of trade in Scotland. A sugar-house was also erected here, but has been was also crected here, but has been given up, as likewise a large glasshouse, which was carried on for some years. The salmon-fishing in Tayis of much consequence, and the town is generally well supplied with fish of various kinds. The population in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24000. habitants have increased to 23 or 24000. It is scated on the N side of the Frith of Tay, 12 miles from its mouth, 40 N E of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 N W of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W. lat. 56 30 N.

Duneburg, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 568 N.

O.E., lat. 568 N.

Dangamon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles N N W of Armagh. Lon. 639 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Dangarwon, a scaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles S W of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Dangareas, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Dangareas, a coape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the N side of the river Tay, in a situation truly ro-mantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags, partna-ked, and part wooded. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the re-sort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market town of the This dighlands on that side, and carries on cross, a manufacture of linen. The duke of gdon, Athol has a fine seat here, skreened thand, by the Grampian mountains. His of Grace's seat is a modern building, and it it in the cross seat is a modern building, and it is a fine season of the control of the cont fur his deliverance from several imminant dangers, and particularly from the water of Bran, which in its way

from the western hills forms an aston- inscriptions which have been since ishing fall of 150 feet, called the Rum- placed in the castle or palace by the ishing fall of 150 fect, called the Rumbling Brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks across the stream. Here are also the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dun-keld is 12 miles N of Perth. Lon. 3

36 W, lat. 56 35 N.

Dunkirk, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and Freuch in 1658, and put into the han is of the English, but sold to the French, by Charles II. in 1662. Lew-is XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were but they were forced to retire with loss. It is 22 miles S W of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunkirk, a post town in King and Queen county, Virginia, 116 miles from

Washington.

Dun-le-roi, a town of France in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon.

2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Dunlop, a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for

rich and delicate cheese.

Dannow, Great, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 N E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Dunmow, Little, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

Dunnington, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturcay, 27 miles S E of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 32 55 N.

Dunnose, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33

Dunoter, a magnificent eastle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. in Biscay, 14 miles S E of Bilboa. Lon. Here have been dug up, some Roman 2 56 W. Iat. 43 18 N.

carl marshal Keitl, to whom the cas-tle belonged. It is 12 miles S of Ab-erdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 56 57 N. Dunse, a town in Berwickshire, si-

Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Ber-wick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat.

55 46 N.

Dunatable, a town in Bedfordahire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it, is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of expertation. It is 34 miles N W of London. Lon 0 29 W. lat. 51 59 N.

Dunstable, a town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 miles N W of Boston. Here is a post office.

Dunstriffnage, a venerable castle, near Loch Elive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

Dunster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a har-

with a market on Friday, and a nar-bour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles N W of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N. Durwich, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was former-ly a bishous sea. Why it is now only the ly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by we sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Duquela, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. It abounds

in corn and cattle.

Durampour, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan in the province of Guzarat, 46 miles N N E of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 33 N.

Dwance, a river of France, which rises near Briancon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavaillon, falla into the Rhone, below

Avignon.

a town in Hillsborough Hampshire, lying on the ack, about 40 miles N W lere is a post office.

e, a venerable castle, nerr and afterward the seat of e isles.'
town in Somersetshire,

t on Friday, and a har-ristol Channel. It is 20 f Taunton, and 158 W of a. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N. borough in Suffolk, with Saturday. It is seated at cose cliff, and was formersee, but it is now only the town, all but two parishes wed up by he sea. It embers to parliament, and of Yarmouth, and 99 N Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N. province of Africa, in the Morocco about 75 miles in 35 in breadth. It abounds

attle. , a town of the Deccan of n the province of Guzarat, N E of Bombay. Lon. 73

32 N. river of France, which iaucon, and watering Em-l, Sisteron, Monosque, and alla into the Rhone, below

a populous town of Spain, 4 miles S E of Bilboa. Lon. 43 18 N.

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burg, capital of a county of the same name, scated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Durckeim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles N E of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Duren, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lot. 50 44 N.

Durham, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham. bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and S W by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder towards the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. Its rivers are the Tecs, Tine, sons. Its rivers are the fees, fine, Were, Tame, Lune, Darwent, Gaunt-less, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The sail is various; the south is rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish.

Durham, a post town in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, 12 miles W by N of Portsmouth.

Durham, an ancient town in New-Haven county, Connecticut, 17 miles N E of New Haven. It has a post-of-fice, and a few more than 1000 inhabi-

tants agreeably to the census of 1800.

Durham, the capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wear over which are two stone

Durango, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt works, in a fertile country.

Lon. 105 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

Durazzo, a village of Albania, with a Greck archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona.

Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Durbi, a town of French Luxemplace; with two bridges over the Elvet.

The cathedral was begun by Bishop The cathedral was begun by Bishop Carilepho in the 12th century. It is a large, magnificent, Gothic structure, 411 feet long, and 80 in breadth, hav-ing a cross aile in the middle 170 feet in length, and two smaller ailes at each end. Durham has a manufacture ct' shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nequantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Phinppa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Durlock, in Schoharrie county, News York. Here is a post-office 449 miles from Washington.

Dursley, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a cas-tle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 miles S W f Gloucester, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade

province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning, Dusky Bay, a bay of the Island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S, Dusseldorf, a strong city, capital of the dutchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an air of dig, nity from its palses and great church nity from its palace and great church. The palace is now deserted and a soli-tary guard or two suggests the idea of departed magnificence. It contains however the invaluable collection of bridges. Durham is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth, resembling the figure of a crab. The streets ductions. A new town called Carlare dark and narrow; and some of them lying on the acclivity of a steep hill, are very difficult and dangerous to into an extensive square; and, from

the uniformity of the buildings forms a is narrow in the middle; and in this beautiful addition to the old city. Dust part is an island on which stands Inniseldorf was surrendered to the French skilling. settled was surrentered to the Friedrick 11795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N W of Cologue. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N. Dutlingen, a town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. It is si-

tuated on the Danube over which it has a bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemburg, and is 33 miles N W of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Durbury, a scaport town in Ply mouth county, Massachusetts; situated on Cape Cod Bay, about nine miles N of Plymouth, and 38 S E of Boston Here are a post office, and according to the last census 1664 inhabitants.

Du; veland, one of the islands of Zea-land, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

Dwina, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and

Dysart, a borough in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

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E AOOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30

W, lat. 21 24 S.

Earlston, or Earsilton, a town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader, 35 miles S E of Edinburgh. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer. A little below Earl-ston, on a rocky bank overlooking the Leader, stands Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls, may be seen the remains of its brown, so renowned in

Scottish song.

Earn, a river, which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire, in the the ders for above 20 miles through the valley of Strathcam, and joins the Tay below Perth.

Earne, a lake of Ireland, in the coun-

Eastbourn, a town in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheat-ears and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

Easter Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an ironbound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been or a votatile origin, but or having been not very long ago ruined by an eruption. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1744. Loh. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

East Greenwich, a scaport and post town in Kent county, Rhode Island, 15 miles S of Providence, and 14 N of

South Kingston.

East Haddam, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 10 miles S by E of Middleton, and 24 of Hartford.

Eastham, a town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Peninsula, 10 miles S of Wellfleet, and about 28 miles by water from Plymouth. It has a post-office, and according to last census 700 inhabitants.

East Looe. See Looe, East, and so with other words that have the same name of position.

Easton, the capital of Northampton county, Pernsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 12 miles N E of Bethlehem, and 35 N of Phila-delphia. Here are a post office, a court house, gaol, and according to last cent-sue 1046 inhabitants.

Easton, the principal town of Talbot county, Maryland, standing on a branch of Choptank river, near Chesapeak Bay, and 20 miles S of Contreville.

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Easton, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, about 12 miles from Boston, southward.

Eastonness, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

Eastport, a post town in Washington county, Maine, 897 miles from Wash-Eause, an ancient town of France, in

ty of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It the department of Gers and late pro-

he middle; and in this d on which stands Inni-

town in Sussex, noted the birds called wheat-place of resort for bathated near the English les ESE of Lewes, and ndon.

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12 leagues in circuit. It stony surface, an iron-ind affords neither safe esh water, nor wood for evident marks not only rigin, but of having been ago ruined by an erup-e same that was seen by it was next visited by 1722, and again by cap-1744. Lon. 109 46 W,

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selvania, situated on the river Delaware, 12 miles lehem, and 55 N of Philae are a post office, a court and according to last centilitiants.

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ancient town of France, in ent of Gers and late proEberback, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for

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its wine. It is scatted on the Neckar, 10 miles N E of Heidelberg Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Eberberg, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the

miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Eberstein, a town of Germany, in Alsace, eight inites S W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Eberville, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 315 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortossa, falls into the Mediterranean.

Ecaterinenslof. See Catharinenslof.

Ecaterinenslof. See Catharinenslof.

Ecatefechan, a village in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

Eccleshal, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the hishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is six miles N W of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 29 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Echternach, a town of Austrian Lux-emburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 miles N E of Luxemburg. Lon 6 33 E, lat. 49

Ecya, or Ezija, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 miles S W of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

Edam, a town of New Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 52

Eddystone, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause va-ricty of contrary sets of the tide or cur-

vince of Armagnac, 17 miles S W of SS W from the middle of Plymouth Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 31 N. Sound, at the distance of 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean from all the S W points, so that all the heavy seas from the S W confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, 8 miles S W of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 fory. On the principal rock, (for the E, lat. 49 38 N.

Eberstein, a district and castle of in 1696, undertook to build a light-Suabis, subject to the margrave of Ba-liouse 1 and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so cer-tain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm. Unfortunately, he had his wish, it was destroyed in the dreadful storm, it was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November 27, 1703, when he perished in it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of stone, was begon by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. The rock, which slopes towards the S W, is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovestal. rizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid bed of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength.

The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a cliain, let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing 30 years, during which time it has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthouske can destroy it. Its ut an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the near-est point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire,

more and, on the connies of forkshie, and ruming N by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway frith.

Edenton, a post town, port of entry, and the capital of Chowan county, N Carolina, situated near the head of the English Channel, which cause va-ricty of contrary sets of the tide or cur-rent in their vicinity. They are situate of Windsor, and about the same dis-

tance S by W of Hertford. It contains the parliament gouse, now occupied by about 1500 inhabitants, and lies in the lat. of 35° 58' N, and ion. of 77° 50' W.

Edgartown, a post town of Dake's county, Massachusetts; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the county, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard: situated in the lat. of 41 25 N, and Ion. of

Eigehill, a village in Warwickshire, where the first hattle was fought be-tween Charles I. and the parhament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

Elgeware, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles N W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Elikofen, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Prus sians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the cas-tle, from which there is a gradual de-clivity to the palace of Holyrood-house, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-street which runs between the castle and Holyroodhouse, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. The apartment is still shewn to strangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. church of St. Giles, on the high street, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Near to this stands buildings in Edinburgh, hesides those

The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 49, which has been lately repaired and embelhshed, is much admired. In the square adjoining, is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded in 1753; but not occupied as an Exchange; opposite to which stood the cross. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The pa-lace of Holyroodnouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the N W tow-ers were built by James V. and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is onards II. A spacetous gatery needs hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I. to James VI. the greatest part of them imaginary. In the N W tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins to perpetrate the ruthless deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I. in 1128, and converted by Charles II. into a roy-al chapel. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's most remarkable of which are Frince's street, George street, Queen's street, St. Andrew's square, and Charlotte square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, with an elegant slender spire; the Physician's elegant slender spire; the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges, the N bridge founded by Provost Drummond in 1763; and the S bridge, by provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Hetween the Old and New Town, considerable to the contract of the N bridge. erably to the westward of the N bridge there is also a communication called the Earthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed from the rubbish dug

EDI ent pouse, now occupied by of session and exchequer. of of the great hall, 122 feet h has been lately repaired shed, is much admired. In adjoining, is a handsome statue of Charles II. The ange, on the opposite side t, is an extensive building, 1753; but not occupied as ge; opposite to which stood The Tron-Church, founded as been lately modernized, neat appearance. The pa-lyroodnouse forms a grand , with a court in the centre by piazzas: the N W tow-milt by James V. and the completed in the reign of

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en Mound, an immense pile ormed from the rubbish dug foundations of the new housre are a number of public in Edinburgh, besides those

mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, found-ed in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the N E of Guildford, and 17 S W of Loned in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan Hospital; Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Cir-cus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell, a very extensive building, on a plan equally elegant and commodious. At Jock's Lodge, to the eastward of the city, an elegant act of barracks, for 400 cavalry, have lately been creeted. Ed-council, and sends one member to par-liament. It is two miles S of Leith, 37 W, lat. 55 58 N. See Leith.

Edinburghshire, the principal county in North Britain, both on account of its in North Britain, both on account of its fertility, and containing the capital. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the S E by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire, and part of Lanerkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 21 miles in length; and in some places 16 or 17 broad, but in others not above six or seven. It yields corn of all sorts, with plenty of pasture; and is abundantly furnished with all necessaries, particularly coal, stone, necessaries, particularly coal, stone, limestone, and a sort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh is a copper mine and stone quarries. Its chief rivers are, the Almond, Leithwater, the Esk, Tyne, and Gallawater, which receives which receive a great variety of other lesser streams, so that few spots are better watered.

Edisto, a post town in Orange coun-y, South Carolina: 577 miles from Washington.

Ednama, a village near Kelso, in Rox-burghshire, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the

Egg, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye. Ezham, a village in Smry, which has two neat almshouses for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seat-ed near the Thances, 18 miles W by S of London.

Eglisau, an ancient town of Swisser-land, in the canton of Zuric, scated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zuric. Lon, 8 30 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Egra, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to eva-cuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is scated near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a castle.

and on the peak of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and is 14 miles S W of Cockermouth, and 299 N W of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N. Egypt, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it apit gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in East India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Medi-Ednam, a village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

Efferding, a town of Up. or Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 52E, lat 43 18 N.

Effingham, a village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town,

chase are coffee, sema, cassis, rhu-barb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, epium, indigo, sugar, them. The pyramids of Egypt are sendal wood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c.
The complexion of the Egyptians is
tavny, and the further S the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink collee, smoke tobacco and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud boundary and ridical collection. rant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The 8 winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds, of the deserts they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inunda-tion of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and, in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest: their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, augar, fruits, and all sorts of gardenstuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtile that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the cameleon, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, cagles, hawks, pelicans, water towls of all kinds, and the ibis which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and nonious insects. Here is a scrpent called the cerastes, or horned viper; whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of those who have not the secret of guarding against it; for some of the between the adherents of Ali, and

noticed by all travellers; the takes up ten acres of ground, and is, ar well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverus, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 and have continued there at reast 2000 years; many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambian measure measure of it, 505 years byses became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinths, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. trade and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest Cambyses demolished the temples and persecuted the priests. After his death, this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Grest, who having conquered Persia, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Larges 234 tenses B. C. Ten kings of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptole-my, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the se-cond calif of the successors of Mahomct, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs declined, Saladine set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their domin-ions over a great part of Africa, Syris, and Arabia. Egypt was then con-quered by Selim, a Turkish emperor, and great numbers of its ancient inhabitants withdrew into the plains. An attempt was then made to deprive the Ottoman Porte of its authority Egypt by Ali Bey, who having been for some time extremely forturate, was at last defeated and killed in 1773. natives can play with the cerastes, and other beys or princes, who rose on his it will not attempt to bite them; but ruins. Alternately expelled from Caito a hen, or any other and instantly bit and killed pyramids of Egypt are travellers; the largest acres of ground, and is, e rest, built upon a rock. o caverus, out of which mummics, or embalmed which are found in cofght in niches of the walls. timued there at least 4000 y of these have been ingland, and were formerangiand, and were former-of great use in medicine, al city is Cairo. The an-governed Egypt, till Cam-ne master of it, 525 years their time all those wontures were raised, which behold without astonish. se are the pyramids, the the immense grottos of the he obclisks, temples, and luces; the lake Moris, and nals, which served both for o render the land fruitful. conquest Cambyses demolemples and persecuted the fer his death, this country ander the Persian yoke till of Alexander the Great, of Alexander the Great, ag conquered Persia, built s city of Alexandria. He dedel by Ptolemy, the son of 4 years B. C. Ten kings of succeeded each other, till the sister of the last Ptoleled the throne; when Egypt Roman province, and continuhe reign of Omar, the se-of the successors of Mahomof the successors of Mahom-ove away the Romans, after n in their hands 700 years, power of the califs declined, et up the empire of the Mam-ich became as powerful in they extended their domingreat part of Africa, Syris, a. Egypt was then con-Selim, a Turkish emperor, numbers of its ancient in-

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Ali Bey, who having been time extremely fortunate, t defeated and killed in 1773. been since torn by civil wars the adherents of Ali, and

s or princes, who rose on his lternately expelled from Cai-

ro, they finally agreed to a compromise | territory of Gruberhagen, 25 miles S of in 1789. From this period nothing of Hildesheim. 1.on 10 0 E, lat. 5146 N importance occurs till 1799, when this | Einsidin, a town of Switzerland, in importance occurs till 1799, when this country was invaded by the French under Bonaparte; they landed at Alexandris, which surrendered to them after a feeble resistance. They then proceeded to Rosetta and Cairo, which they took without much difficulty. They would probably have subdued the whole country, and finally overturned the Turkish empire, had not their purpress here a prested at St. their progress been arrested at St. John d'Aere, by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended that inconsiderable place with such invincible courage and skill, that the enemy were com-pelled after innumerable desperate attacks to ahandon the attempt. They were shortly afterwards deserted by their commander, who has returned to France. A treaty has since been entered into by Sir Sidney Smith, which has not met with the approbation of the British government.

Egypten, a cown of Poland in the dutchy of Courland, 100 miles S E of Mittan. Lon. 2640 E, lat. 562 N. Ehigen, the name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube,

and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N. and the latter in lon. 845 E, lat. 4825 N.

Ehrenbreitstein, a very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblentz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentfully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with wo small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortress was besieged by the French, in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September, the Austrians compelled them to retreat. Eineo, one of the Society Isles, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage.

Einsidin, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sill, between the lofty

mountains, whose distant summits are

Covered with snow.

Eisleben, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birth-place of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Eisnach, a town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

furt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Eithen, or Than, a river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county
in a S E direction, and falls into the
British Occ. an at Newburgh.

Ekerefor i, a town of Denmark, in
the autony of Sleswick, scated on the
Baltic, 12 miles S E of Sleswick. Lon.
10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

Elba, an island on the coost of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and
londstone, and suspice of mable

loadstone, and quarries of marble.

Elbaseano, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 209E, lat. 4134 N. Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; on the connies of Bonemia and Silesia; flows to Koningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessaw, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

To mice from the sea.

Elberton, the principal town and seat of justice, in Elbert county, Georgia, 23 miles N W of Petersburg on the Savanna river, and 30 S E of Carnesville.

It has a post-office, court-house, gaol,

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late pro-vince of Normandy. It has a manufac-ture of cloth, and is scated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 N W of Pa-

10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 N W of Paris. Lon. 18 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Elbing, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienhurg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is a ated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S & of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, espital of a circle of the same name, with a cihis last voyage.

Eimbeck, a town of Germany, in the of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

D D

Elburg, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles N E of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Elcaif, a scaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Basages 1 Lon. 33 5 E.

300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Elche, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles S W of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

W, lat. 38 7 N.

Elephayta, an island on the W coast
of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five
siles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely pnant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in atone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof which is about 10 broad. The root which is about to feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capi-tals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eleuhes, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the N W of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759, by the emperor of China. See Kalmucks.

Elgin, the county-town of Murray-

shire, pleasantly seated on the river Lossi. Here are many large old build-ings erected over piazzas. Its cathed-ral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magnificent ruins sufficently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

Elizabeth's Island, an island on the coast of Massachusett's Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Elizabethtown, a post town of Ea. sex county, New-York; situated on the W side of lake Champlaine, about 130 miles N of Albany, and containing about 900 inhabitants.

Elizabethtown, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; seated at the mouth of Conewago creek, abour 18 miles N W of the borough of Lan-caster, containing 600 inhabitants.

Elizabethtown, a post town in Washington county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Monongahela river, about 12 miles above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S by E

of Pittsburg.

Elizabethtown, the principal town of Washington county, Maryland (sometimes called Hagerstown) seated on Antietam crek, 26 miles N W of Fredericktown, and 14 N of Sharpaburg; having a post office and containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Elkholm, a scaport of Sweden in Blekingen, scated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 50

miles W of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Elitom, a post town, and the capital of Cecil county, Maryland; seated on Elk river, at the head of navigation, at the distance of 10 miles Eby N from Charleston, and 45 S W from Philadelphia. It is the entreport of a consideration of the constant o derable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being the general rendezvous of the regular stages that tra-

dezvous of the regular atages that travel between the two cities.

Ellerena, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville.

Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Ellerenere, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tucaday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fer, tile district of the same name, 16 miles N N W of Shrewsbury, and 176 N W of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

Ellichpour, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city subject to the nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46E, lat. 21 12 N.

Ellieville, a small post town in Cum-

Elizabeth's Island, an island on the coast of Massachusett's Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Elizabethtown, a town in Essex county, New Jersey, six miles S of Newrark, 10 No of Amboy, and 16 by land W of New York. It is a post town and the seat of a respectable college.

NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46E, lat. 21 12 N.

Elizabeth, a small post town in Carlon Washington.

Elmadia, or Mahadia, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harmour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

n, a post town of Es-lew-York; situated on take Champlaine, about f Albany, and containing

bitants. un, a post town of Lan-Pennsylvania; seated at Conewago creek, about of the borough of Lan-ning 600 inhabitants.

un, a post town in Wash-, Pennsylvania, situated Pennsylvania, situated of Monongahela river, es above its junction with the same distance S by E

wn, the principal town of county, Maryland (some-Hagerstown) scated on ek, 26 miles N W of Fred-and 14 N of Sharpsburg: est office and containing nhabitants.

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of the same name, 16 miles Shrewsbury, and 176 N W Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 32 53 N w, the capital of the W rar, in the Deccan of Hintia a fine city subject to the le Deccan; and is 395 miles bay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

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tified, and has a good harwas taken by the emperor
but retaken soon after.
W, lat. 35 4 N.

Elme, St. a castle of the isle of Mal-ta, scated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmo, Fort, St. a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Py-rences. It surrendered to the Spani-ards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Colioure.

Elora. See Dowlatabad.
Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Rescommon, and the see of

county of Rescommon, and the see of a bishop.

Elrich, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

Elsimburg, a scaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsinore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Elsinore, a scaport of Denmark, scated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in

It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the prinrecreams, and the consults of the principal nations trading to the Bultic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promotory, the nearest point of land from the opposition. the nearest point of land from the oppo-site coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails and pays a toll at Elsinore. The constant discharge of the toll, is not so much owing to the strength of the fortress as to compliance withthe public law of Europe. All vessels, beside a small duty are rated at one and one South per cent. of their cargoes, except the Eng-lish, French Dutch, and Swedish, which per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000t. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 55 0 N. See Gronborg.

Eltenan s town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtsburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Elthann, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be seen, the ruins of a palsec, in which Edward II. often resided, and his son, John of Eltham was born. Its stately hall, still entire is converted into a barn.

Eltor. See Tor.
Eltz, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildeshelm, seated on the Leina, 10 miles S W of Hildeshelm.
Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Elvas, a strong frontier town of Por-tugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. The streets are hand-some, and the houses well-built. Here some, and the houses well-built. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water cnough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four of five arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three walks miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombar-ded by the French in 1706, to no purded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles N E of Evora, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 58 43 N.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles S E of Halle, and 25 S W of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Ely, a city in Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a markef on Saturday. It is scated on the Ouse (which

All, a city in Cambridgesure, with a bishop's see, and a markef on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract called the isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of Londo. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, lae of, See Cambridgeshire.

Embden, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles N E of Groningen. Lett. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

lat. 53 26 N.

Embo, a village near Brors, on the
E coast of Sutherlandshire.

Emboly, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's are seated on the Stromona, 40 miles N E of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, an ancient and strong city of France, in the department of the

Upper Alps and late province of Dan- inlet of Lake Maelar. It consists It is serted on a craggy rock, of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Embs, a river of Westphalia, which

rises in the county of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden.

Emessa, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emmerick, a large city of Germany, in the Dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is sented near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Emmitsburg, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, about 18 miles N W from Tancytown, and about 50 in the same direction from Baltimore. Emouy, or Hiamen, an Island of Chi-

na, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is inclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the main land, and is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its Fo. Lon. 116 27 E. let. 24 3 N.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, with a

bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles S W of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E,

lat. 43 42 N.

Enckanysen, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flour-ishing place; but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its for-

chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N

Enfield, a town in Muldlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, dis-forested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Engadina, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extend-ing along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley ; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

Engers, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is scated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblentz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Enghien, a town of Austrian Hain-ault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles S W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N. Engia, on Engina, an island of Tur-key in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea.

There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

England, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles N E of Amsterdam. Loh. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 on the N E and E by the German N.

Endeavour Strait, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the N E entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is lands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its ame.

Ending, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperian. It is scated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach. miles below Brisach.

Endkioping, a town of Sweden, in tracts of the globe. In some parts, Urland, situate on a river, close to an verdant plains extend as far as the eye

ce Maelar. It consists orden houses, which are miles W of Stockholm. , lat. 52 45 N

own in Middlesex, with a Saturday. It was once fa-extensive royal chase, dis-1779. Here was a royal nee Edward VI. went in the Tower, on his necesirone, winch is now taken s 10 miles N of London. lat. 51 41 N.

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town of Germany, in the Treves, capital of a coun-ne name. It is seated on 11 miles N of Coblentz. lat. 50 35 N.

a town of Austrian Hainhich was fought the famous enkirk. It is 15 miles S W Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N. Engina, an island of Tur-ope, in a gulf of the same cell Livadia and the Morea. town upon it of the same files S of Athens. Lon. 23 7 45 N.

the south and most consithe south and most consi-t of the Island of Great nded on the N by Scotland, E and E by the German ie S by the English channel, West by St. George's chan-ncipality of Wales and the It is of a triangular form. South Foreland in Kent, be termed the E point of to Berwick upon Tweed, N. its length in a straight miles; from that point to End, in Cornwall, which is is 425; and the breadth he South Foreland is 340. of the country in England, but beautiful variety which di in the most extensive eglobe. In some parts, as extend as far as the eye

and covered by innumerable cattle. In and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing viclasitudes of gently-rising hills and hending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and heauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a rents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely steril and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. cost is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, somerange of rude and elevated land, some-times rising into lofty mountains, ex-tends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N. to S. and forming a natural division hetween the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the continent. The most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Mersey, &c. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the N W counties; and those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery, as to have become, for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situated on the N part of the temperate

can reach, watered by copious streams, a verdure : but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains; and the fruits often fall short of their perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, as well as the parching least of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the seaports of Holall islands. While the acapters of For-land and Germany are every winter locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The wes-tern side of the kingdom, receiving first the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercept-ed in their passage by the middle ridge of hills, is considerably more exosed to rain than the eastern; but the posed to rain than the eastern; but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and mists. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kent un and improved by constant been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been, like the wilds of America, overrun with wood, and peo-pled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now to-tally extirpated. Large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By de-grees the woods were destroyed, in or-der to make way for cultivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, rmouse, mole, and several species o cone, so that it enjoys but a scanty the rat and mouse. On the other hand, share of the genial influence of the suntres and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes and is more favourable horses are to be found in England of to the growth, that to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country for the saddle, the race, and the caris clothed with so beautiful and lasting riage, all equally good though of very

different natures, some small and hardy, others large and strong; so that asses are but little and mules still less ficers of state, the judges, and sill the brought to the largest size and the civil division of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is into circuits with the strength of the country is in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great of the country is in the king, the great of the country greatest justness of shape. The difference races of sheep in England are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of worl. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, the delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animals. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boast. To foreign coun-tries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our ci-der, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meanest labourer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its savage and uncultivated state. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great va-riety of fish, which yield a plentiful ar-ticle of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish are in many parts diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source; and every exertion of industry to precure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fisheries, at present, are great object of attention; and the whole sea-coast is enlivened by numer ous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The man-ufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, extensive, and various, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manu-factures, in particular, it has long main-tained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing on the E by New Brunswick, and the

cuits, and shires, or counties; these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The ciror hundreds, and parishes. The circuits are six in number, and in each of them, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, containing the counties of Kent, Surry and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit. containing the counties of Oxford, Berks. taining the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of the Northern Circuit, containing the ampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex, and Chesbire, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England. is Calviniam. the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dio-ceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exe-ter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwish, Oxter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, besite the four Welsh bishopries of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has meat in the house Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

England, New, security of North
America, bounded on the N by Canada,

ng, lords, and commons; and tive in the king, the great of-state, the judges, and all the radations of magistracy. The ion of the country is into cirion of the country is into cir-is shires, or counties; these subdivided into wapentakes, eds, and parishes. The cir-six in number, and in each of the most part, two of the iminister justice twice a year. 1. The Home Circuit, conie counties of Kent, Surry and 2. The Norfolk Circuit, con-ic counties of Bucks, Bedford,

don, Cambridge, Suffolk, and 3. The Oxford Circuit, conhe counties of Oxford, Berks, he counties of UNOTA, Berks, er, Worcester, Monmouth, 1, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Circuit, containing the shires rick, Leicester, Derby, Not-Lincoln, Rutland, and North-5. The Northern Circuit, con-5. The Northern Circuit, conhe counties of York, Durham,
nberland, Laneaster, Westd, and Cumberland. 6. The
a Circuit, containing Hants,
Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and
II. Two other counties, Midand Cheshire, are not included
insuit. The established reliircuit. The established relicontained in the 39 articles of rch of England, is Calvinism; rch of England, is Calvinism; se articles are interpreted, by gy in general, according to the beral principles of Arminius, other religions are tolerated, clesiastical division of England wo archbishoprics, called the se of Canterbury and York. Canterbury contains the dio-London, Winchester, Bath and Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exepucester, Hereford, Lichfield, rentry, Lincoln, Norwich, Ox. bucester, Hereford, Liehsteld, rentry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxterborough, Rochester, Salister of Worcester, hesite the four bishopries of St. David, Bangor, and St. Asaph. The province contains the dioceses of Duracster, and Carlisle, and that of nd Man. Every prelate of the numerated, that of Sodor and cepted, has a seat in the house

cepted, has a seat in the house.
London is the capital, and ropolis also of the whole British and, New, a county of North a, bounded on the N by Canada, E by New Brumwick, and the

Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and able for its mines of salt. It is seated Long Island Sound, and on the W by New York. New England is a high, Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N. hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively small, running nearly north and south in ridges parallel to each other. Between these ridges flow the great rivers in majestic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger streams which proceed from the mountains on each side. It contains the states of New Hampshire, Massa-chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

and Vermont; which see.

Engelberg, a valley of Swisserland,
10 miles long, entirely surrounded by
very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cautons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It was formerly subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, who was monastery of the same name, who was under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. The romantic scenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, of a very great extent, and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of time black marble, white veined; a vitrolic carth. marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth,

narble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles S W of Altdorf. See Titlisberg.

Eno, or Enos, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15. E, lat. 40 46

Ens, a town of Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles S E of Lintz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 48.13 N.

Entishin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the III, 10 miles S W of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Enskirden, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliera, 15 miles S W of Cologne. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Enne-Douero-Minho, a province of Portugal, 45 m. in length and breadth.

Braga is the capital.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remark-

Epernay, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. 40 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Ephesus, an ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajasaloue, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Ro-mans. The most remarkable structure of all, was the Temple of Dians, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Chris-tians had converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the place where no easy matter to find the place where it stood: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length and seven in diameter. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Symras. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

Ephrata, or Tunkerstown, & town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancas-ter. It is the principal settlement of a sect, who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia.

Epinal, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 35 miles S E of Nanci. Lon. 60 E. lat. 48 9 N.

lat. 48 9 N.

Ephing, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. Its butter is highly esteemed in London. Epping is scated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles N N E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Ephing Forest, a fine forest in the S W of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district.

tensive district, that contained a great part of the county.

Epping, a post town of Rookingham

county, New Hampshire, about 20 miles | fested with rattlesnakes, as to render W of Portsmouth, and eight S of Not-tingham, with 1120 inhabitants.

Eppingen, u town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Eliats, 20 miles N E of Philipshurg. Lon. 90 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Epsom, a town in Surry, that has,

from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 miles SSW of London, Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Epsom, a town of New Hampshire, in the county of Rockingham, 34 miles W by N of Portsmouth, and 14 S E of Concord. Here is a post office 556 miles from Washington. The inhabitants at the last enumeration amounted to 1034.

Epworth, a village of the isle of Ax holm, in Lincolnshire, nine miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birthplace of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

Erfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. The of the same name, and capital of Perprincipal magistrate is sometimes a sian Armenia, with an Armenian parotestant and sometimes a papist; but triarch. It is defended by a fortress. the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. A fire hap-pened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles E S E of Malhausen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat.

Eribol, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht, Loch, a large lake in Perch-shire, which extends several miles into Inverness-shire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Eric, Lake, in North America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 34° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and Mayenne, sit will be and banks towards its W end arc so in lat. 48 19 N.

it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the islands with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water to an extent of many acres; on these, in the summer, lie myriads of watersnakes basking in the sun. It is also infested by the hissing snake, which is 18 inches long, small, and speckled; when approached it flattens itself in a moment, and its spots, which are of various colours, become visibly brighter through rage. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

Erisso, a town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

Erith, a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity c led Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the

battle of Hastings.

Erivan, a city of Asia, in a province in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanseries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles N W of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, with a castle seated on the Rocr, 10 miles N W of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Erlang, a town of Germeny, in the circle of Francoma and marquisate of

Cuiembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles N W of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Ermeland, a country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is sur-

la

an plo

rounded.

Ernee, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situate on the Mayenne, 15 miles N N W of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, cto.

tlesnakes, as to render land on them. The lake the banks of the islands oond lily; the seaves of kly spread on the surface to an extent of many se, in the summer, lie ersnakes basking in the o infested by the hissing s 18 inches long, small, when approached it flata moment, and its spots, rarious colours, become er through rage. This NE end, communicates ario by the river Niagsra. wn of Macedonia, with a at the bottom of the gulf

lage in Huntingdonshire, five miles ENE of St. his place is a piece of an-Belfar's Hill, an artificial rally supposed to be the the people took up arms am the Norman, in 1066, defeated Harold at the

tings. city of Asia, in a province name, and capital of Perin, with an Armenian pa-is defended by a fortress, he governor's palace, and on the river Zuengui, near own name, which is very of miles in circumference. is an open square, 400 pa-herein are very fine trees, and caravanseries have like-eauties, but the churches stians are small, and half ad. It is 105 miles N W Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40

a town of Westphalia, in of Juliers, with a castle te Roer, 10 miles N W of n. 635 E, lat. 514 N. town of Germeny, in the seated on the Regnitz, 12 of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 5 anconia and marquisate of

Prussia, by which it is sur-

own of France, in the late ow in the department of ituate on the Mayenne, 15. V of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, Erpach, a town of Germany, in the extensive park, and fine gardens. It circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of stands in a dry barren country, sur-francfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N. rounded by rugged mountains; and is Erpach, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles S E of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Erquino, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S W of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

Erzerum, a city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all janizaries, are about 12,000 in number; but most of them are tradesmen and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brasiers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting place, for the caravans to the East Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebisond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles N N E of Segovia.

Eccalona, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded with walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile mansion, the two towers of which are country, near the Albreche, 20 miles as they were originally built by cardrid.

Eschelles, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles S W of Chamberry. Lun. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30

Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seat-ed on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hes-se-Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

ed on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hessec-Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Esewial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 miles N W of Madrid. Here Philip II. built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of Lifferent artists, apartments for a great number of people, heautiful walks, large alleys, an Eg.

rounded by rugged mountains; and is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reason of its being erected on such a disagreeable spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the buying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers belonging to the monastery are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Essens, a town of E Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Esfarain, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Esher, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles S W of Kingston.

Est, a river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

Solway Frith.

Esk, a river in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They seem to encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing

Eslingen, a large imperial city of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles S E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48

Eenc, Asne, or Essenay, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, hut Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is situated on the edge of a rich country, and shaded by groves of orange trees loaded with fruits and flowers. In the ea with fruits and flowers. In the middle of it is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved; within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the collimate advantage. and the ceiling is adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another On the N since of the town is ainther temple, with pillars somewhat of the Corinthian order; the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worshipped here. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded: it now appears to have been a large burying ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esno-lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

Esperie, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N of Caschaw. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Espernon, a town of France in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Guesle, 12 miles N E of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Espiers, a town of Austrian Flanders, where a river of the same name, falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Esquinaux, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any fea-

Eskdale, the most easterly division of hands. They have a sort of shirt, Dumf. sshire, so named from the riverse Esk which flows through it.

Estingen, a large imperial city of their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. As for murder which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A mur-derer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greatest captain in the country are never served, till all the males, even those in the capacity of servants have caten what they think

proper.

Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and hand-somely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687. since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45

Essen, a town of Westphalia, former-

Essen, a town of Westphana, formerpy imperial, but now subject to the abbess of Essen. It is eight miles E of
Duisburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.
Essequibo. See Issequibo.
Essex, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgehims, or the N by the Carman age. parates it from Surois and Cambridge-shire; on the E by the German sea; on the W by Hertfordshire and Mid-diesex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and shout 42 in breadth, ture of their faces. They are always
well clothed, for there is nothing to be
seen but part of their faces and their
from E to W, and shout 42 in breadth,
from N to S, and 200 in circuit. This

ey have a sort of shirt, e guts of fish, with a coat birds skins, and a cap on They have likewise breeof skins, with the hair withvered with furs without. also two pair of boots, the r, of the same sort of skins. they have nothing to cover night; and in winter they her promiscuously in caves. of the women is nearly the at of the men. As for muris so common among all of southern Indians, it is rd of among them. A mur-nunned and detested by all nd is forsaken even by his nd former friends. The rform the most laborious ney pitch the tents, carry or ns, make or mend clothes, the victuals. When any epared for eating, the wives ters of the greatest captain try are never served, till all even those in the capacity have caten what they think

a trading town of Sclavonia, ong castle. It has a bridge marshes, 8865 geometrical length and 15 in breadth, ers at a quarter of a mile om each other, and hand-iled on each side. It is a ass, and there have been sevs fought here between the Germans. There are trees streets of the town, which from the Turks in 1687, ch time it has continued in of the house of Austria. ed on the river Drave, 80 by N of Belgrade, and 175 S enna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45

town of Westphalia, formerssen. It is eight miles E of Lon. 74 E, lat. 51 22 N.

bo. See Issequibo.
I county of England, boundN by the Stour, which sefrom Suffolk and Cambridgefrom Suffolk and Cambridge-the E by the German sea; by Hertfordshire and Mid-and on the S by the river It extends 46 miles in length W, and about 42 in breadth, S, and 200 in circuit. This 27 market towns, and 100 villages, with about 34,800 houses, and 208,800 inhabitants. Its S W part is occupied principally by the two forcests of Epping and Hainault: and is noted for its butter, which is sold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. About Saf-fron Walden, the earth, after bearing saffron three years, it is said, w'll produce good barley for 18 years successively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, consists of corn, most excellent saffron, cattle, fowl, fish, and particularly oysters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, stuffs, and particularly baize. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The air in the inland part is healthy; but in the marshes near the sea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However their fertilithe fundreds. However their termity is very great, and even the higher grounds in this county are very fruitful. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of columns are set to the abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls, and oysters. The chief manufacture is bays, but that is not so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-

Estaples, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late proving of Boulonnois, scated at the the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Estado, a strong town of New Spain, seated at the mouth of the river Tlalue. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N. Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles S W of Padua. Lon. 12 44

E, lat. 45 55 N.

county is in the diocese of London, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Carel. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market towns, and 100 villages, with about 34,800 houses, and 208,800 inhabitants. Its S W part is occupied principally by the two peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great, in 1710,

and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Winshire, between riawkshead and windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and halfa mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. Its banks are adorned with villages and scattered houses, and clothed with delightful verdure.

Estramadura, a province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E by New Castilc, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive It now makes a part of New Castile.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital. Estravayer, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Estremot. A town of Portugal in

Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Estremos, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: here is also a tower of marble, finely polished. The lower town is the newest, and has a large source in the middle of which E, lat. 45 55 N.

Estella, an Episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 20 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an aucient castle, on a mountain, 52 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37.16 N.

Esthonia, or Revel**, a government of falls** into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Ba-

Eswecen, a town of Germany, in the lamlgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S E of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11

Etain, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, 15 miles N E of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Etampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Loct or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30

Etaya, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on high bank of the Jumna. It is a large but very wretched town, having but two telerable houses. It is 62 miles S E of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa, has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the centrical part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. As each country will be described in its proper place, it is unnecessary further to lengthen this article.

Litienne, St. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of rihands. Coal is found in its neigh-bourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is congrindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles S E of Fuers, and 250 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Etlingen, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, scated at the confluence of the Wirin, and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Etna, Mount, a volcano of Sicily, eart now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. But nia.

dajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 travellers vary greatly in their accounts W, lat. 38 44 N. both of its height and circumference, Exwecce, a town of Germany, in the This mountains ramous from the remot-est antiquity, both for its bulk and ter-rible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain. This single mountain affords an epitome of the different climates an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world: towards the foot it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we as-cend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with snow; from thence the whole idend is supplied with that gr. whole island is supplied with that ar-ticle so necessary in a hot climate. Great quantities of snow and ice are likewise exported to Malta and Italy, making a considerable branch of commaking a considerable branch of commerce. In the middle of the snowy regions stands the great crater, or mouth of Etna. It is a little mountain about a quarter of a mile perpendicu-lar, and very steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of stones and ashes; which as Mr. Hamilton was informed by several people of Catania, had been thrown up 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he visited Mount Etna. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes shelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable gulph, so much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises, which in eruptions are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a prodigious distance. The first cruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it hap-pened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till, 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its cruptions, that of 1663 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of CataETN ry greatly in their accounts eight and circumference. ins famous from the remot-, both for its bulk and ter-, noth for its buik and ter-nons, stands in the castern sland, in a very extensive single mountain affords of the different climates the whole world: towards is very hot; farther up rate; and grows gradually ore cold the higher we ashe very top, it is perpetual-vith snow; from thence the d is supplied with that arcessary in a hot climate. tities of snow and ice are ported to Malta and Italy, onsiderable branch of commsiderable branch of com-the middle of the snow, unds the great crater, or tna. It is a little mountain rer of a mile perpendicu-ery steep, situated in the a gently inclining plain, of miles in circumference. It ormed of stones and sahes; (r. Hamilton was informed ecople of Catania, had been 25 or 30 years before the) he visited Mount Etna-ile of the little mountain is a ut 20 miles and a half in out 20 miles and a half in nec. It goes shelving down, pp, like an inverted cone. In of this funnel is the treand unfathomable gulph, so brated in all ages. From continually issue terrible and oises, which in cruptions ed to such a degree as to a prodigious distance. The ion of Etna, on record, is oned by Diodorus Siculus, ing the period when it hap-t the second, recorded by s, was in the year 734 B C. period to the year 1447,

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el to emit fire near 90 years, was in 1536; others followed 67, 1603 (which continued 1664 (which continued 14

2, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 3, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of ptions, that of 1663 was the

le; it was attended with an that overturned the town and buried 18,000 persons. It is 10 miles W of Cata.

Eton, a town of Bucks scated on the in the dutchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of hames, over which is a bridge to Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 index. It is famous for a school and 37 E, lat. 43 18 N. Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college; founded by Henry VI; and King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W. lat. 50 30 N.

Etruria, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

Ettrick, a river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the S W, and having formed a junc-tion with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

Eu, a seaport of France, in the de-Eu, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in scrges and lace. It is scated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles N E of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat 50.2 N lat. 50 3 N.

Evaux, a town of France in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mount La-con. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Everding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

Evershot, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N W of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Ecceham, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of stockings, is go-verned by a mayor and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounda it, and over which is a stone bridge. It was for-merly noted for its abbey, and still contains three parish churches. It gives name to an adjacent vale, re-markable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 miles S E of Worcester, and 95 N W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Evian, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Evoli, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

lerno. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Evora, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Euphemia, a scaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, scated on a bay, 50 miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Euphrates, one of the most celebra-

Euphrates, one of the most celebra-ted rivers in the world, and the princi-pal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so gable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kusistan: it then waters Bussarah, and 40 miles S E of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the N E boundary of the great desert of Arabia of Arabia.

Eure, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

Eur. and Loire, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Evreus, an ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsame structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another Engubio, an episcopal town of Italy, of tick. It is scated on the river Iton,

Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.
Europe, one of the four general parts
of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Occun, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particu-lars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia, or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are strongcr, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are a'l whitea, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, hish, and Fortiguese, which are that lects of the Latin: the German Flem-ish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and Eng-lish, which proceed from the Teuto-nie: the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemis, and a great part of Turkey in Europe: the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland: the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine Loire, Gargune, Gruyne, Taic. Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onegra. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The pre-vailing religion is the Christian, divid-ed into the Greek, Romish, and Pro-execution. The grand western end

25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 N W of testant churches. There are also Jews the cestablished religion of the Tarks.

Eustatia, St. one of the smallest of
the Leeward Islands in the West In-

dies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1781; but was afterwards taken hy the French and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

Eutim, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

Ewel, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles. N N E of Darking, and 13 S S E of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 26 N.

of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams leaves that county, below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Top-sham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the linglish Cha nel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

Exeter, the capital city of Devon-shire, situated on the river Ex, 10 France, Germany, Prussia, Poianu, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swisserland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. The lan-ference of the whole is about three miles. It is the see of a bishop, transcenses are the Italian, French, Spaning. ward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. Besides cha-pels and five large meeting-houses, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and four without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the an-cient fabric of the church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. A most leautiful modern painted glass window has been lately erected at the western end of the ca-thedral, the eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. other windows there is much fine an-



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of the church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the patri-archs, &c. The Chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the bishop was constructed about 1476, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain. Ships of bur-den formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Deyon, and though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. eries of Newloundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles S W of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N. Excter, a town of North Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30

miles N of Wilmington.

Exeter, an ancient town in Rocking-ham county, New Hampshire, settled as early as 1637. It is a post town, and seaport, next in importance to Portsmouth, and lies in the lat. of 43° N and lon. of 71 W.—This town is fa-mous in the annals of New England, as the assylum of the Rev. John Wheelwright, when he was disfranchised and banished by the government of Massa-chusetts for his religious opinions. Exillee, a strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps,

lately in the province of Dauphiny. was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles W of Suza, and 40 N E of

Exmoor, a forest in Somersetshire, in the N W corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. It is a mean built place, with narrow streets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and spinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 N F. of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat, 52 20 N.

Eye, a river, which rises in the N W of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

Exemouth, a seaport in Berwick-Ejenouth, a scaport in Berwick-shire at the mouth of the Eye, former-ly fortified to curb the garrison of Ber-wick from which it is distant nine miles. Lon. 150 W, lat. 55 51 N. Ejesdale, a small island on the coast

of Argyleshire, to the S E of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

Eyndhoren, a town of Dutch Bra-bant, in the district of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Eysoch, a river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and fidls into the Adige below

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FAABORG, a scaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen. I.on. 10 16 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles N E of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Faenza, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a hishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles S W of Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is chiefly celebrated finite connerming with ly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E side of the town. It is 30 miles N W of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Fairfax, a post town of Franklin county, Vermont; situated about nine miles eastward from lake Champlain,

miles eastward from law Champian, and containing about 800 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a town of Connecticut, seated near the Sea, 100 miles S W of Boston. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Fairfield, a town of Vermont, near

the borders of Canada; situated in Franklin county, about 10 miles to the E of lake Champlain. Here is a post-office 573 miles from Washington.

Fairfield, the principal town of Fair-ld county, Connecticut, lying about Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N. field county, Connecticut, lying about 20 miles S W of New Haven, in the lat. of 41° 10' N and 73° W.

Fairford, a town in Gloucestershire with a market on Thursday. The church has 28 large windows, curious-ly painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated on the Coln, 25 miles S E of Glouces-ter, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Fairhaven, a post town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 18 miles W of Rut-land, and 50 N of Bennington, with about 450 inhabitants.

Fair Isle, an island of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairntosh, a small village in Rossshire, Scotland, the proprietor of which had formerly the privilege of distilling malt spirits free of duty.

Faisans, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which can be claimed by neither king-dom. It is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a bill, 20 miles N W of Norwich, and 110 N N E of London. Lon. 0 58 E,

Falaise, a town of France, in the de-partment of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is scated on the river Ante, 20 miles S E of Cacn, and 115 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 48

Fulkenburg, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Branden. burg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Falkingham, a town in Lincolnshire, Falkingham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Falkirk, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and

where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Trysts, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryst, which for the most part, are sent to England. It is nine miles S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W, lat. 55 57 N.

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Falkland, a small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. It is situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 N. Falkand Islands, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered

by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron was sent by lord Egmond to take possession of them, and he made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable possession, yet it was to-tally deserted by the English in 1774, owing to some applications by the Spanish court. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

Falmouth, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall, situated where the river Fale runs into the English chanver Ante, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 15 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 48 to N.

Fulkenberg, a scaport of Sweden, on guarded by the castle of Maires and ong town of Ger-narche of Brandenhe river Traje, 60 Lon. 15 58 E, lat.

wn in Lincolnshire, Thursday, 18 miles and 104 N of Lon-, lat. 52 48 N.

in Stirlingshire, rettle gained by Ed-Scots in 1298, and ders in 1746 defeats. It is chiefly sup-it markets for High-Trysts, which are l of cattle are some. tryst, which for the nt to England. It is rling. Lon. 4 58 W.

ll town in Fifeshire, ough by James II. in ed at the foot of one reen hills called the is a royal palace t ruins evince its for-Falkland has some but its inhabitants loyed in agriculture. of Edinburgh. Lon.

N. s, near the straits of America, discovered lawkins, in 1594. In e Byron was sent by take possession of ade a settlement on a then thought to be a session, yet it was to the English in 1774, applications by the n 1770, the Spaniards essed the English, an armament on the sh court; but the afhy a convention, and ned possession: howvas abandoned. Lon.

rporate town and seasituated where the nto the English chanur is so extensive and ships of the greatest to the quay. It is castle of Maires and

Pendennis, on a high rock at the en- miles S E of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lattrance, and there is such excellent 43 40 N. shelter in the many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is govrme saic nere in any wind. It is governed by a mayor; and is a town of great traffle, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It is 268 miles W S W of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, a scaport town of Barn-stable county, Massachusetts; situated at the S W end of the peniusula of Barnstable, 13 miles S by W of Sandwich, and 41 S of Plymouth.

Falmouth, a post town in Cumber-land county, Maine, five miles N W of

Falmouth, a town Stafford coun-Falmouth, a town Stafford county, Virginia; situated on the N side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 miles N of Richmond, and 60 S by W of Washington.

False Bay, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the N W winds which begin in May. Lon. 1833 E, lat. 3410 S.

Ether Cape N of the Cape of Good

False, Cape, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S. Falster, a little island of Denmark,

Rear the entrance of the Baltic, between the Islands of Zealand, Lapland,

and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

Fumagusta, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N E of Nicosia. Lon. 35

a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

Funano, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Fintin, a small but populous king-dum of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal vil-lage has the same name.

Farcham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Firewell, Cape, the most Southerly promontory of Greenland, at the en-trance of Davis' Straits. Lon. 42 42 W, lut. 59 38 N.

Farewell, Cape, a promontory of the island of New Zealand, Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St. an ancient town of France in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, with a castle 10 miles S E of Briare, and 82 S of Paris. Lon. 38 E, lat. 47 40 N.
Furmington, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on Sandy riv-

er, with 942 inhabitants.

Farmington, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, nine miles westward from Hartford. This is also a post town, and has 2800 inhabitants.

Farmville, a town on the N side of Appomatox river, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, 20 miles S W of Cumberland, and 72 W by S of Richmond the capital of the state. Here is a post office, 210 miles from Washington.

Farnham, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situated on an enimence, where the bi-alop of Winchester usually resides. is 62 miles N E of Nicosia. Lon. 35 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Famart, a town of France, three miles S of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

Famine, Port, a fortress on the N E coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want. Virginia distant 150 miles W.

Farnham, a post town in Richmond, Virginia, distant 159 miles S from the

city of Washington.

Farn Islands, 'two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible besides Fano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's ace. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, hand some churches, and hise palaces It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight It contains about six or seven acres of

rich pasture; and the shore abounds, it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Union with good coals which are dug at the is the capital. cbb of tide.

Faro, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarya, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles S W of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat, 36 54 N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farring on, a town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, scated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Farsistan, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Kusistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world. Fartack, a town of Arabia Felix, at

the foot of a cape of the same name. Len. 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Fattipour, a town or Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

Favagnana, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Fauquemont, or Valkenburg, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles E of Maestricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Biason, 10 miles W of Grasse. Lon. 6 44 E lat.

Fayette, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, with 532 inhabitants. The post office 677 miles from Washington.

Fayette, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the E by Bourbon county, and on the S W by the river Kentucky. Lexington is the capital.

Fayette, a county of Pennsylvanis, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790, Lipari.

Fayetteville, the principal town of Cumberland county, North Carolina; situated on the W side of the N W branch of Cape Fear river, about 60 miles S of Raleigh, and 80 N W of

Wilmington.

Fe, Santa, the capital of New Mexico in North America, and the see of a hi-shop. It is a rich and well built city, situate on the N river. Lon. 108 48 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Fe, the capital of the province of the same name in Terra Firma, in South America, situated on the river St. Martha, 212 miles S of Carthagena, and subject to Spain. Lat. 7 18 N, lon. 76 49 W.

Fe, Santa, a small place of Granada Fe, Santa, a small place of Granda in Spain, situated on the Xemil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic, when he besieged Granada, from which it is only ten miles. Late 37 26 N, lon. 3 47 W.

Fe, Santa-de-Bagota, the capital of New Granada in Terra Firma, in South

America, situated at the foot of mount Bagota, in a very fertile country; is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the governor and the supreme courts. It lies 218 miles S of Pampeluna. Lat. 4 15 N, lon. 73 14 W.

Fear, Cape, a cape of North Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous shoal, cal-

led, from its form, the Frying Pan.

Fear, Cape River, a river in North
Carolina, which opens into the ses at Cape Fear, in about lat. 33 45. In ascape rear, in about 1st. 33 45. In ascending it you pass Brunswick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. The river then divides into N E and N W branches, and affords the best navigation in North Carolina.

Fecump, an ancient seaport of France. in the department of Lewer Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is 24 miles N E of Ha-

France. Fecampis 24 miles N E of Ha-vre-de-Grace. Lon. 0.23 E, lat 49 37 N. Feldkirche, a trading town of Germa-ny, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 47 10 N. Felicuida, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Meditermann 28 miles W of

3,325 inhabitants. Union

the principal town of county, North Carolina; the W side of the N W the Fear river, about 60 aleigh, and 80 N W of

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cific Ocean, N N W of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86° W, lat. 26° S.

FER

Felletin, a town of France, in the de-partment of Creuse, and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of

Fellen, a town in the Russian government of Riga, seated on a river of the same name, 62 miles S E of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

Feltri, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asona, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11

Femeren, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Holstein.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45 10

Ferabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, scated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah Abbas often apent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Astrabad. I.on. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah Abhas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons and 75 NE of Paris. I.on. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or Fiorento, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, scated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N. Ferette, a town of Alsace, in Germany, 49 miles S of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Felix, St. an island in the South Pa-fic Ocean, N N W of Juan Fernandes. on. 86° W, lat. 26° S. Felletin, a town of France, in the de-and before the Irish Union sent four members to the Irish parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

Fermo, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the

archishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles S E of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernando, Noronha, an island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the seat of Brasil, It is

miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 33 E, lat. 36 N.

E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side; and on the other is encompassed by a strong wall and deep broad ditches full of water, as well as by a good citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificant castle which was formerly magnificent eastle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the least ornament of Ferrara. It is quite surrounded with water; and the arsenal, which is near it, deserves the observation of travellers. Over against the palace is the duke's garden; with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marbie, called the Palace of Diamonds, because all the stones are cut diamond fashion. Ferrara had formerly a considerable trade; but it is now almost deserted, being very poor, insomuch that there is hardly a person to be seen in the streets. The country about it is so marshy, that a shower or two of rain renders the roads impassable. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796. It is 24 miles N E of Bologna, 38 N W of Ravenna, 70 N by W of Florence, and 190 N of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Ferrara, the dutchy of; a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the N by the state of Venice, on the W by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bolognese and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part, and on the E by the gulf of Ve-nice. It is 50 miles in length, and 43 Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the narrower and narrower towards the

Mantuan. This country is almost surrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great morass of Comachia, which has a bad effect on the air. which has a sale electron the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulse and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fish. Ferrara is the capital town; besides which there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Belriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Ficherola.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Ba-silicata, near the river Basianto, 25 roiles S W of Matera. Lon. 16 34 E,

lat. 40 40 N.

Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, near the African coast. where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps. It is a dry and baron spot, affording no water except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which distils waters from its leaves in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferro, Furo, or Feroe Islands, a cluster of little islands, lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61° and 63° N lat. and between 5° and 8° W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain arising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indeated with secure har. are deeply indented with secure har-bours; all are very steep, and most of them faced with most tremendous precipices. The surface of the mountains consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; for barley, the only corn sown here, yields about 20 for one; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep. The exports are, salt-ed mutton, and tallow, goose-quills, ed mutton, and tailow, goose-quills, feathers, and eider-down, and by the industry of the inhabitants, knit woollen waisteoats, caps, and stockings. Flo trees beyond the size of juniper or stunted willows will grow here; nor are any wild quadrupeds to be met with event rats or mice, originally with except rats or mice, originally escaped from the shipping. Vast quanties of sea-fowl frequent the rocks: and the taking of them furnishes a very perilous employment to the natives. Among the numerous whirlpools of these scas, that of Suderoe, near the island of the same name, is the most poted. It is occasioned by a crater 61 wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies; but it is po-

fathoms in depth in the centre, and from 50 to 55 on the sides. The water forms four fierce circumgirations. The danger at most times, especially in storms, is very great. Ships sre irre-sistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power; and the waves beat as high as the masts; so that an escape is almost miraculous; yet at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants will

venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Ferrol, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of

Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N. Ferte-Alais, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Ferte-Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, seated on the Huisne, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Feversham, a seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a wednesday. mayor. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and has several gun-powder mills in its neighbourhood. The London markets are supplied from The London markets are supplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the best oysters for stewing. It is a populous flourishing place, consisting chiefly of two long broad streets, with a market-house in the centre. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen: and here James II. attempted to embark, but was stopped by the populace. Fevershem is nine miles W of Castesbury, and 48 E by S of London. Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Fuers, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on grant Training the state of the

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mcditerranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, Z in the centre, and he sides. The water ircumgirations. The times, especially in reat. Ships are irre-; the rudder loses its vaves beat as high as t an escape is almost at the reflux, and in , the inhabitants will or the sake of fishing. rt of Spain, in Galicia, tlantic. Its harbour t in Europe, for the from all winds; and squadrons frequently ne of war. It is 20 runna, and 65 W of 4 W, lat. 43 30 N. own of France, in the ine and Oise and late ile of France, 18 miles

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seaport in Kent, on a Iway, much frequented.

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ent town of France, in of Rhone and Loire of Rhone and Lore ce of Forez, acated on hiles S W of Lyons. m of Barbary, 125 miles readth; bounded on the tic Ocean, on the N by nean Sea, on the E by the S by Morocco and air is temperate and air is temperate and of the country full of ioniarly to the W and S, Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, are Moors, of a tawny complexion lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, ol- Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and ives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, 250 N E of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. lat. 33 40 N.

ble, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work; those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and tile wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basons. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paint ings; one of these has 100 rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roofglitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a separate part of the city: and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The gardens are beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks: the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter; but in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. Foz is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying rendy-made garments, Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in re-turn silks, muslins, and drugs. Other

rez, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Belevde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are called Belever that the palaces are compassed to the palaces are compassed to the palaces are called Belever that the palaces are compassed to the palaces are compassed to the palaces are called Belever the palaces are compassed to the palaces are called Belever the palaces are called Be well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few of the regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of eight or 10 feet deep, with several of which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the natural or artificial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the nlive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn, and barley, wheat, pompions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fewl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds; one of which antelopes of various kinets; one of which is called the huaddee, and is relebrated for the singular address with which, when chased by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale helow. The heat of the climate from April to Normannia, an intense that form since it was intensed. vember, is so intense, that from nine in the morning to sunset, the streets are frequented by the labouring people on-ly 1 and, even in the houses, respira-tion would be difficult, but for the expedient of wetting the rooms: from May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the S.E to the S.W, the heat is often such as to turn silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tumbuctoo, and the river Niger: one of which consists of it change to the W or N W, a reviving 20,000 men. They travel over such dry harren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number stroys their comfort. A multitude of Jews, who have handsome synagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants

are the constant inhabitants of the | seated on the gulf of Carnero, 17 miles fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with musquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds: for, though they also con-tain the merchants, artificers, minis-ters of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and bread; and their skin emitting a very fetid effluvia: they are tall, and well-shaped; but weakly, indolent, and in-active. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbawy. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of on the S by the Frith of Forth; on the rank seem forgotton; the shereef (or governor) and the lowest plebian, the rich, and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzamer is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dv elling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle, their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having lev-elled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon; if they are wrong, they smooth the anot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. Gold dust constitutes the cheif medium of payment; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. In reli-gion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is momarchical; but its powers are adminis-tered with such regard to the happi-ness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capi-

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, scated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

N of Pola.

Fiascone, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles N W of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E,

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lat. 42 34 N.
Ficherulolo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Fieranzuolo, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles S E of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Fiezoli, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles N E of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

W by the Ochill-hills, Kinross and Perthshire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 miles long from N E to S W, and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The N and S parts are fruitful in corn, and the mid-dle fit for pasture. It has plenty of black cattle and sheep, whose wool, is much esteemed. On the S are coal pits, and much salt is made; and it produces crystals of various colours, freestone and lead. It has several mineral waters, viz. Kinghorn, Ballgrigy, &c. The principal rivers are the L. ven, and the Eden, which abound with salmon, &c. The coast is well planted with little towns that are nurseries for seamen: and the sea produces great quantities of herrings, &c. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the countytown.

Figari, a seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles W N W of Bonifacio.

Figeac, a town of France in the de-partment of Lot and late province of partment of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahora, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 58 E, lat. 4432 N. Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among

Fianona, a town of Venetian Istria, mountains, near the river Zizere, and

copal town of Italy, the church, noted wine. It is seated Lake Bolsena, 12 rbo. Lon. 12 13 E,

tified town of Italy, seated on the Po, 12 a. Lon. 11 31 E, lat.

wn of Italy, in the s S E of Placentia. 4 59 N.

ent town of Italy, in with a bishop's see, Florence. Lon. 11

nty of Scotland. It is nclosed between the rivers, bounded on sh or German ocean; rith of Forth; on the il-hills, Kinross and on the N is divided to Tay. It is about n N E to S W, and roadest. The eastern level. The N and S evei. The N and S in corn, and the midre. It has plenty of theep, whose wool, is On the S are coal salt is made; and it

s of various colours, d. It has several mi-Kinghorn, Ballgrigy, pal rivers are the Le-n, which abound with coast is well planted

that are nurseries for sea produces great ings, &c. The num-most unparalleled in coast; for the whole to Culross, about 40

upar is the countyt of Corsica, at the of the same name, 22 Bonifacio.

inued chain of towns

of France in the de-and late province of enne, seated on the of Cahors, and 270 S 58 E, lat. 44 32 N. hos, a town of Portu-dura, seated among the river Zizere, and

20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19 8 E, lat.

Final, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Geno-ese, by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713. It is situated on the Mediter-ranean, and is 30 miles S W of Genoa. Lon. 80 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a town of Italy, in the Modernese. It was besieged and taken by the French in Nov. 1795. It is seated 9 20 E, lat. 42 35 N. on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N E of Modena. Lou. 11 25 E. lat. 44 26 N.

Fineastle, a post town of Boutetourt county, Virginia, 255 miles distant from Washington. In 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 602.

Findhorn, a fishing town in Murray-shire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a considerable town and has a good harbour. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 45 N.

Findhorn, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Invernesshire, and crossing Nairneshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, forms the hay of hadhom, which opens into the frith of Murray, at the town of the same name.

Finiterre, Cape, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no county beyond it, and thereria from the country of the Hottentots, fore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the earth. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

lat. 42 51 N.

Finiterre, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to the English expression, the Land's Thinoceroses and buffaloes.

Fistella, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N E of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 27 N.

Five Churches, an episcopal town of Hungary, 83 miles Sof Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Finm, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magificent ancient structures; and it has a

remarkable for its excellent vincyards. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 39 49 N.

Figueras, or St. Fernando-de-Figueras, a very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Fillech, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, scated on the 1pol, 90 miles from Agria. Lon. 19 E, lat.

in the government of Wardhuys.

Fionda, an aucient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, with a hishop's see, 25 miles S W of Satalia. Lon. 31 57 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Fiorento. See Ferentino.
Fiorenzo, St. a scaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, seven miles W of Bastia. It surrendered to the English and Corsicans, in 1794, but has since revolted from England. Lon.

Fisher-row, a village about five miles from Edinburgh. It is seated on the W side of the mouth of the river Esk, and has some elegant villas in its vicin-

Fiskardt, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It is sit-uate on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a spacious bay. It is 16 miles N E of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat.

Fishkill, a post town in dutchess county, New York, 61 miles N of the city of New York, and about the same distance S of Hudson.

Fish River, Great, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses and buffaloes.

considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, t of a camp, a druidical circle, and a viti raisins, and figs. The province con-tains a great number of canals and brdges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles W of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Fiume, or St. Veit, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle and a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulf of Venice. It is very pupulous, noted for wine, good figs, and other ftuits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and occan all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat 54 9 N. Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian,

and French Flanders; the last now in cluded in the department of the North. It is 60 miles in length and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hain-ault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. Flanders is perfectly champaign, with not a rising ground in it, and watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief com-modities are fine lace, linen and tapes-

try.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of N
America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he

was disappointed at not finding a har-bour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N. Flavigni, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Fleche, a town of France, in the de-partment of Sarte and late province of Mainc. It is scated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 03 W, lat. 47 S. N.

Fleet, a river in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, skreened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the

rified fort.

Fiemington, a small town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 14 miles from the river Delaware, eastward, and 25 W of New Brunswick. It has a post office, and possesses a considerable retail trade.

Fleadsburg, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 miles N W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Fleurus, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is 6 miles N E of Charleroy.

Fleury, a town of France in the department of Snone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N. Flie, or Vlieland, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

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Flint, a town in Flintshire which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the re-mains of a castle, in which Richard II. was delivered into the hands of his ri-

val, afterwards Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 N W of London, Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Flintshire, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length, and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and N E by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the N W by the Irish see; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshirc, and on the Sand S W from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Cheshire and Shropshire. is divided into five hundreds; in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes, with 32,400 inhabitants. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one side of this river are the vestiges for Flint; and pays one part of the land

dical circle, and a vit

small town in Hunterw Jersey, about 14 iver Delaware, east-V of New Brunswick. flice, and possesses a

il trade.

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ounty of N Wales, 29 and 12 where broadest; N and N E by a bay, the Dec, which divides re; on the N W by the e E by the Dee, which vide it from Cheshire, d S W from Denbigh-Flintshire extends on Dee, about nine miles ire and Shropshire. It we hundreds; in which towns and 28 parishes, abitants. The greatest the rest belongs to that

sends two members to for the county and one ays one part of the land

tax. The air is cold, but healthful. It | were men of vast wealth, and lived in is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat and plenty of ryc. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef. The mountains are well stored with lead, coal, and mill

are well stored with lead, coal, and mile stones. This county also produces good butter, cheese and honey.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peniusula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not near is cover. where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a water-fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida.

water-fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerius.
Los. 0 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Florence, the capital of the dutchy of
Tuscany, and one of the finest cities
in Italy. It is surrounded on all sides
but one with high hills, which rise
insensibly, and at last join the
lofty mountains called the Appennines. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 miles in length; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste; and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones, this led so as to prevent the horae from sliding. The city is divided into two anequal parts by the river Arno, ever which there are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. That called the Ponte della Trinita, which is uncommonly elegant, is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful statues representing the Seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs by far the finest. Every corner of this beautiful city is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces are adorried with a great number of statues; some of them by the best modern masters, Michael, Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna. Ben-

most magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. The man was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the resibelonging to this palace are on the de-clivity of an eminence. On the sum-mit there is a kind of fort called Belmit there is a kind of fort called Belvedere. From this and from some of the higher walks, you have a complete view of the city of Florence, and the beauteous vale of Arno, in the middle of which it stands. This palace has been enlarged since it was purchased from the ruined family of Pitti. The furniture is rich and curious, particularly some tables of Florentine work, which are much admired. The most: larly some tables of Florentine work, which are much admired. The most precious ornaments, however, are the paintings. The walls of what is called the Imperial Chamber, are painted in fresco, by various painters; the subjects are allegorical, and in honour of Lorenzo of Medicis distinguished by the name of the Magnificent. The famous gallery attracts every stranger. One of the most interesting parts of it in the eyes of many, is the series of Roman emperors, from Julius Casar to Roman emperors, from Julius Casar to Gallienus, with a considerable number of their empresses arranged opposite to them. This series is almost complete; but wherever the bust of an emperor is wanting, the place is filled up by that of some other distinguished Ronan. The celebrated Venus of Medici, is thought to be the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stands in a room called the Tribunal. The inscription on its base mentions its being made by Cleomenes an Atheniar, the son of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and surrounded by other master-pieces of sculpture, some of which are said to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek masters. In the same room are many valuable curiosi-The celebrated Venus of Medithe same room are many valuable curiosi-ties, besides a collection of admirable pictures by the best masters. There aquares, and fronts of the palaces are a-dorried with a great number of statues: are various other rooms, whose con-some of them by the best modern mas-tents are indicated by the names they ters, Michael, Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Ben-venuto Cellini, and others. Some of Or Porcelain, of Antiquities; the Sa-the Florentine merchants formerly loon of the Hermaphrodite, so called G c

from a statue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borghese village at Rome, though the excellence of the execution is disgraced by the vileness of the subject; and the Gallery of Portraits, which con-tains the portraits of the most em-inent painters (all executed by themselves) who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries. limits will not admit of a detail of the hundredth part of the curiodities a d buildings of Florence. We must be however omit mentioning the chape of St. Lorenzo, as being penhaps the finest and most expensive ladaration that ever was reared for the dead of is encrusted with precious stones, adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an arch-bishop's see and a university. The bishop's see and a university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

15 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late provence of Anjou. It lately had a rich Benedictine abbev. It is seated on the Loire, 20 miles W S W of Angers. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 47 24 N.

Florenty, St. a town of France, in the

Florentin, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 miles N E of Auxerre, and 80 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the dutchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Siennese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 310 W. lat. 39 34 N.

W, lat. 39.34 N.

**Florida*, a country of North America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Mississippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, eyen here. is the most unfruitful; yet, even here,

which water the Floridas are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the in-terior country, which is high and plea-sant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white ccdar; the intervals between the hilly parts, produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable in a peculiar manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

Florida, a post town in Orange com-

Florida, a post town in Orange county, New York, about 60 miles N W of the city of New York, on the post road to Albany.

Flotz, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

Flour, St. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in knives, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules

fairs are fumous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S of Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Flowden, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV. was killed together with the flower of his pobliter.

was killed together with the flower of his nobility.

Flushing, a strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcherin, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Elisabeth as a security for the woney she advanced. security for the money she advanced. It was taken by the French in January 1795, and is four miles S W of Middle-

1795, and is four miles S W of Middle-burg. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Fochabers, a town in Banffshire, seated on a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleasure-grounds, and the adjacent hills are crowned with fir and other trees. In the town, many girls are employed in two crops of Indian corn are annually the town, many girls are employed in produced: the banks of the rivers spinning, and in the manufacture of

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C Floridas are of a su-well adapted to the well adapted to the corn, while the in-ch is high and plea-h wood of almost ilarly white and red , cypress, red and intervals between duce spontaneously to Georgia and the e whole country is lier manner, for the for cattle. Florida for cattle. Florida Sebastian Cabot in en changed masters, tely to the French

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, lat. 51 29 N. own in Banfishire, near the river Spey. Castle, the princely uke of Gordon, now ed. It is surrounded and elegant pleasuree adjacent hills are and other trees. In girls are employed in the manufacture of

sewing thread, under the patronage of prevail here. the dutchess. ' s 48 miles N W of aost every wa

Fodgia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.
Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.
Fogaras, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles N E of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E, let 46 30 N lat. 46 30 N.

Foglia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confir s of Tuscany, crosses the dutchy of Urbino, and falls into the

gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Fogo. See Fugo.

Fohr, an island of Denmark, near
the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Foia, :n ancient town of Natolia on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good har-bour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

Foix, a town of France, in the de partment of Arricge and late county of Foix. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills, which metal is a considerable object of commerce. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

**Ro-kien,* a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiange, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. It is commodiously seated for navigation and commerce, part of it bordering on the sea, in which they catch large quantities of fish, which they send salted to other parts of the empire. Its seated on the sea, in which they send salted to other parts of the empire. Its several fertile little hills, and its jurissence are very uneven, by reason of the number and variety of its bays. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is so of the third class. It is 70 miles N E, prove, that no contagious diseases ever of Nanking. pure, that no contagious diseases ever of Nanking.

sewing thread, under the patronage of the dutchess. As miles N wo of Aberdeen.

Fo-chan, a village of China, in the province of Cuang tong. It is called a village because it has no walls not a great trade, and nations more houses and inhabitants than Canton. It is a great trade, and not contain 1,000,000 of melabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton. Fochia Nova, a town of Natolia, on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good har-The mountains are al-Fochia Nova, a town of Natolia, on the rest of China; but more particular-bour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

Fodgia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

Fodgwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.

Foregrap, a town and castle of Transition. class.

Foligni, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the dutchy of Umbria, remarkable for its sweetmeats, papermills, silk manufactures, and fairs. It is sested on the declivity of a mountain near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.
Folkatone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is seated on the English Chaunel, eight miles S W of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.
Fondi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a

fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles N W of Capus, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Fong-teiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and

Fontainbleau, a town of France in the that entered this abbey. It is nine department of Seine and Marne and miles S E of Saumur, and 160 S W of late province of the isle of France, re- Paris. Lon 0 0 E, lat. 47 9 N. markable for its fine palace, where the kings of France used to lodge, when hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I and each successive king added some of the finest pleasure-houses in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles S E of Paris. Lon.

of a forest, 35 miles S. G. Faris. Lon. 247 E., lat. 48 25 N.

Fontaine L'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charle-

ver Sambre, three mines w of chare-roy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N. Fontarabia, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidas-son. It is well fortified both by nature and art i has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean moun-tains. It is a very important place, be-ing accounted the key of Spain on that side. It surrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles S W of Bayonne, and 63 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenai, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought, in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which the Germans were defeated with the loss of 100,000 men. It is 20 miles S E of

Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Fontenai-le-Comte, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N E of Rochelle, Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of Austrian Hain-ault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles S W of Tournay.

Foncevault, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjon. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns by the Loire, and several other streams,

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Forcalquier, an ancient town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 miles N E of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 58

Forchain, a strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bumberg, with a fine arsenal. It was taken by the French fine arsenal. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 49 44 N. Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Ayon, 20 miles W S W of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 30 56 N. Fordan, a small village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

Fordwich, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles N E of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

Foreland, North, a promontory which is the N E point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Nase, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, crect-ed by the Trinity House, for a seamark.

Roreland, South, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentish coast, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes, is the noted road, called the Downa, to which they afford a great security.

Forest Towas, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swisserland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

Forez, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered

bbey. It is nine r, and 160 SW of lat. 47 9 N. ent town of France the Lower Alps,

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Provence, seated er Laye, 20 miles 5 48 E, lat. 43 58

town of Franconia. Bamberg, with a afterwards compel-It is seated on the by E of Bamberg.

own in Hampshire, saturday, seated on WSW of Win-V by S of London.

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nber of the port of t, seated on the riv-rned by a mayor. It ellent trouts, and is of Canterbury, and

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our towns of Susbia, nine, and the confines at the entrance of the leir names are Waldirg, Seckingen, and they are subject to

ria. e of France, bounded avergne, on the S by arais, on the E by the the N by Burgundy nois. It is watered several other streams, It is now included, with the Lyonois, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

Forfur, a borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore that runs from Perth N E to the sea. that runs from Perti ME to the sea. It is an ancient place, and here are the ruins of a palsec built by Malcolni Canmore. The lake of Forfar, stretching two miles in length from E to W, and half a mile in breadth, covers the palace on the N. This lake abounds with trout, pike, perch, and cel. Of late years it has been greatly reduced by draining; to which the immense quantity of fine marle at the bottom is the principal inducement. Forfar is a fine flourishing place, and its inhabi-tants are doubled within these 30 years; the houses have also increased in proportion besides being greatly im-proved. The church has been rebuilt in an elegant and extensive plan, calculated to contain 2,000 hearers. Its principal manufacture is osnaburghs, and it is 20 miles W of Montrose. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 35 N.

Forfarshire. See Angusshire. Forges, a town of France, in the department of Lower Scine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles N W of Paris. Lop. 0 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Forli, an ancient town of Romagnia capital of a territory of the same name with a bishop's see. The public strucwith a bisnop's see. The public struc-tures are very handsome, and it is seat-ed in a fertile and healthy country, 10 niles SE of Fazena, and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 44 16 N. Formosa, an island in the Chinese

Formosa, an island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying be-tween 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and 25° N lat It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the did not know of its existence till the year 1430. It is about 85 leagues in length, and 25 broad; and a chain of mountains running from N to S, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part which in 1690 submitted by the part, which in 1682, submitted to the emperor of China. This island presents extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the E mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome; and it produces abun-fice 465 miles from Washington.

and has several mines of coal and iron. dance of corn and rice, and the greater it is now included, with the Lyonois, part of other grains. Most of the Included department of Rhone and Loire, dian fruits, many of those of Europe, dian truits, many or those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are found here. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to that kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as the best horses. These exen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. A Chinese looks as proud, when mounted in this manner, as if he were carried by the finest Barbary courser. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa. It is very extra-ordinary that every kind of water in it is a deadly poison to strangers, for which no remedy has yet been found. On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost desolated, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea, supposed to have been occasioned by an earthquake. Tai-quang is the capital.

Forres, a town in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet, it is a small well built town pleasantly situated, two miles to the E of the river F.ndhorn. A little to the N E near the road, is a remarkable column, callthe road, is a remarkable column, called king Seven's or Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and three broad, covered on both sides by antique sculpture. It is supposed to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008, before their final retreat from Scotland. Forres

manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 miles W of Elgin. Fort Ann, a small post town, of Wash-ington county, New-York; at the dis-tance of 10 miles N W of Fort Edward,

tance of 10 miles N W of Fort Edward, and 459 from Washington.
Fortecentura, one of the Canary Islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W, lat. 28 4 N.
Fort Edward, (formerly, a considerable British fortress) now a post town of Washington county, New-York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, 50 miles N of Albany.

miles N of Albany.

Forth, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the buttom of Lomond hills; and running from E to W, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain. Between Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds in a most beautiful and surprising manner; so that, though it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water, between those two places. Below Alloa the river expands itself to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife, till at Queen's-ferry it is contracted by promontories shooting into it from both consts; so that, from being four or five, there it is not above two miles broad. At the mouth of it, from North Berwick to Fifeness, it is full five leagues broad; having the little island of May in the middle of it, and to the W of this the rocky island of Bass; notwithstanding which, the largest fleet may enter and sail up it many miles with the utmost facility and in the greatest safety. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal 35 miles in length.

Fort Wilkinson, a post town in Hancock county, Georgia 1 situated on the river Appalachy, 30 miles W of George-

town.

Fertrose, a borough in Rossshire, situate on the frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Invernoss.

Fossano, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's sec, scated on the Sture, 10 miles N E of Coni, and 27 S E of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 45

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see 1 scated near the river Metro, 16 miles S W of Pesaro, and 12 S E of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Fotheringay, a town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III. was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

Fone, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetto, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 31 12 N.

Fougeres, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an an-

Forth, one of the most noble and cient castle. It is seated on the Canmmodious rivers in Scotland. It takes nom, 25 miles N E of Rennes, and 150 s rise near the buttom of Lomond W of Paris. Lun. 113 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Foulsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles N W of Norwich, and 111 N E of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See Waldstetter Sea.

Fourneaux Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S. for the man with place and with Re

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Fourness, in Loynsdale Lancashire, is a tract, between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-Sands which runs N parallel with the W sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and on the S runs out into the sea as a promontory. This whole tract, except on the coast, rises in hills and vast piles of rocks called Forness-Fells. In these mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine durable blue slate to cover buildings with, which are made use of in many other parts of the kingdom. The low or plain part of Fourness, produces all sorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore.

Fourtheout four, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles N E of Canton.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is a populous place extending above one mile on the E side of a river of its own name, and has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It sends two members to parliament and is governed by a mayor. It is 32 miles S W of Launcester, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 435 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fowey, a river in Cornwall, which

Fowey, a river in Cornwall, which rises in the N E part, passes by Lestwithicl, and enters the English Channel, at Fowey.

ncl, at Fowey.

Fowleness, an island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations till by the Dutch are of draining it has become good land.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the

air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect

d, a small island in the ean. Lon. 143 2 W,

oynsdale Lancashire, den the Kent, Leven, ds which runs N pa-V sides of Cumberland and; and on the S runs as a promentory. This ept on the coast, rises piles of rocks called In these mountainous puarries of a fine dura-cover buildings with, use of in many other ingdom. The low or ourness, produces all but principally oats, ead caten in this counmade; and there are of a very rich iron ore. a city of China, in f the most considerable , on account of its trade, of its rivers and port, ts literati, and the mag-principal bridge, which 00 arches constructed and ornamented with a le. It is the residence s under its jurisdiction e third class, and is 360 netan

prough and seaport in a market on Saturday. place extending above E side of a river of its has a considerable chard fishery. It sends to parliament and is goyor. It is 32 miles S W and 240 W by S of Lon-W, lat. 50 19 N.

r in Cornwall, which E part, passes by Lest-ers the English Chan-

island on the coast of ly subject to inunda-Dutch art of draining ood land.

group of islands in the

Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situate between the E coast of Kamtschatka and the W it is quiet. This is so far from doing to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The great number of black gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The drist when grainst the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience, without the least inconvenience, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knee: some of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird-skin, is sea-side, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till its quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens a them against the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the magning the cordingly go barefooted through the magning that whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till its quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens a them against the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the magning the children any harm, that it hardens a the magning the children any harm, that it hardens are the magning the children and the winter, holds it naked in the water till its quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens the magning the children any harm, that it hardens a the children any harm, that it hardens the children any harm, that it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens the children any harm, that it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens the children any harm, that it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens the children any harm, that it hardens the children any harm, that it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it is quiet. This is so far from doing the chi stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of un-derstanding. They seem cold and in-different in most of their actions; but mon caps of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jawbones of scabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. At their factivals and decrease. let an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, and they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the appreheusion of even au At their festivals and dancing parties they use a much more shewy sort of caps. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and uncertain event often leads them to generally eat it raw; but when they dress their food, they place it in a hol-low stone, they then cover it with ano-ther, and close the interstices with despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the Lyssie Ostrova. lime or clay; they next by it horizon-tally on two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keep-ing, is dried without salt in the open

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is strong by situation, having the river Cinea, before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot as the strong of the cess, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and anfafron, but the parts about it are mountainous and barren. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 46 miles E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 48 46 N. Framlingham, a town in Suffolk with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the head of a rivulet, and has the remains of a castle said to have wooden sinceres. The most perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor auperiors, nei-ther laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of se-

together infamilies, and societies of several families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race, and each one looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all individuals of the same society. Feasts are very common among them, and, more particularly. the remains, of a castle said to have been built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. To this castle the princess Mary (afterwards Mary I.) retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. Here is a stately church, in common to all individuals of the sale-society. Feasts are very common a-mong them, and, more particularly, when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The men of the village meet their guests, beat-ing drums, and preceded by the wo-men who sine and dance: at the conwhich are the monuments of some noble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 N E of London. Lon. 1 26 E,

men, who sing and dance: at the conclusion of the dance, the hoats serve up their best provisions, and invite their guests to partake of the feast. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarseat fiesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the

the Austrian Netherlands; on the E through the country in a S W direcby Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Swisserland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the 5 by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrences in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most casterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the occan than any other part of the country. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and divided into several military governments, or provinces. These were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blasois, Boulonnois, Bourbon-nois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevasidan, Guienne, French Hainault, 1sle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Per-che, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Pro-yrnce; Querci, Rouerdne, Rousillon, Shintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Ve-lay, and Vermandois. All these pro-vinces were divided into districts, which had their particular names. The air of France is said to be peculiarly mild and wholesome. The soil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in summer entirely consumes the verdure; and these parched spots are scarce found capable of producing rye and chesnuts sufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It must be owned, how-ever, that agriculture was never well understood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its houndaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and mount Jura which separates it from Swisserland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes, in the pro-vince of Languedoc, and Mount Dor

tion, and then running due S falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N E communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Sorne, Somme, Moselle, Var and Adour, sre all considerable streams, which are of great service to the in-land commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one open a communication betwire un-part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 16 years of being completed, and is carried through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a moun-tain. It was intended for a communi-cation between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more speedy pas-sage for the French fleet; but did not answer the purpose. The greatest part of the fuel used by the inbabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the or this kingdom is wood; which in the northern parts is scarce, which proves very distressing to the people. In other places, however, there are large forests, particularly those of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alsace there are mines of silver and copper, but too expensive to be brought; but there are minea of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewise met with in some provinces; there are several quarries of excellent stone, and a kind of a gem named the Twoquoise is met with in Languedoc. Sult is made in great quantity in the island of Rhee, and at Rocheford, and in the southern parts of the kingdoms, where they employ the heat of the sun successfully for the purpose of evaporating the sea water; but in general the commodity is scarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country; the vines being the greatest care of the inhabitants, and next to these the cultivation of garden vegetables for soups and sallads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their skill. in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this respect to the British. The animals are the same with those abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N and N W; tes country of the condition of the condition of the control of British, wolves only excepted, which as the Loire, which runs N and N W; tery dangerous. The Frenca breed of its course including the windings, not less than 500 miles. The Rhone flows that of England, the wool of the sheep untry in a S W direcrunning due S falls into anean. The Garonne vrenean mountains, and ommunicates with the by a canal made by or-XIV. The Seine, the e, Moselle, Var and I considerable streams, considerable atreams, great service to the in-e of the country; and ther augmented by the of artificial canals which nunication betwixt one intry and another. That was 16 years of being and is carried through an 100 miles over hills and one place thro' a moun-intended for a communien the ocean and Mediafford a more speedy pas-rench fleet; but did not purpose. The greatest el used by the inhabitants m is wood; which in the s is scarce, which proves ing to the people. In however, there are large cularly those of Orleans, an extent of 14,000 acres. ere are mines of silver and too expensive to be there are mines of variother parts, and coal is with in some provinces; eral quarries of excellent and of a gem named the met with in Languedoc. in great quantity in the e, and at Rocheford, and rn parts of the kingdoms, mploy the heat of the aun for the purpose of eva-sea water; but in general ty is scarce and dear all gdom. There is great wine made in this couns being the greatest care tants, and next to these on of garden vegetables I sallads. Formerly the celebrated for their skill but they are now much s respect to the British. are the same with those plves only excepted, which s are very numerous and us. The French breed of inds is much inferior to nd, the wool of the sheep

the situation of France in the year 1789, when the revolution commenced, since which time it has been in such an unsettled state, as renders it impossible to give a true representation of the state of that country. It cannot be imagined that we can here minutely trace the progress of the French revolution. For a particular history of the events of that period, we must refer to more copious histories. On ac-count of the deranged state of the finances Louis XVI. was induced to con-voke an assembly of the notables, and afterwards the states general, who had not assembled since 1614. These consisted of the nobility, clergy, and the third estate or the commons, who were all mingled in one assembly. In the mean time it was reported that Piris was surrounded by an armed force. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensucd in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastile was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles; in a word, eight weeks after on poies; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states general on the fifth of May, a revolution was ef-fected, which then excited astonish-ment, and since that period even ter-ror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. From that moment, from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most imited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system, and, confiscating the possessions of the clergy, rendered them dependant for support, on a pubstate; and all the monasteries were suppressed. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmost circumspection. From this accusers, prosecutors, and judges,

5 12

is less fine, and the sea coasts are not so irksome situation he attempted to well supplied with fish. Such was escape in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the prin-cess his daughter. He had almost cess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in Septemwas accepted by the king in september of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. But it was impossible that the king could long submit to the insults, which as they were not punished, seemed to be sanctioned by the national assembly. Some of their decrees which were quite contrary to the spirit of the New Constitution he refused to sanction. This refusal concurring with other circumstances excited the most violent tumults among the profligate populace of Paris. Innumerable libels issued from the press, full of the most mali-cious and absurd calumnies against the king, queen and the royal family, whom the Jacobin faction endeavoured by the vilest arts to render odious to by the vilest arts to render editions to the people. At last in August 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensu-ed; the Thuilleries, the royal resi-dence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and national convention. The king and his family was conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. Between the prison and the grave of a deposed sovereign, the distance, it has been observed, is not very, remote. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the fornation of a republic on the principles of liberty and equality. In December following, they decreed, December following, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; n.d this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accesses a precent of the property of the

condemned the unfortunate monarch; negociation for peace. Rastatt was who, in pursuance of their sentence, the place appointed for a congress of publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty, not to say the impolicy, of this proceeding. Pow-ers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic had to contend with the principal powers of Europe. After the murder of the king, France be-came a prey to the most afflicting ca-lamities. The people either enslaved by bloody tyrants or oppressed by a lawless mob, harassed by proscriptions, arbitrary imprisonment, massacres, confiscations, submitted patiently to every new oppression, the nobility, clergy and men of landed property, being robbed of their estates, have been either brought to the scaffold; or been obliged to seek safety in poverty and in exile. The country has been wasted by the fury of contending factions; its fertile plains and populous cities desolated by civil war and polluted with blood. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy and of the Austrian and Dutch Nether lands, and the whole of Holland. In Spain, Italy, and Germany, they had niade such progress as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined: their finances were sunported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their armies which fought with the ardour of enthusiasm were recruited by despotic requisi-tions. The campaign of 1796 was carried on with various success. In Scutember they met with a reverse of fortune, and were driven from almost all their newly acquired dominions. The army under Bonaparte were more sucressful; they defeated the Imperia-

deputies from the states of Germany. During this negotiation the French employed themselves in executing other ambitious enterprises. Under pretence of an insult offered to their ambassador at Rome, they declared war against the Pope, whose capital they took and plundered, and whose government they overturned. They likewise obtained possession of Mentz, They blockaded Ehrenbretztein, and forced that important fortress to surrender, Intent upon plans of aggrandizement they sent a formidable fleet and army to Egypt, who overran that country with uninterrupted success till their progress was stopped at St. John D'Acre by the gallant efforts of Sir Sidney Smith. The emperor having now formed alliance with the emperor of Russia determined to submit no longer to the injuries and insults of the French. Hostilities were accordingly commenced, when the French gained some advantages. They were, however, under general Jourdan completely defeated by the archduke Charles, and forced to recross the Rhine. The Austrians in Italy were afterwards joined by the Russians under Suwarrow.
The French were vanquished in repeated engagements, and were finally driven out of Italy. The emperor of Russia has since withdrawn from the confederacy, and the campaign of 1800 has terminated unfavourably for the allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. The internal government is at present directed by Bonaparte, who rules with despotic sway. How long the tyrant will remain in his present insecure situation is a question difficult to determine, and indeed foreign to this work. The geographical division of the country, however, requires to be noticed. By the first legislative assembly France was divided into dispartments, and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the constitution of 1795, are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveiron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correct, Cote d'Or, Cresse M. Nord. Canne. Developme. took Mantin, and threatened the Imperial capital capital itself. The emperor was therefore induced to commence a Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers,

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A Rastadt was 9. for a congress of tates of Germany. ation the French ves in executing terprises. Under t offered to their ne, they declared pe, whose capital dered, and whose They werturned. ssession of Mentz. tztein, and forced ress to surrender. of aggrandizement able fleet and army erran that country success till their oped at St. John allant efforts of Sir e emperor having ined to submit no es and insults of the s were accordingly the French gained They were, howev-Jourdan completely chduke Charles, and e Rhine. The Ause afterwards joined under Suwarrow. vanquished in rents, and were finally vithdrawn from the ne campaign of 1800 nfavourably for the battle of Marengo. nment is at present rte, who rules with

ed foreign to this raphical division of ver, requires to be first legislative as divided into dethese departments o districts, cantons, The names of the the constitution of isne, Allier, Alps er, Ardeche, Ar-lube, Aude, Avei-tal, Charente, Char-Correze, Cote d'Or, Creuse, Dordogne, re, Eure and Loire,

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s present insecure tion difficult to de-

Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meusch, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nievre, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Bouches du, Rhone and Loire, Same Upper, Pyrenees August Loire, Same Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Rhone, Bouches du, Rhone and Loire, Same Upper, Same Uppe Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres les deux, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishoprics or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. The population of France was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. By an estimate of Mr. Neckar, which, has been very much questioned, it amounted to 25,000,000. Since the revolution, on a moderate calculation, no less then 400,000 have perished by massacre or by war, which occa-sions a considerable diminution in the population of that country. Paris is

the metropolis. France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now comprehends the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the S E shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in hogave it the name of Mauricus, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This is land is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are:

Was almost ruined by the dreadful

Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and strongly fortified: the town is large Loire, Isere, Isle and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storethe equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

Franchfort on the Maine, an ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire, and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religious are tolerated at Franckfort under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. It has been repeat-edly taken and retaken during the preediy taken and retaken during the pre-sent war, the last time by the Austri-ans in September 1796. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles N E of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Francfort on the Oder, a flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 miles S E of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

France, bounded on the N by Lorrain, ou the E by Alsace and Swisserland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Brease. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, eartle, horses, mines of iron, con. wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone. Franchemont, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles S E of

Liege,

Franciade. See Denye, St. Francistown, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 15 miles N W of Amherst, and about 55 W of Portamouth, with 1400 inhabitants.

commotions which attended the French | revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Up-per Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

Francker, or Franker, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of Lewarden. Lon.

5 33 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Frankendal, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of 31 6 N.
Worms. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 25 N.
Freder

Frankenstein, a town of Germany, i. the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles N W of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49

18 N.

Frankfort, a handsome post town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N E of tl e city. This has been a favorite retreat of the citizens, when-ever Philadelphia has been visited with the yellow fever, and has experienced a considerable increase as well as improvement in its buildings from this

Frankfort, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot river, a few miles above

the head of Penobscot Bay.

Frankfort, a town in Virginia, the capital of Peudleton county, situated at the foct of the Allegheny mountain, 55 miles N of Bath, on the S branch of the river Potowmac; here is a post of-

fice.

Francfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, situated in Franklin county, on the N side of the river Kentucky. Here is a post office; and the inhabi tants are estimated at 800.

Franklin, a county of Pennsylvania, 30 miles long and 24 broad. The inhabitants in 1790 were computed at

15,665. Chambersburg is the capital.

Franklin, a post town of Pendleton county, Virginia, 191 miles W from the city of Washington.

Fravenfeld, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Thurgau. It is scated on an eminence, and was the place, where since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Fraustadt, a town of Silesia, remark. able for a battle gained by the Swelles over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles N W of Glogaw. Lon. 163 E,

lat. 51 48 N.

Frazersburgh, a small town in Aber-deenshire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, 40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N

Fredenburg, a town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E.

lat. 51 10 N.

Frederica, a town of the United States, in St. Simon's island, on the coast of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat.

Frederica, a village (with a post of-fice, in Kent county, Delaware) con-

taining 250 inhabitants.

Frederica, a post town on St. Simons island, state of Georgia; situated at the mouth of Alatamaha river. Here Gen. Ogelthorpe planted a colony of Highlanders, and erected a fort in the year 1736; for which purpose the British parliament granted an aid of 10,000/. sterling.

Fredericaburg, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles N W of Copenhagen, Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 52 N.

Fredericksburg, a post town in Spott-sylvania county, Virginia; seated on the S side of the river Rappahannoc, 66 miles N W of Richmond, and 62 S W of Washington.

Fredericsburg, a Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 miles W S W of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 15W, lat. 430 N. Frederickshall, or Frederickstadt, a sea nort of Nowagar is the magnific for the state of the control of

port of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. It is the most regular for-tress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply aupplied. The har-bour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. This town is 51 miles

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FRE S E of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. | magnificent villas in Italy. It is built 50 12 N.

Fredericksham, a neatly built town of Russia in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is scated near the gulf Finland.

Frederickstadt, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles S W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Frederickstein, a strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which everlangs the town of Frederickshall, and has never been taken. It was be-sieged in 1718, by Charles XII. of Sweden, who was killed by a musket-

Fredericktown, the principal town of Frederick county, Maryland, situated 21 E, lat. 48 28 N. on Monocasy creck, about 42 miles W
of Baltimore, 21 E by N of Harper's
Ferry on the Potowmac, and 44 from
Washington. This is a very thriving
town, and contains 4500 inhabitants.

Fichel, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Freehold, a post town, and the capi-

tal of Monmouth county, New Jersey, with about 3500 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S W of Shrewsbury and 22 N E of Allentown.

Freeport, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated near the head of Casco Bay, about 17 miles N E of

Friesingen, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bayaria. It surrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is scated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon, 11

50 E, lat. 48 26 N.
Frejus, a fortified town of Provence

on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati, with Tiveli and Albano, is the favorite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can sur-pass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Frescati is scated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles S E of Rome, Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Freudenstadt, a strong town of Sus-bia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles S E of Strasburg. Lon.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E, lat. 50 3 N.

E, lat. 50 3 N.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Freystadt, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Treschen, 20 miles E of Tropaw. Lon. 18 15E, lat. 50 0 N.

Frize, a considerable town of Sesion

Fries, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 N W of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 53 N.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Swisseled a support of the Cantons of Swisseled

serland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits and pastures.

Fritus and pastures.

Friburg, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name.

The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lau-Freise, a fortified town of Provence in France, now in the department of rance, now in the department of rance is a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near ground, and all the rest is built upon rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large and it Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. In its neighbourhood are situate some of the mast sanne, who resides here, and in tempobourhood are situate some of the most the steeple, which is 70 feet high above

the rock : and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles S W of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Briagaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its univer-sity. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It surrendered to the French in June 1796. It is scated on the river Triser. 10 miles E of Brisach, and 26 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenti, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles S E of large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 59 and a species of fig with narrow pointer

Friedberg, an imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles N E of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E. lat. 50 10 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Ba-varia, with a castle, taken and plunder-ed by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 23 36 W, lat. 51 0 N. Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30

miles W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Friedberg, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarka-ble for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1743

Friding, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles N E of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Fricand, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Fridlingen, a town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basle. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Occan, so named by cap's Cook, in 1773, on account of the andship that appeared to subsist near the German Ocean. It is because the control of the control of

among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eacowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefouga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W, lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as breadfruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from captain Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable king-dom. Their domestic fowls are as large of those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isies. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and na-ture, assisted by a little art, appears no where in greater splendour. Agricul-ture, architecture, boat-huilding, and fishing are the employments of men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Priesach, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles S E of Saltzburgh. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Friesland, one of the United Provin-ces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the same and Overysse which, also, with Groningen, bounds

it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying

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men is confined the loth. m of Germany, in the Saltzburg, with a mountain. It is 56 zburgh. Lon. 14 12

people, who cultivate reat industry; and na-

a little art, appears no splendour. Agricul-e, boat-building, and employments of the

of the United Provin-the N by the German by the Zuider-Zee, same and Overyss Groningen, bounds a province of Germaof Westphalia, lying Ocean. It is bounded on the S by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the county of Oldenburg, on the W by the province of
Groningen, and on the N by the sea,
being about 50 miles in length, and 30
in breadth. The country being level
and low, is obliged to be secured aunites with the Avon at Bristol. and low, is object to be secured against inundations by expensive dykes. It is a very fartile country, and feeds a great number of cattle; but it was greatly damaged by an inundation in 1717, and the repair of the dykes cost an immense aum. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Essens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperiand Auries. Embeding was an imper-al city, and the principal place in the country; but now belongs also to the king of Prussia, who hought it of the

Friesland, West, another name for that part of Holland, called North Hol-The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and West Friesland.

Frinwalt, a town of Germany in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lun. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frischah, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

Fritzlar, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Chasel, 20 miles S W of Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniols and the gulf of Triesto, and on the W maine; lying on the N branch of Suco by the Trevisano and Belluaese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to

Austria. Udina is the capital.
Frobisher's Straits, a little N of Cape
Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

Frodingham, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N. Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with

Frome, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. Their chief manufacture is second cloths. It is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Fronsac, a town of France in the de-partment of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles N E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 45 4 N.

Fronteira, a tuwn of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles N E of Estremos.

Frontigniac, a town of France, in the epartment of Herault and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excelent muscadine wines. It is seated on Lake Maguicone, 14 miles S W of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Front Royal, a town in Frederick county, Virginia, on the E side of Shenandoah river, near the Blue-Ridge mountain, 20 miles S of Winchester, and 38

N of Culpemper. Here is a post-office.

Froyen, am island in the North Sea,
about 35 miles in circumference, and situated near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 46 N.

Frutingen, a beautiful town of Swisserland, situated in the canton of Bern.

648 from Washington.
Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at aes, but on the sides there are deep vallies. It is a volcauo, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at

Frodingham, a town in the E riding of Yorkahire, with a market on Thursay, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Wedneaday. It is seated near the Meracy, by Frodsham Hills, the high est in the county, 11 miles N E of Chester, and 182 N N W of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat 53 21 N.

Frome. or Froom. a river in Dorset-

Frome, or From, a river in Dorset-shire, which comes from the \$ W part under its jurisdiction two cities of the

second rank, eight of the third, and | chants, or the principal inhabitants, are

are almost as hot as boiling water, and attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles S W of Pekin.

Fuente-Duegna, a town of Spain in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles S E of Madrid. Lon. 30 W, lat.

Fuessen, a town of Snabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Lech. 50 miles S by E of Augsburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Fuidentall, a town of Silesia, in the

dutchy of Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

Fula, ar Thule, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultimata Thule of the uncients.

Fulde, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a cele-brated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbies of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is of the sar is scated on the Fulde, 55 miles S of W, lat. 27 28 N. Cassel Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 50 40 N. Furstenburg, a

Fully, a village in Middlesex, four miles V by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesue of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the church-yard are the tombs of several of the prelates of that

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea, at highwater. On a neighbouring eminence above the town is another, called St. John's Castle; and on the seaside 'are several batteries. The strects are narseated on the Spree, 20 miles W of
row, ill-paved, and dirty. The houses
are built of freestone, or of brick; but
they are dark, and only a few of the
best, belonging to the English merbest, belonging to the English mer
Fattypour Sieri, a considerable town

second rank, eight of the third, and chants, or the principal inhabitants, are many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, anid their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

Fund, a bay of North America, be is noted for its baths and springs, which are almost as hot as boiling water, and

the height of 50 or 60 feet, and flow very rapidly.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 340

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miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pssture and grain, and exports to Norway, harley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Furness, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, which was destroyed by the English forces in 1798. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joseph II. expelled the Dutch garrison. It surrendered to the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Furruckabad, a district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the do-minions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Robilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30

Furstenburg, a principality of Suabia, bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemburg, the county of Hohenburg and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its

Furstenburg, the capital of a princi-pality of the same name, in Suabis, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S of Rotweil. Lon. 9 0 E, tat. 47 53 N.

Furstenfeld, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 50 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Furstenwald, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg; seated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken

G

ncipal inhabitants, are as windows; all the ad of lattice-work in ch hangs on hinges, up occasionally. Lon. 8 N.

North America, be-and and Nova Scotia, s tides, which rise to or 60 feet, and flow

ed of Denmark, 340 ence; separated from ait called the Little caland by the Great rkably fertile in pasnd exports to Norway, , and peas. Odensee

of Austrian Flanders, German Ocean, on the s to Dunkirk, which the English forces in of the barrier towns; emperor Joseph II. ch garrison. It sur-French in 1793, and is inkirk. Lon. 2 45 E,

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, lat. 47 53 N.

own of Lower Stiria,
the river Ausnitz, 50
a. Lon. 16 5 E, lat.

town of Germany, in the of Brandenburg; rec, 20 miles W of Oder. It was taken 1631. Lon. 148E,

a considerable town

of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is tight, and almost as fine as hair powis light, and almost as the pow-der; a circumstance productive of the most disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the but winds from the westward. Its situation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country a-bounds. However the country immediately near the town is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque built by the emperor Achar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great ex-tent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Fyal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is well cultivated and has abundance of chesnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen-trees. The most considerable place is called Villade Horta.

Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Flers, a river of Inverness-shire, in

Scotland, which, descending from the S. flows toward Loch Ness. Over this on now toward Loon Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet above the surface of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chasm, where the foam rises and fills the air like a

cloud of smoke.

Fine, Loch, an inlet of the Atlantic in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length, noted as the resort of the herring shoals, and numerous fishing vessels. It re-ceives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

Fyzabad, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dow-lah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the Gogra, a targe river from Thibet, and is

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gelisse, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Gabel, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N of Prague.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mlneral waters.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the pala-tinate of Rava, 50 miles N W of War-saw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat 52 26 N.

saw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat 52 26 N.

Gaieta, an ancient town of Naples,
in Terra di Lavora, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It
was taken by the Austrians, in 1707,
and by the Spaniards in 1734. It
is seated at the foot of a mountain,
near the sea, 30 miles N W of Capua.
Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Gaillac, a town of France, now in
the department of Tarn. lately in the

dattac, a town of Trance, now in the department of Tarn, lately is the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is scated on the Tarn, imiles S W of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiscopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbishop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rou-

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, scatted near the river Trent, over which is a hand-some stone bridge. It is a pre.ty large well-built town, its river being acces-sible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sca: and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 miles N W of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Ross-shire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fishing of cod, and other white fish is very considerable.

Gaisee, a village of Switzerland in Rhode exterior, which is the protes-tant division of the county of Appenzel. It is much resorted to on account 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 N W of its goat's whey, which is brought of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N. from a neighbouring mountain.

Galashiels, a village in Selkirkshire, seated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. Here is a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth and flannels, and superior cloths have been tried with tolerable success. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Galaso, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the guif of Taranto.

Galata, the principal suburb of Constantinople, scated opposite the scraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts. as well as Jews, who exercise their retigion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverus, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galfally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles S E of Limerick. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Galicia, a large country in the S of Poland, which consists of that part of Little Poland, which lies on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodo-

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the S by Portugal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other plaees cold and moist. It is thin of peo-ple. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New. See Guadalajara. Galistio, a town of Spain in Estrama-dura, 10 miles N W of Placentia. Lon.

5 8 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Gall, St. or St. Gallen, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristo-democratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. It is a cheerful neat town, situated in a fine | the Archipelago and the sca of Mamo-

Galacz, a town of Bulgaria, seated well-watered valley in the centre of near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret. is reciprocally surrounded by the town. In the abbey is an ancient library which contains several valuable MSS of the classics and gospels. The linen manu-facture has flourished here for many years, and still preserves its reputation. Its effects are very sensibly felt in the competent wealth which it has diffused through all ranks. It carries on likewise munafactures of muslin and embroidery. It is 37 miles N E of Zuric. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.
Galla, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to

the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

Gallatin, a town in Summer county, Tennessee, named in honour of a Genevan who presides at the head of the treasury of the United States. This town is 33 miles NE of Nashville, and 714 from Washington, and has a post office.

Gallipago Islands, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provi-sions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. 85 30 W.

Gallipoli, a seaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is scated on a rock, aurrounded by the sea, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallipoli, a scaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name 100 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It is defended at the SW entrance by the Dardanelles, and forms the communication between

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rait between European key. It is defended at ce by the Dardanelles, ommunication between and the sea of Mamo33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespout. See Dardanelles.

Gallo, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru: the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Baccanneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. 80 W, lat.

Galloway, New, a borough in Kir-cudbrightshire, situate on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kircudbright.

province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and Kine's county; on the S W 1-20. Roscommon, West Meath, and King's county; on the S W by Tipperary; on the S by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the W by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E and SE, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent eight members to the Irish parliament.

Galway, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets surrounded by strong wails; the streets are large and straight; and the houses are generally well built of stone. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade, being seated on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles W S W of Athlone, and 100 W of London. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Galway, a post town of Saratoga ounty, New York: 10 miles NW of Balls-town, and 436 from Washington.

Balls-town, and 436 from Washington.
Gambia, a great river of Africa,
which, running from E to W, falls into
the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape
Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on
the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile. The Gambia was
long supposed to be a branch of the
Niger; but its source was determined
by Mr. Park to be 130 geographical
miles W of that river: its branches
are numerous, and intersect the countare numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. It abounds with fish, some species of which are excellent food: it is deep and muddy, and the banks are covered with impenetrable thickets of man-grove; the whole of the adjacent coun-miles. Ir its course through these

It is here two miles over, and is try, indeed, appears to be flat and swampy.

Gandersheim, a town of Lower Suxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated numery, 17 miles S W of Goslar. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Gandia, a scaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6

Gandicatta, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it.

Ganges, a large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet. There two streams take their course westward, inclining considerably to the N, for a course of about 300 miles, when meeting the about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmalch, at the distance of 100 miles below the place of its first approach, and, sapping its very foundation, rushes through a ca-vern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration, almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their god Apis. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its course becomes cus-terly, through the rugged country of Siringur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes thro' an opening in the mountains, and entera Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth na-vigable stream thro' delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to

plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of the old marche of Brandenburg. It has which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides as many of lesser note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width anothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some descrited village, appearing like an is-land. The rise of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lauds, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

Gangotri, a town of Thibet, situated on the Ganges, 133 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

Gampour, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 226 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Orissa. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Ganjam, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the S W end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

Gannut, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

Gup, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a bishop's see. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Sistron. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Garack, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Gard, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Vero-nese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles N W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Gardeleben, a town of Germany, in

a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is scated on the river Beise, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 41 N.

Garonne, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a N W direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, assumes the name of the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrison, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanaugh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 17 43 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Garstzang, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 N N W of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Gartz, a town of Prussian Pomera-nia, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 53 23 N.

Guscony, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnae, is now included in the department of Gers.

Gatehouse, a considerable village in Kircudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for sloops, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles N W of Kircudbright.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, which sends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Gavardo, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weise, seven miles W of Lake Garda. Lon. 109 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Gaudens, St. a town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne, eight miles N E of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Gaveren, or Waveren, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheld, eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E,

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of Brandenburg. It has and excellent beer, and he river Beise, 32 miles gdeburg. Lou. 11 35 E,

river of France, which in the Pyrenean monning a N W direction, wand Bourdeaux, below incd by the Dordogne, its entrance into the bay mes the name of the Ginnanicates with the Merits junction with the

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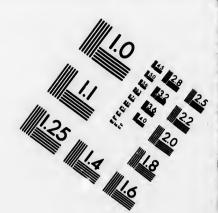
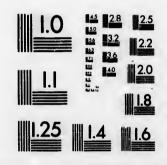


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Gzei, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles N W of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Gauts, or Indian Appennines, a stupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapty, or Surat river, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so clevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapty; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its course along the Tapty, it forms several passes or descents toward that

Gaza, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S W of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E. lat. 31 28 N

of Jerusalem. Lon. 3445E, lat. 3128 N.
Geavon, or Jaron, a town of Persia,
in Farsistan, in whose territory the best
dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51
17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Cefle, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 miles N by Wof Stockholm. Lon. 17 O E, lat. 63 O N.

Gegenbach, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 miles S E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Geildure, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislengen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles N W of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Gethausen, a small imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine; with a custle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Gemappe, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Austrians and the French, Nov. 5 1792, in which the Austrians were defeated with great loss.

Gemb'ours, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is scated on the Orneau, 22 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 451 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Geminiani, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, scatted on a mountain, in which is a mine of Vitriol, 25 miles S S W of Florence.

Gemningen, a town of Germahy, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49' 6 N.

Gemund, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 948 E, lat. 4848 N.

Gemund, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles S W of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Genund, a town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works; scated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles S S W of Lintz.

Genap, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Genep or Gennep, a town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Nears, five miles S W of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Geneva, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France

same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the horders of the lake, and partly on a gently ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Swisserland, containing 24,000 souls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republican form of government was establised, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Gene-va concluded a treaty of perpetual al-liance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is alhed with the Swiss cantons, During the greater part of the last century, to the year 1789, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the arishistory of which would require a volume to relate. It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1769, were distinguished by great revolutions; and that, by the last, the constitution was wisely modelled into a mean between the too popular form established in 1768, and the too aris-tocratic form established in 1782. The houses of Geneva are lofty; and many, that stand in the trading part of the city, have areades of wood, which are raised even to the upper storics. These areades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in proteeting them from the sun and rain. Playing at eards, or drinking at public houses is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine during the noirs appropriated to divine service, are observed with the utmost decorum. In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or insurrection was brought about, resembling in miniature that of France, by which much mischief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants

and Swisserland. It is scated on the most narrow part of the lake of the and 135 N W of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, in two layers property.

Geneva, Lake of, a magnificent expanse of water, in swisserland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth io the widest part, is 12. is in the shape of a crescent, of which Swisserland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, Virons of Lausanne, the country stopes, for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town is a rapid descent. Near Vevay, hegins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the colour of which is extremely beautiful and clear; and at a distance seems of a lovely and at a distance seems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding is 160 fathons. Like all inland lakes, inclosed with high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds that frequent this lake are the tippet grebes (see Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. II. No. 222.) which appear in December, and an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of their floating nests. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its S W extremity.

Geneva, a town in Ontario county, New York; situated on the N W corner of lake Seneka: here is a post office 42 miles E of Hartford, and 432 from Washington.

Genevais, a dutchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenback, a town of Suabia, 10 miles S E of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to fly, after leaving their property at the increy of the insurgents. I and Loire and late province of Burgua.

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whole extent of the its S W extremity. in Ontario county, ed on the N W cor-

d, St. a town of partment of Saone rovince of Burgua,

Geniez, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles NE as safe and commodious as possible of Rhodes. Lon. 30 E, lat. 44 35 N. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in vel-Genis, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry.

Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ry unequal, being from eight to 12 ry on velvet, silk, and cloth manufac-miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E of trade carried on by them is banking, by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Pla-centia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

Genoa, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the flat, and partly on the de-clivity of a pleasant hill; in conse-quence of which it appears to great ad-vantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side, by a double wall, It is se which in circumference is about six miles. Two of the streets consist entirely of a double straight row of magnificent palaces. The others, though elean and well paved, are crooked and narrow. The palaces of the nobility are almost all of marble, and many of them are painted on the outside. The city contains a vast number of palaces, churches, and convents, and several hospitals. The palace where the doge resides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the procuratori and governatori assemble, is a large stone building in the centre of the city; but it contains some fine paintings in fresco; two statues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arsenal, in which are said to be arms for thirty-four thousand men. All the inhabitants here except the princi-

dy, remarkable for its excellent wines. side of the city, within which there is It is scated at the foot of a mountain, also a surprising stone-bridge joining 17 miles S W of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being safe; but no care or is far from being safe; but no care or expence have been spared to render it vets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace, gloves, sweatmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, Genoa, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is vectoristics. The nobility earand dealing in bills of exchange. Before Genoa was taken by the French, the government was aristocratic, and none but the nobility had any share in it. It was taken by the Austrians from the French in 1800; but by the con-vention after the fatal battle of Marengo, it was ceded to the French. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 N W of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44

> George, Fort, a strong and regular fortress in Inverness-shire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of

Inverness.

George, Fort, St. See Madrass.
George, Lake, a lake of North America, in the state of New-York. It lies
S W of Lake Champlain, and is 35
miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the val-

lies tole rably good.

George, St. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the culti-

vation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

George, St. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George del mina, St. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the prin-cipal settlement of the Dutch in those pal ladies, who are carried in chairs, parts. It was taken from the Portuwalk on foot, on account of the narrowness or steepness of the streets. The led by the natives Oddena, is very long, fortifications of the city, towards the sea, are remarkably strong. There are two fine stone bridges over the rivers in other places they are composed only in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very of clay and wood. It was once very once the rivers of clay and wood. It was once very once the rivers of clay and wood.

greatly reduced by the small pox. It hestan and Schirvan, on the S by Aris 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Casmenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or the Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

George's, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George's, St. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

George's, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachikola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29

George's Key, St. a small island of North America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Cassina. By a convention in 1786, the English Logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

George Town, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in South Carolina; stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of vivers, which when united is named the Fedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Georgetown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the Kennebec river, and 1534 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Georgetown, a post town, and the capital of Sussex county, Delaware, 12 miles W of Lewistown at Cape Henlo-

Georgetown, a post town in Scott county, Kentucky, 17 miles W of Franckfort.

Georgetown, a post town in Warren county. Georgia: situated on the Great Ogcechee river, 25 miles N W of Louisville.

Georgetown, a post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, within the district of Columbia; situated on the NE bank of Potomac river, four miles from Washington, the seat of General Government. Lat. 38° 50′ N, lon. 77° 3′ W.

Georgia, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient lberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Dag-

new Russian government of Caucasus. Georgia is as fertile a country as can be seen; the bread is as good here as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquisite flavour, and of different sorts; no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Asia better poinegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venison, and wild fowl, of all sorts; the river Kur is well stocked with fish; and the wine is so rich, that the king of Persia has al-ways some of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robust, valiant, and of a jovial temper; great lovers of wine, and esteemed very trusty and faithful; endowed with good natural parts, but for want of education very vicious. The women are so fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Persia and his court are for the most part Georgian women. This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its history, but from the ruins of many of them still visible, which show that they must have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. These were all destroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucasus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevi, and some others, so much noted in history for their strength, courage, and con-quests. The latest division of this country is into nine provinces; five of which form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom of Georgia; and four compose the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as in progression for their results. wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontancously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The vallies afford the finest pasturage in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; so that nature appears to have lavished on this country every production that can contribute to

seasor for th vilizat Europ clusive trade structo casus; crease nations inhabit tians e appear from t the tut Their the Co quently vellers avarice are eve tvrants to the cenda Shach near Ist change employ ghans, guished inhabita Ossi, a found mixed a in villag among but all Georgia Armeni tholic. of the i which e nation. Georgia some h others r menian, never w

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on the S by Arment of Caucasus. a country as can is as good here as orld; the fruit of uroj e yields better nd no place in Asia s. The country a-venison, and wild he river Kur is well and the wine is so of Persia has alhis own table. The ist, valiant, and of a at lovers of wine, trusty and faithful; I natural parts, but on very vicious. The r and comely, that cubines of the king ourt are for the most men. This country d with great cities, ly from its history, s of many of them ch show that they very large, opulent, built. These were the inundations of is from mount Cauis, Huns, Suevi, and nuch noted in history , courage, and con-test division of this e provinces; five of is commonly called Georgia; and four rdom or principality e hills are covered k, ash, beech, chesand elms, encircled wing perfectly wild, quantities of grapes. unlly made as much ary for their yearly remainder are left s. Cotton grows sponas the finest Europe. Rice, wheat, millet, e raised on the plains, culture. The valles t pasturage in the s are full of fish; the l in minerals; and the us; so that nature ap-ished on this country that can contribute to ts inhabitants. On the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are at all seasons either too rapid or too shallow by North and South Carolina. That for the purposes of navigation; the part of Georgia which is laid out in for the purposes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and ci-vilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the ex-clusive possession of the Turks; the rade of Georgia by land is greatly ob-structed by the high mountains of Cau-casus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the swarms of predatory nations, by which those mountains are inhabited. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacks; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The de-scendants of the colonists, carried by Shach Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan, and in Masenderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Persial against the Affemployed in Fernia against the Amphans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossi, and Armenians. These last are Ossi, and Armenans. Incee has are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman Ca-tholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the island lies between 38 13 and nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews, Gepping, an imperial town of some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi; they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Tef-

tribute above that of the natives.
flis is the capital. See Imeritia.

Georgia, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by East and West Florida, on the W by

East and West Florida, on the W by

part of Georgia which is laid out in counties is divided into the following; Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Rich-mond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, mond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogcechee, Alatamaha, Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Groaked River, St. Mary's, and Appallachikola, the Catahooche which springs in this state, and runs the greatest part of its course through it, and the Flint River, which is a considerable next of the same. The is a considerable part of the same. The is a considerable part of the same. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian duced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. R.ce, at present, is the staple commodity; but grest attention begins to be paid to the raising of to-bacco; the soil being suited to the culture of that plant. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wasaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta. Augusta.

Augusta.

Georgia, Southern, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like meas, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W

Gepping, an imperial town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtumburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stutgard. Lon. 945 E, lat. 48 44 N. Gera, a town of Germany, in Misnis, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

department of Oise, and late province mer county, New York; situated on of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N. W N W of Albany, with about 1800 in-

Gerbes, Gerbi, or Zerbi, an island on the Gerbes, Gerbi, or Zerbi, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbevillers, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome cas-tle. The Church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the A-gen, five miles from Luneville.

Gergenti, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Pa-lermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Gerisau, a village of Swisserland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisan is 12 miles S W of Schweitz.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Germain's, St. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, with a bishop's see, and a cathedral. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of town is now mean, consisting emeny of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Germain Laval, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire,

liabitants.

Germania, a town in Culpeper county, Virginia; with a post-office, distant 82 miles S W from Washington.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

Germantown, an ancient town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated 7 miles N by W of Philadelphia: most of the houses are built in one street which is near two miles long. It was originally settled by Ger-mans, and contains about 3500 inhabitants.

Germantown, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina, 10 miles N E of Bethany the Moravian settlement.

Germany, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 550, in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the west by France and the Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Swisserland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; three on the S, Austria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and last is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly consis-ted of the dutchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but these have been long since severed from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them independent in their respective territories : emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is chosen by the nine electors, spiritual and temporal; the ecclesiastical princes, consisting of archbishops, bishops, abbots and abbesses; secular princes, consisting of dukes, marquisscs, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanse towns; both which are aovereign states, and send deputies to the general diet or parliament of the em and late province of Forez, remarkable Germany is for the empire. For excellent wine. It is 225 miles, S E of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N. German Flatts, a post town in Herke-berg with the Alps; but in the mid-

vers, n ces, an Pepin, year 80 then so Spain, empire magne of Italy style of pire bei The im tary for diminial increase man pri So that c tween t empire, reign atu Germany emperore reditary the body ty, and g fusion, e share in right of selves; as tors was archbish the king ony, the and the r upon the varia was and the made the perial cro Austria Hapsburg upwards failure of the empe Bavaria who, con queen of said Char mons of A to great and after

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York; situated on ock river, 79 miles with about 1800 in-

n in Culpeper coun-a post-office, distant Washington. town of Naples, in t the foot of Mount

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ancient town in Phi. Pennsylvania; plea-illes N by W of Phithe houses are built n is near two miles mally settled by Ger-s about 3500 inhabi-

post town of Stokes rolina, 10 miles N e Moravian settle-

ntry of Europe, 640 and 550, in breadth; by Hungary and Powest by France and and on the S by the , and Italy. It is dinely Upper Saxony, d Westphalia; three Bavaria, and Suabia; ddle, Franconia, the Rhine; the tenth and of Burgundy, or anich formerly consis-f Burgundy, and the Low Countries, but g since severed from many. In this coun-300 sovereign prin-ost of them indepentive territories: the of the Germanic bo-e nine electors, spi-l; the ecclesiastical of archbishops, biabbesses; secular of dukes, marquisraves, and barons, either imperial or which are sovereign eputies to the gene-nent of the empire. e most part level tobeing a barren sand the S. it is encum-bs; but in the middows, especially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has several fine cities, castles, palaces, and seats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Christian ara, being then sovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's descendants, and the novcreign of Italy and Germany only retained the style of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feodaries or vassals. The imperial crown continued heredited. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the Pope of Rome, in order to diminish the emperor's authority, and ammins the emperors authority, and increase his own, stirred up the German princes to alter the constitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual struggles between the head of the church and the empire, for superiority, several sove-reign states were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperors, after the breaking of the heemperors, after the breaking of the hereditary line, were at first elected by the body of the people; but the nobility, and great officers of state, observing that this gave occasion to endless confusion, excluded the people from their share in the election and assumed the right of chusing the emperor themselves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to seven, namely, the archibishops of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, the king of Bohernia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburch; but and the marquis of Brandenburgh; but upon the palsgrave Frederick incurring the ban of the empire, the duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover since that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective, the house of Austria found means by the count of Hapsburg to continue it in their family upwards of '300 years, till upon the failure of the male issue of Austria, in the emperor Charlea VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who, contending with Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the and the murquis of Brandenburgh; but npwards of 300 years, till upon the failure of the male issue of Austria, in the emperor Charlea VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who, contending with Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the said Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Austria, he brought himselfinto great distress, ruined his country, and after a short reign, died in his ca-

dle of the country is an intermixture of pital, January 9, 1745. But Francis, hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, especially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. to the imperial dignity, through the interest are and seats, and is more populous the elector of Hanover; and his descendants still sway the Germanic sceptre. The nine above mentioned electors now chuse an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unless a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who succeeds of course. The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, disposing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except those that are hereditary, litary, except those that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, sword-bearer, cup-hearer, which are only honorary posts with little or no profit. Germany is a fruitful, country, particularly in the valleys; and its mountains abound with mines, from which proceed some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe, as those at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemists, yet among the at Pyrmont, Baden, Alx-Ia-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemists, yet among the latter have arisen several pretenders to the grand elixir; as among the former, several projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetusl motion. The invention of printing and gunpowder is generally ascribed to the Germans, and they have also brought clocks, watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin-plates or white iron they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, and engineers. Their forcign trade they carry on with great success, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland. Holland.

Germersheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate near the Rhine, five miles W of Philipsburgh.

Gers, a department of France, in

Gerumenhi, an ancient town of Por-tugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajox.

Gestrite, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helsingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It is diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers; and the river Dam meanders thro' the whole extent of the province.

Gettisburg, a post town in Adams' county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles S W of Yorktown, the capital of York county, and 115 westward of Philadelphia.

Gevandan, a territory of Languedoc, in France, hounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Ronergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

Gever, or Gower. See Goar, St. Gex, a town of France, in the department of Aine and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland. It produces excellent cheese; and is 10 miles N W of Geneva. Lon. 61 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Gezira, a town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles N W of Mousid. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Ghanah, or Ghinnah, a town of the empire of Cashna, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles N E of the city of Cashna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Ghent, the capital of Austrian Fland-

or, and a bishop's see. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run through the city. It is well situated for foreign trade, and the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures flourish; it also deals considerably in corn. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The cathedral is a noble ancient structure, dedicated to St. Buvon; beside this, there are only six parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of terred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in Lon. 4 52 E, lut. 52 44 N. which, as well as in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. The emperor Charles V. was born here, and here, in 1576, was con-cluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Glent, the other to Burse and Carallah. the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 miles N W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N

Ghergong, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdem of Assam. It is scated on a river which runs, in a short dis-tance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25

55 N.

Gheriah, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon.

73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, on the S W side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situate, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit trees; and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, len-pards, and tigers. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital.

Ghilan, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, scated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3

53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Ghizni, a town of Hindoostan Proz per, formerly the capital of an extensive empire of the same name. It is

forme Abyl were Taric fortre that t foot o tified. and th ards h to pre comm was fo ble; b Georg 500 of night headlo Spania tempte oblige sieged of July 1783, ed. B the fail the Spi shot fro compas what a England miles in a strong it from ncan. ta, and W, lat. Gien,

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partmer Orleann miles S 47 34 N Gienz poli, 10 poli. Gierae

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of the peninsula of at part of the W side Coast. It was lately neipal port of Angria. by E of Bombay. Lon. N.

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wn of France, in the North and late pro-ainault, scated on the W of Mons. Lon. 3

of Hindoostan Pro: capital of an extene same name. It is Medina, owing to the llustrious persons in-68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

formerly called Calpe, which, with a castle and a university. It belongs to formerly called Calpe, which, with the louse of Darmstadt, and was tak-abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules.

Tarick, a general of the Moore taken Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly for-tified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, ards nave drawn a line, and firthed it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the wight time, but were driven down. night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which tempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. It was besieged in the last war, from the 16th of July 1779 to the beginning of Feb. 1783, when the siege was finally raised. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of Sept. 1782, on minated on the 13th of Sept. 1782, on ington.

the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were destroyed by red lot shot from the garrison. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but the coast of both by art a what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through the from the Atlantic to the Mediterrance.

Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 S E of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17

W, lat. 36 6 N.

Gien, a town of France.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of is the port of Mecca, and carries on a Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. N. 47 34 N.

Gienzor, a town of Barbary, in Tri-poli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

Gierace, an episcopal town of Na-ples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles N E and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N. Gironde, a department of France,

Giesen, a town of Germany, in the of Guienne.

of Marpurg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

- Giga, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyle-shire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a con-

siderable quantity of grain.

Giglia, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E,

lat. 42 1 N.
Gilolo, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line, in lon. 130 0 E.

Gilmantown, a town of Stafford county, New Hampshire, about 52 miles Noby W of Portsmouth. The township contained 3750 inhabitants in 1800, and has a post-office, 584 miles from Wash-

ington.

Gingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E.

Gingee, a large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into

Giodda, or Giddah, a seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It

Giovanazza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles N W of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N. Gierat, a large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat

Gironde, a department of France, which includes part of the late province

Gironna, an ancient and strong town which Mr. Coxe distinguishes by the of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's name of Lower Glaciers; the second, sec. It is seated on a hill, on the side which clothe the summits and sides of of the river Onhal, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Giron, St. a town of France, in the department of Ariege, and late province of Cousreans, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Lisier. Lon. 1 16

E. lat. 42 53 N.

Girvan, a village in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures ; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16

miles S by W of Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 N W of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 35 N. Gisburn, a town in the W riding of

Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Gisors, a town of France, in the de-Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 miles S E of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E, lat.

49 15 N.

Givet a fortified town in the hishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 miles S W of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

Givira, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same

ncse, seated on a last of the same name, eight miles from Anghierra.

Giula, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Keresblan, 30 miles S W of Great. Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles N N E of Xacca, and 30 S S W of Palermo.

of Swisserland. These glaciers may the snow that falls at all seasons of the be divided into two sorts: the first, year, and which remains nearly in its occupying the deep vallies situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives the Valley of Ice, but The substance which clothes the sides

the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length, that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not as is generally imagined, communicate with each other, they mostly stretch in a trans-verse direction, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extends into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the Glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their-own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; partment of Eure and late province of and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform: the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of fro-zen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents: it is not transparent, is extremely poreus and full of small bubbles, which sel-dom exceeds the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice. For the theory of the forma-Giustandel, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near lake Ochrida, 60 miles S E of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 which cover the summits, and those tion of the Glaciers, the reader is referred to M. de Saussure. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those 40 N. Glaciers, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Swisserland. These glaciers may the should like the sum the should like the sum that falls at all seasons of the

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lately mad Humber. and 156 N 23 W, lat. Glarus,

of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an

assemblage of both. It contains less

snow than the summits, because the

summer heat has more power to dis-solve it; and because the liquefied

snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of

water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dis-solution of the snow is comparatively

less. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the sum-

mits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers,

formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more

them.

nguishes by the rs; the second, mits and sides of calls the Upper Glaciers are by stretch several an 15 miles long, greatest breadth. do not as is gene-unicate with each retch in a transare bordered at y by inaccessible rextends into the The thickness of lerent parts. M. its general depth ois from 80 to 100 ot the information hat in some places, ls even 600 feet. ane. Being push-pressure of their weakly supported beneath, they are ransverse chasms ; earance of walls, fantastic shapes,

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Giamorganshire, a county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landati'; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The air, in the S part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants. The S part is and thin of inhabitants. The S part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant and populous, that it is generally styled the garden of Wales; but it has no manufacture. Its principal commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its chief rivers are the Romney, Taafee, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansey the most commercial; but the assizes are

held at Cowbridge. See Gower.

Glammis, a village in the S W part
of Angusshire, near which is Glammis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034.

Glandfordbridge, or Brigg, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ankam, which is famous for its fine ecls, and has been Humber. It is 23 miles Nof Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

W, lat. 53 35 N. Glasgow; but the former having de-Glarus, a canton of Swisserland, clined, the merchants, possessed of

bounded on the E by the Grissons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountain-ous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except to-wards the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schweitz.

Glarus, a large town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name, sand scated on the river Linth, 32 miles
SE of Zuric. The streets are large,
and the houses kept in good repair.
Lon. 9 I E, lat. 46 56 N.

compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with Glasgow, a city in Lanerkshire, which in point of size and importance may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is scated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges; one of them an elegant modern structure of seven arches, 500 fect long, and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772. The streets are clean and well paved, and several of them intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agrecable effect. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection have an air of magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. There are 11 churches in Glasgow, three of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. St. Andrew's is the fin-est piece of mordern architecture in the city. It was begun in 1739 and finished in 1756. The Tron Church, with the session house at the W end of it, which had been for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, are several charitable establishments; are several charitable establishments; particularly the merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. The Tontine tavern, coffee-house, and hotel, for extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe.
The American and West Indian trade

laid the foundation of the opulence of

great capitals and an adequate spirit of it was ceded to the king of Prussia, hy industry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many instances they have carried to the highest perfection. The cotton manufacture in particular is carried on in a most extensive scale and rivals that of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. A pottery has like-wise been established which emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 70,000. It has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles E SE of Dumbarton, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Glasgow, Port, a town in Renfrewshire on the S side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the West Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Glasgow.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is

scated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy this hill, so called from the tower which stands on it, commands an extensive prospect, and is an excellent seamark. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles S W of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains,
which render it very difficult of access.
It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It
has mines of coal, copper, and iron,
good quarries of marble and stone, and
fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724,
this pass: but at the approach of the Glatz, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bolicmia, and Mora-

Glatz, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Sile-sia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly aug-mented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 miles S S E of Breslaw, and 82 E N E of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat, 50 25 N.

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Glencoe, Vale of, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Ar-gyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a procla-mation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II. to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of inilitary exeast or January, on pain or mintary exe-cution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort Wil-liam, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could ruch Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his c fer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; to Gience, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

of massacre and desolation.

Glencroy, Vale of, a wild and romantic tract, near the N E extremity of Loch Loung, in Argylesbire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, appropria each other, and between these the traveller is immurity to the search of the control of the search o ed. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

Glenluce, a town in Wigtonshire, reated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

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ngary.

f Bohemia, and capithe same name. It is
foot of the mountains t kingdom from Siler Neisse. On the top ancient castle; and the not only greatly aug-roved it, but have built It has been frequently aken. It is 48 miles aw, and 82 E N E of 16 50 E, lat, 50 25 N. of, a valley in Scotland, if Loch Etive, in Arof Loon Euve, in Ar-for the cruel massacre-ting inhabitants in 1691. and published a procla-the Highlanders, who as for King James II. to ral amnesty before the

on pain of inilitary exe-hat period. Alexander d of Glencoe, on the last per, went to Fort Wilrnor of which referred officer. This made it the before he could ruch re he surrendered to the however, accepted his consideration of his c. er the day before. The

full assurance of safety; ng which, he, and his vere butchered, on the lary, and the whole of valley rendered a scene nd desolation.

the N E extremity of in Argyleshire. The two intains, which overhang proach each other, and the traveller is immurupendous height, and the imerous cataracts, that ir broken surface, proawfully sublime.

town in Wigtonshire, river Luce, near its ene bay of that name, 16 s of Wigton.

pital of, a noted pass of the untains in Scotland, a lit-oint where the counties gus, and Aberdeen meet. all body of Highlanders, niards, took possession of at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass ordered to be demolished. Glouces, at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, mayor, and sends two members to parwhen the Highlanders dispersed; and the next day the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Glogaw, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and ern, with a quay, wharfs and custom-well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a eastle, with a tower, in which separal counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N. a great number of Protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles N W of Breslaw, and 115 N E of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Glomme, the longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in South Nor-way, which flows into the North Sea, at Fredericstadt. It receives the river Worme which issues from Lake Mioss. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadt.

Gloucester, a city in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral of St. Peter, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England. In which cathedral are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering palace like to that of St.

Paul's at London. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county, 30 miles N W of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

15 S of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

15 S of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

15 S of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

16 S of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

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10 S of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat.

ter is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to par-liament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorpo-rated trading companies. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Sev-

Gloucester, a small town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the E bank of the river Delaware, four miles below Philadelphia.

Biniageipnia.

Gloucestershire, a county of England,
63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth;
bounded on the W by Herefordshire
and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxferdshire, and on the S by
Withhis and Same at shire. It con-Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 markettowns, and 218 parishes; and sends cight members to parliament. The air is generally healthy; sharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Coteswold Hills; but, as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities of the county are its woollen cloth and cheese. Its principal wooled cloth and cheese. Its principal rivers, are the Severn, which is joined to the Thames by a navigable canal the Warwickshire, Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See Coteswold; Dean, Forest of; Everham, Vale of; and Severn, Vale of.

Gluckstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, near

bishop's see, whose prelate is primate | under the stupendous rock of Rheinof Poland, and viceroy during the va-cancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslaw, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, a considerable city, of the Hither India with an harbour to the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Deccan in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, castles, and gen-tlemen's houses. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital, the market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the present e of Europe, China, Bengal, 1 r countries. The houses are lari appearance, but are make a fine וינסנ ' The inhabitants are contented with The inhabitants re contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a servere inquisition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate; the churches are finely embellished and have a great are finely embellished, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Goar, St. or Gower, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of al security to the Downs. Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately

fels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblentz.

Goberin, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles S E of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N. Gobin, St. See Fere.

Goth, 3t. See Feet.
Goth, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, scatcd on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Goçiano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, scated on the Thurso, 25 miles E of Algher.

E of Alguer.

Godalning, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles S W of Guildford and 54 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Godavery, or Gonga Godowry, a river of the Decean of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the N E of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the S.E., and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, besides many smaller rivers separates into two principal channels at Rajamun-dry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narsapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appear to be the most considerable one between the Ganger and Cape Comor-in. Extensive forests of teek timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship-timber for the use of the ports above mentioned.

Godmanchester, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Hunt-ingdon by the river Ouse. It is scated in a rich and fertile soil, which yielda great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and far-mers. Here is a school called the Free Grammar School of queen Elizabeth.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland, and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it they give addition-

Goes, or Ter Goes, a strong town of

the capit It co canal Lon. Go Cami trene here : Rom vered the po

storie Gog which Thibe of Bal Gol Prope Poonal pital. Good

Richm house, tuan, s tween Garda, Golco of Hinc of the c rivers s tabad.

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fortress treacher Goldbe Germany, in the ne, 18 miles S E 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Germany, in the cs. Lon. 5 52 E,

Sardinia, capital me name, with a Thurso, 25 miles

n in Surry, with a . It is scated on livides into several SW of Guildford Lon. 0 34 W, lat.

a Godowry, a river Hindoostan, which iles to the NE of ossing Dowlatabad W to E, it turns iles above the sea, ler rivers separates sannels at Rajamunlividing again, form tide harbours, for burden. Ingeram, andarmalanka, and ong the places situ-f this river, which st considerable one and Cape Comor-, within the moun-hip-timber for the

ve mentioned. a large village in Ouse. It is scated soil, which yields; and is inhabited of yeomen and far-school called the ool of queen Eliza-

nous sandbanks off lying between the and as they run pat for three leagues two leagues and s they give addition. owns.

a strong town of

the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg.

Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

dutchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breschew. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinca, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reach-

canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg.
Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.
Gogmagog Hills, three miles from
Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are co-vered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near these hills, tell strange

stories about them.

Gogra, or Soorjew River, a large river which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33 17 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province-

Gohud, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the ca-

Goochland Court House, the principal seat of justice in Goochland county, Virginia. It is situated on the N side of James River, 30 miles W by N of Richmond, and has a post office, court house, gaol, &c.

Guito, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N W of Mantua. Lon. O 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Telling, ana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curtious calicoes and lat. 37 10 N. Lat. 37 10 N. Caleston S. Hydrahad on Ragness and Caleston.

sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

Golconda, a celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N. Combroom, a considerable seaport of that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a concern considerable seaport of the city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a considerable seaport of the city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a square turret, having holes on each wingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this protess was taken possession of by treachery.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the

es from the Gold River, 12 miles W of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes in, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are diguified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and mawith the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their mid-

dle.

Golden Island, a barren island at the where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W,

lat. 90 N.

Goldingen, a town of Courland, with a castle, scated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

48 N. Goldsborough, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Frenchman's bay, about 50 miles of Eastine, in the lat. of 44° 22′ N, and lon. of 67° 52′ W. Goleita, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis, Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

The streets are narrow and irregular | department of Meurthe and late pro-The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any covis to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands between Ferro and Teneriff. town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 173W. lat. 28 6 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia. situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and the houses consist only of one story, and most of them re-semble a funnel, with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandisc to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The habit of the better sorts is made of silk and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S E of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

Gondegama, or Gondlacomma, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the

vince of Lorrain, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles. from Nanci. Lon. 69 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Gonesse, a town of France in the de-partment of Scine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus; and is scated on the Crould, 10 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E. lat. 48 58 N.

Gonga, an ancient town of Romania, scated near the sea of Marmors, 37 miles N E of Galipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, be-tween the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N, supposed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M. d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

Good Hope, Cape of, the southern extremity of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 29 S lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. The Dutch have here built a neat town and fort, which rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. From the shipping, the town appears pleasantly situated, but at the same time small. On landing, however, you are surprised, and agreeably disappointed, to find it not only extensive, but wel'-built, and in a good style; the streets spacious, and intersecting each other at right angles with great precision. The only landing place is at the E end of the town, where there is a wooden quay running some paces into the sea. To this place excellent water is conveyed by pipes, which makes the watering of ships both easy and expeditious. Close to the quay, on the left hand, stands the castle and principal fortress: a strong extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the company. Within the gates, the company have their principal stores; which are spacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends the E part of the town Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 4830 N. ed for the Calvinists, and a smaller Gondreville, a town of France, in the

treat and wher Anot hospi Dute here. pany ment cents dens. a who granc and flower thoug and at about of Du lively, The Cape, which mon d It is n times the sla subjec self on tremer bliged nages.

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Meurthe and late pron, with a castle and a pital. It stands on a Moselle, eight miles on. 69 E, lat. 48 40 N. wn of France in the de-ne and Oise, and late Isle of France, remark-oodness of its bread, ht twice a week to Pa-irthplace of king Philip is seated on the Crould, f Paris. Lon. 2 30 E,

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ape of, the southern excovered by the Portu-The Dutch have here on and fort, which rises a desert, aurrounded by y mountains. From the wn appears pleasantly the same time small. wever, you are surpri-bly disappointed, to find ensive, but wel'-built, tyle; the streets spasecting each other at th great precision. The ce is at the E end of re there is a wooden ome paces into the sea. scellent water is conwhich makes the waboth casy and expedi-the quay, on the left e eastle and principal e castle and principal ang extensive work, have commodations for the many of the civil officthe company. Withouthe company have their; which are spacious enient. This fort cover the E part of the town. Amsterdam fort does there are two churches one plain and unadornone plain and unadorninists, and a smaller herans, The religion

of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states: in other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East India ships which touch here. It is situate close to the Company's gardens, and is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of dens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholesome air, perfumed by the fra-grance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odoriferous shrubs, plants, and flowers. The inhabitants of the Cape, though in their persons large, stout, and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of Dutchmen in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught work about the Cape, is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of deality and usefularmon degree of doeility and usefulness. It is not uncommon to see 16 and sometimes 18 in one of their teams, which the slaves have in the most perfect subjection. One of them places him-self on the top of the load, and with a tremendous long whip, which he is o-bliged to hold with both his hands, manages those creatures with inexpressi-ble address. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and some of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The mountains behind Cape Town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Li-on's Rump. From these mountains de-scend several rivulets which fall into different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table along the valleys and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of plantations, this fine colony surrendered to General Clarke and admiral Sir 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E, George Keith Elphinstone, September lat. 51 10 N.
16, 1795. See Hottentot's, Country of Gorze, a to

Goompty, a river of Hindoostan Pro-per, which rises in the Rohilla Coun-try, and flowing S E by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Gooty, or Gutti, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Goreum, a town of the United Pro-vinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam. Lou. 451 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W. lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gores Island, a barren and uninhabi-ted island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in cir-cumference, remarkable for the large quartity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 100 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, an island in the South Pacific Ceean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

Gorham, a post town of Cumberland county, Maine, 11 miles W of Portland and contained 2500 inhabitants in the vear 1800.

Goritz, the capital of a county of the same name, in the dutchy of Carniola, Bay, &c. The view from the Table with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, Mountain is very extensive; and all 16 miles N E of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30

Gorze, a town of France, in the de-

of Lorrain. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, eight miles S W of Metz.

Goshen, a town in Orange county, New York, famous for excellent cheese, distant 60 miles N W from the city of New York. It has a post office and about 500 inhabitants.

Goslar, an ancient, free, and imperlal city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Gose. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron-mines; and it is famous for breweries of xcellent heer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Gasport, a fortified town in Hamp-shire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; is a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 78 miles \$ W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Gostynen, or Gostavin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N E of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, ca pital of a dutchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfort. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden which issucs from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains of Swisserland, being 9075 feet, above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

Gothland, the most southern province of Sweden, being a peninsula encom-passed on three sides by the Baltic sea. It contains the provinces of Ostrogo-thia or East Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or West Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Eland, Wermland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schraen.

Gothland, an island of the Baltic, on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

Gotheborg, or Gottenburg, a flourishing town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour: the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the shut up.

Sound. The inhabitants have increased considerably within these 30 years, and are now computed to be about 30,000. This flourishing state is attri-buted to the extension of its commerce, particularly its East India Company, and the success of the herring fishery. It was besieged by the Danes in 1788, who must have taken it, but for the interference of the British minister. Gotheborg is 188 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II. founded a university.

Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.
Cottorp, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, capital of the dutchy of Holstein Gottorp, scatted at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles W S W of Sles-wick. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 54 36 N. Gottsberg, a town of Silesiu, in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for

its silver mines.

Gouda, or Turgow, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, cele-brated for its noble church, and painted prated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Issel, eight miles N E of Rotterdam. Lon. 441 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Goudhurst, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S W of Maidstone, and 44 S E of London. Lon. 031 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Governala, a town of Italy in the

Governolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincib, 12 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Goura, or Gura, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posnania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Gordon, a town of France, in the de-partment of Lot, and late province of Querci, 18 miles N W of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

Gournay, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is scated on the Epte, 52 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

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Gradisi the front Turks in 20 miles E, lat. 45 Gradisk in the cot Lisonzo, 13 14 E, Grado, island of

Venice. Grafton, shire, be Northamp house and the duke o derived. Grafton, ty, New

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Dartmouth lisbury, w Gramma ders, seate 4 E, lat. 57 42 N. of Lower Saxony, Brunswick, formerial, but now subject of Hanover. Here d a university. It is ie, 25 miles N E of 3 E, lat. 51 32 N.

of Denmark, in the ick, capital of the n Gottorp, seated at rm of the sea, called by W. S. W. of Slessian Ed. 25 N.

, lat. 54 36 N. n of Silesia, in the lnitz, remarkable for

Aw, a strong town of ces, in Holland, celechurch, and painted apposed to be the Strike of Rotterdam. 22 N.

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a town of Poland, in Masovia, belonging osnania. Lon. 21 50

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of France, now in Lower Seine lately Normandy, remark-ter. It is scated on N W of Paris. Lon. N.

in Renfrewshire, on f Clyde, with a cop-ighbourhood, lately

Gower, the peninsulated extremity of NE of Tournsy. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 66 Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay 47 N.

of Swansey. It has very lofty lime
Grammont, a town of France, in the stone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with ovs. N. ters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

Gower, or Gever. See Goar, St. Gowran, a borough and port town of eland, in the county of Kilkenny. Ireland, in the county Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Gowrie, Carse of, a fertile tract of country in Perthishire, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

Gozzie, or Gozes, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

Gozzo, a fortified island of the Medi-terranean, five miles N W of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

Grabou, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Graciosa, a rocky, barren, uninhabi-ted island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lancerota. It is three miles long, and two broad.

Gradista, a town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is scated on the Save, 20 miles S W of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Grammont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Viene and late province of Limosin. It is 15 miles N E of Limoges. Lon. 130 E, lat. 461

Grampian Hills, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, whence Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Valles, 40 miles S W of Launce-ston, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Gran, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's sec. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Austrians, in 1683. It is seated on the Danuhe, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 186E, lat. 47 46 N.

Granada, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the foors been wen cultivated since the toors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests

20 miles S W of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Gradiska, a strong town of Germany in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lisonzo, 15 miles S E of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Gradio, a town of Italy, in a small islaud of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles a by N of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles in the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles in the Carafon, a village in Northampton-shire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manorhouse and park, given by Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

Grafton, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 20 miles S E of Dartmouth college, and 29 N W of Salisbury, with 700 inhabitants.

Grammont, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Dender, 18 miles

Kenil, 125 miles S W of Murcia, and the celebrated battle, in which Alex-225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. ander the Great, obtained his first vic-37 8 N.

Granada, an island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situate in 61 40 W lon, and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues N W of Tobago. The chief port called Lewis, is on the west side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The isand produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It has been often taken and retaken. In 1795, the French landed some troops and raised an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

Granada, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragna. It was tak-en twice by the French buccancers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles S E of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, an extensive inland country in South America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known, and imperfectly eccupied by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa-Fe-de-Bagota.

Grande-Pre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Granic, or Granicus, a small river of

Granson, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire. with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which scems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Gramsere Water, a small luke of Westmoreland, to the W of Amhleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and half vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it

Granville, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 132 W, lat. 4850 N.

Grasse, a town of France, now in the

department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is scated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E. lat. 43 39 N.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Cour-biere, 18 miles S E of Carcassonne.

Grateley, a village in Hampshire, on the S E side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

Gratz, a town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and talls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampfaco. On its banks was fought 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

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age in Hampshire, on f Quarley Hill, in the er to Salisbury, where, helstan hold a grand bility. Near it is a np, and on Quarley hill a camp. of Germany, capital

castle, and a university. alaces, and a fine arsestands on a rock, and ith the river by means It is scated on the S W of Vienna. Lon. 4 N.

Graudentz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle; scated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 52 E. lat. 53 36 N.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French le 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 47 N.

lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrences, and is scated on the An. 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenac, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 22 23 miles W of Springfield on the river

Graven Macheren, a town of Lux-emburg, on the Moselle, taken in 1552, by the Marquis of Brandenburgh, who burnt it.

Gravesande, a town of Holland, the residence of the ancient counts of Hol-

land. It is seven miles W of Delft. Gravesend, a town in Kent, with a miles a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the banks of the Gree. Thaines, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for scamen and strangers in their passage to London. It has a blockhouse well mounted with cannon opposite Tilbury fort. A great part of the town was burnt down in 1727; and 5000l. was granted by parliament for rebuilding its church. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II. had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats at twopence a head. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now ninepence a head. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; which is preferred to that of Battersea; and the chief emblat of Battersea; and the chief chi

S W of Bari.

Graulhet, a town of France in the department of Turn, 12 miles N W of Castres.

Gray, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late pro-vince of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is seated on the Saonc, 25 miles N E of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Grayson Court House, the principal seat of the courts, in Grayson county, Gravelines, a strong scaport of France, Virginia, 20 miles from Austinville, and now in the department of the North, 140 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex, with a market on Th: day, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Connecticut.

Greece, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Green, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the E side of the river Andrascoggin, about 25 miles above its junction with the Ken-

Greenbrier Court House, the principal seat of the courts in Greenbrier county, Virginia; it has a post office, and dis tant from the city of Washington 300 miles.

Greenfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, about 55. miles N W of Worcester.

Greenfield, a post town of Saratoga county, New York, 8 miles W by N of Saratoga springs.

Green Castle, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles S of Chambersburg, and the same distance N of Hagerstown, Maryland, with about 1000 inhabitants.

Greensboro', a post town in Caroline county, Maryland, situated on the E branch of Choptank river, 8 miles N of Denton, and 10 miles E of Centreville. Greensboro', a town in Green county, Georgia, 28 miles W by S of Washing-ton, and 67 N W of Louisville. Here

Greenland, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra America, stretching towards the north di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe,

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ed by our latest maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W by Baffin's Bay, on the S by Davis's Straits, and on the E by the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a very mountainous country, and some parts of it so high that they may be discerned 30 leagues off at sea. inland mountains, hills, and rocks, are covered with perpetual snow; but the low lands on the sca-side are clothed with verdure in the summer season. The coast abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is surrounded with a vast number of islands of different dimensions. In a great many places, however, on the eastern coast especially, the shore is inaccessible by reason of the floating mountains of icc. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the sea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the first Danish lodge was built in 1721; and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country. East Greenland was for a long time con-sidered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discoverbetween 76° 46' and 80° 30' of north latitude, and between 9° and 20° of east longitude. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Groenland; supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See Spitzbergen.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Ber-wickshire, scated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 43 N.

Greenock, a considerable seaport in

lying in very high latitudes. This son four miles wide. It is a place of country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland is now determined thiefly depends on Glasgow. It has a great share in the herring fishery. Here is a sugar-house, a rope and sail manufacture, and a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Greensburg, a post town and the capi-tal of Westinoreland county, Pennsylvania, 31 miles E by S of Pittsburg, and 264 W of Philadelphia: it has a court house, gaol, and about 800 inhabitants.

Greensburg, a post town in Green county, Kentucky; situated on the N side of Green river, about 56 miles 9

W of Springfield.

Greensted, a village in Essex, one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church, the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire tho' built before the conquest.

Greenville, a post town of Mecklen-burg county, Kentucky, on the W side of Green river, 14 miles S W of Har-

Greenville, a post town in Pitt county, North Carolina, on the S bank of Pamptico river, 23 miles above Washington, on the same stream.

Greenville, a post town in Green county, Tennessee, 82 miles N W of Knoxville.

Greenville, a post town in Greenville county, South Carolina, situated on the W side of the Great Pedee river, 20

miles N E of Camden.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest struc-ture of the kind in the world; the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. Under one of these is the hall, which is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, and contains many royal portraits; and under the other the chapel, which by ac-cident was destroyed by fire. This fire broke out in the hospital on the second of January 1779, and totally consumed the dome at the S E quarter of the Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the building, with the chapel, which was Glyde, which here expands into a ha-

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built. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed.
The observatory was built by Charles
II. on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI. died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the site of it now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surry) for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, the first erected by an English protestant subject. Greenwich is scated on the Thames, 5 miles E of London.

Greenwich, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut 1 situated on Long Island sound, about half way between New York and New Haven: the township contains 3147 inhabitants.

Greenwich, a village in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohansy creek, about 20 miles S E of Salem, and 10 S W of Bridgetown.

Grenoble, an ancient town of France, in the department of Isere and late pro-vince of Dauphiny. It contained a great number of handsome structures practicularly churches, and convents, which were destroyed by the French revolutionists. The cathedral was a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large atreet on the side of the river. It is 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large atreet on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 E of Stralsund, and 55 N W of Stetin. W by N of Turin. Lon. 549 E, lat.

51 2 N.

Greene a village in David Chamber, appending the Alexander of the Iserem Stephen Steph dorned with a curious spire. The

great dining-hall, and eight wards con-taining the lodgings of near 600 pen-sioners, the whole has been since re-act, notwithstanding the prohibitions act, not withstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

Griffenhaken, a town of Prussian Po-merania, in the dutchy of Stetin, sested on the Oder opposite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Grimbergan, a town of Austrian Bra-bant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Grimm, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, seated on the Muldaw, 10 miles S E of Leipsick. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Grimmen, a town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund. Lon.

13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

Grimpers, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles S E of Treves. Lon. 659 E, lat. 49 35

Grimsby, Great, a seaport and bo-rough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has now only one church, a large structure, like a cathedral. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is almost choaked up. It is 35 miles N E of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Grindon-Rig, a river in Northumber-land, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground near Grindon, arc four up-right atone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. The assizes are sometimes held here, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of

W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

45 12 N.

Greena, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles N
W of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of the young persons in of the House of God; and that of the

Ten Jurisdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal customs. The courts of justice in each commun. The courts of justice in each commun. nity are composed of the chief magis trate, who presides, and a certain number of jurymen, chosen by the people: they have no regular salaries, but re-ceive for their attendance a small sum, arising in some communities from the expences of the process, which are defrayed by the criminals; in others from a share of the fines. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, the Grisons is shout 87 miles in length, and very populous, bounded on the S by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetiaus, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by the Swiss cantons on the W. They are partly Papists and partly Protestants. They possess the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiangan. and Chiavenna.

Grodno, a pretty large city of Liththe best in that dutchy. It is situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, exclusive of the persons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretche I hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built by Augustus III. are the apart ments, where the last diet was held in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. Grodno E, lat. 46 7 N. is 125 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. 24 Grunberg, a t

15 E, lat. 53 28 N. Groll, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is scated on the Slinghe,

15 miles S E of Zutphen.

Groningen, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; at 10 miles distance from the sea, with which it has a com-

ces, bounded on the E by East Fries-land, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommerlands the other. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

Grossa, an Island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Vene-

tians.

Grossetto, a town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situate near the sea, 30 miles S W of Sienna. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Grotskaw, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles N E of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Grotskaw, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Groton, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, which contained 1800 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Groyne, a river of Spain, in Galicis, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gruckfeldt, a town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Save. Lon. 15 45

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in Up-per Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia in the principality of Glogan; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grunde, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony,

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tending in brea New M audiene the gul Pacific provine ecas, 1 Chamet ted for its silve Guada pital of

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ribbee is tween A 62 0 W. which is about 80 is divided of the s leagues 1 oms broa name of t 1. It is 85 miles Lon. 6 31 E, lat.

ne United Provin-E by East Friesriesland, on the N n, and on the S divided into two own of Groningen ne, and the Omsists in pastures, number of large

ach. f Dalmatia, in the the coast of the ongs to the Vene-

f Tuscany, with a see i situate near V of Sienna. Lon.

of Silesia, capital e same name, 30 Lon. 17 25 E, lat.

of Servia, where the Germans in lat. 45 10 N. wn in Middlesex

ts, 35 miles N W tained 1800 inhansus in 1800.

Spain, in Galicis, of Biscay, at Co-

wn and castle of the chief place of same name, beof Hanover. In t are mines of sildlead. It is 45 Lon. 10 3 E, lat.

of Carinthia, with Save. Lon. 15 45

f Germany, in Up-Charlemagne and ovingian race held

of Silcsia in the n; it is surround-nd has a manufac-

Germany, in the , and in the moun-n. 13 35 E, lat. 52

of Lower Sazony,

in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 but will only carry vessels of 50 and the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rithe river Felke. Lon. 11-3.

4 N.

Gruningen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurie, capital of a bailiwic of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Gruyires, a town of Swisserland, in Gruyires, a town of Swisserland, in mense height. It exhales through various openings, a thick black smoke, rious openings, a thick black smoke,

Gruyires, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the buildfresides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S W of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Guacockingo, a town of New Spain,
30 miles S E of Mexico. Lon. 99 45

tending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the North Pacific Ocean. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zaca-tecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametian, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situated on the Bareinja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W. lat. 20 50 N.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Aragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterraneau, below Valen-

Guadaloupe, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Trux-

illo. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two 15 W, lat. 13 20 S. leagues long, and from 15 to 40 fath-oms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, ica, discovered by Columbus, in 1491,

rious openings, a thick black smoke, intermixed with sparks that are visible by night. The French settled in this island, in 1632. It has been often taken and retaken the last time by the W, lat. 1936 N.

Guadalajara, or New Galicia, one of the three audiences of New Spain, ex-

Guadalquiver, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into

the bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town of Spain in Old
Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 miles N W of Madrid. Lon.

3 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which having its source in New Castile, crusses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

sia, rails into the bay of Cadiz.

Gauliz, a town of Spain, in Granada,
with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 24 7 W, lat. 37 4 N.

Guddlo, a town of Italy, in Ancona,
eight miles N W of Nocera. In 1751,

Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seat-eight miles N W of Nocera. In 1751, eight miles N W of Nocera. In 1751, of Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N. quake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.
Guam, the chief of the Ladrone Is-

lands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards who have a garrion here, but the inhabitants are almost nll natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It a-bounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Guamanga, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's sec. It is remarkable for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of

75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

Guanugo, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 172 miles N NE of Lima. Lon. 75 smoke. It has twice destroyed St. Ja-15 W, lat. 9 55 S.

Guanzavelca, a rich town of Peru, whose neighbourhood abounds with mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Pisea. Lon. 7439 W, lat. 12

Guardafui, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Bubelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

Guardia, or Guarda, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 25 N. 22 N.

Guardia-Alferez, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's sec, seven miles N W of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E. lat. 41 39 N.

Guarma, a scaport of Peru, 120 miles N W of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10

Guastalla, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. It is noted for a battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Guasto, or Vasto, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Guatimala, an audience of New Spain about 750 miles long, and 450 broad, bounded on the N W by the audience of Mexico, on the N E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S E by the Isthmus of Darien, and on the S W by the Pacific Ocean. It is subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any oth-er in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Guatimala, New, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situate not far from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7th, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neigh-

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and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. bouring volcano. New Guatimala is 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N. 600 miles S W of Mexico. Lon. 90 30

go de Guatimala.

Guaxaca, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines

of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guaxaca, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate; and has several rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17

Guben, a town of Germany, in Low-cr Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Gubio, or Eugubio, 2 town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 16 N.

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Guelderland, or Gueldres, a territory of the Netherlands, which was over-run by the French in 1794.

Gueldres, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Frussia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N E of Velno. Lon. 6 0 E,lat. 51 26 N.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It earries on a three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W of Paris. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Gueret, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late prevince of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles N E of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N. Guernsey, an island on the coast of

Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives

speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. I.on. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N. Gueta, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guiana, a large country of South

no. New Guatimala is of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 N

a burning mountain in which throws out fire and s twice destroyed St. Jaala.

province of New Spain, ic gulf of Mexico on the Pacific Ocean on the S. wheat, Indian corn, cochsia; and contains mines r, and crystal.

town of New Spain, cavince of the same name, op's see. It is noted for ats and chocolate; and has convents. It is 160 miles o. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17

wn of Germany, in Low-eated on the Neisse, 62 Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E.

Eugubio, a town of Italy, of Urbino, with a bishop's N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 N.

, or Gueldres, a territory rlands, which was over-rench in 1794.

town of the Netherlands. y of the same name, which n taken and retaken. It was king of Frussia by the echt, and was taken by the 94. It is 10 miles N E of 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

a town of France, in the of Lower Loire and late Bretague. It carries on a trade in white salt, and is rom the Atlantic, and 250 Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N. own of France, in the de-Creuse and late prevince eated on the Gartampe, 35 f Limoges, and 170 S of 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

n island on the coast of ubject to Great Britain, i by its own laws. It is ong, being surrounded by and of a round form, 30 umference. The natives in thaving been a part of Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N. wn of Spain, in New Cas-E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 2 N.

large country of South

America, is bounded on the E and N by the Atlantic Ocean and the river Oroonoko; on the S by the river of the Amazons; and on the W by the provinces of Grenada and New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, from which it is separated both on the W and N by the river Oroonoko. It extends above 1200 miles from NE to S W, that is, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the mouth of the river Amazons, and near 600 in the contrary direction. Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast. What lies S of Cape North belongs to the first of these nations; the coast between Cape North and Cape Orange is pos-sessed by the natives; French Guiana, Old Cayenne, or Equinoctial France extends from Cape Orange, about 240 miles along the coast, to the river Marani; where the Dutch territory begins, and extends to the mouth of the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The land of Dutch Guiana, for 50 miles up the country from the sea-coast is flat; and during the rainy seasons covered two feet high with water. This renders it inconceivably feetile the earth for 12 inches ceivably fertile, the earth, for 12 inches deep, being a stratum of such perfect manure; that an attempt was once made to carry some of it to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Issequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised suc-cessively; whereas in the West India Islands, not more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

Guiaquil, one of the nine jurisdictions of the province of Ouito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal pro-

Guiaquil, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently toward the river Guia-quil, on which the town stands. It is is commonly called Congo. It is very large and populous, and is 140 miles N unhealthy for Europeans, though the by E of Paita. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2

Guira, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 10 35 N.

Guienne, a late province of France, which now makes the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

Guilford, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the Wey, on the declivity of a hill, near which are the ruins of an old castle. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Crovdon; but the election of members for the county is always held here, and it sends two for the borough. The Wey is naviga-ble to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. It is 23 miles WS W of Croydon, and 30 S W of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Guildford, a post town in New Haven

Guildford, a post town in New Haven county, Connecticut, 18 miles E by S of New Haven, on Long Island Sound.
Guildford, the capital of Guildford county, North Carolina, 48 miles N W of Hillsborough; the scene of a hard fought battle, the Americans under Gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Connecilia Mosch 173. Lord Cornwallis, March 1781-Here is a post-office.

Guillain, St. a town of Austrian Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Guillestree, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles N E of Embrum. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Guimaraens, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Guinea, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12° W, and 80° E lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the natives in general go slmost naked, and

there seems to be little religion or hos that and open, but the interior parts nesty among them. The commodities contain some very strong fortresses purchased here are gum-seneca, at Seand posts. It was subject to the nizam purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; of the Decca the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all in general, furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves and other commodities. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deserve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each o-

Guinea, New, an island of the South Pacific Occan, to the N of New Hol-land This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131 to 155° E lon. It was supposed to be connected with New Holland, till Captain Cook discovered the strait which separates them. The land in general is low, but is covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, flourish in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

Guincamp, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. 3

8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

Guipuecoa, the NE division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

Guise, a small town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quintin, and 95 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, part; for where it was not naturally so in the peniusula of Hindoostan. It is it has been scarped away; and the also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and eccupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carantic; extending along the sea-coast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles.

The maritime parts of this circar are try by a wall and bastions, and further

of the Deccan, but has been ceded to

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Guntzberg, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Franconis, five miles from Weissemberg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and

subject to the king of Prussia.

Gurk, a town of Carinthia, with a
bishoy's see, seated on the river Gurk,
55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18
E, lat. 47 12 N.

Gustrow, a city of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the dutchy are held here; and it has an ele-gant palace, in which the dukes some-times reside. It is 35 miles NE of

Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N. Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 miles E by S of Presburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat 48 10

Gutskow, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Guzerat, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. W part is mountainous and woody, and w part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their uwn. But the largest as well as the finest part is subject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, an ancient fortress of Hin-doostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so

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issemberg. It is , near a forest, and ! Prussia. Carinthia, with a on the river Gurk, ourg. Lon. 14 18

Germany, in the of Wenden. The cature for the dut-and it has an eleh the dukes some-35 miles NE of 13 E, lat. 53 57 N. Iungary, scated on Danube, opposite, 29 miles E by S 17 47 E, lat 48 10

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ula of Hindoostan iles long, and 140 e Arabian Sea and and Cutch. The y and Cutch. The pus and woody, and i hardy race, gov-neir own. But the the finest part is rattas. Amedabad

ent fortress of Hinthe province of Goa vast rock, about and nearly flat on s are so steep as to endicular in every was not naturally so ain below, is from e rampart conforms recipice all around; ce to it is by steps of the rock, which side next the counastions, and further

guarded by even strong gateways, at certain distances from each other. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the N W foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houses all of stone. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal es-calade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

Gifhorn, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, scated on the rivers Aller and Iser, 25 miles N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52

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HAAG, or Hag, a town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Hacha. See Rio-de-la-Hacha.

Hacketstown, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 12 miles E of the river Delaware, and 22 W of Morris-

Hackinsack, a town in Bergen county, New Jersey, and the principal seat of justice; it has a post office, and is distant from the city of New York about 15 miles N W.

Hickney, a populous village to the NE of London; the first that was ac-commodated with carriages for occa-sional passengers; from hence the lackney coaches of London derive their

Hadamar, a town of Germany, in Wetaravia, with a castle, scatted near the Elss, 22 miles N W of Mentz. Lon. 80 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Haddam, a post town of Middlesex County, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles NE of New Haven. In 1800 it contained 2307 inhabitants.

Haddington, a horough of Scotland, in a county of the same name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciscan monastery here is occupied Franciscan monastery here is occupied to the second section of the United Pro-as a parish church; and at a small dis-tance are the ruins of a numery, found-ed in 1178. Haddington is scated on vinces, in Helland, which may compare

the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; Sby Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. It produces corn of all sorts, and has plenty of grass, coals, limestone, and some considerable woods. It feeds great flocks of sheep, especially near the hills of Lammer-moor and W Lammerlow; and abounds with rabbits. A great deal of salt is made here, and the herring fishery is carried on with success at Dunbar, both for home consumption and exportation. Here are several convenient tation. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant as any in Scotland; or indeed as most in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams. which receives several small streams.

which receives several small streams.

Haddonfield, a town in Gloucester county, New Jerst ,8 miles E of Philadelphia, and six from Gloucester, where there is a post office.

Hadersleben, a maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon.

50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

Hadles a corporate town in Suffelle.

Hadley, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a merbet on Monday. It is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now ded cave l. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hadley, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are to be seen the ruinous remains of a castle, on a channel of the Thames between Con-

channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

Hadley, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 43 miles

W of Worcester and 97 of Boston.

Hagarstown, a flourishing inland town of Maryland, in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It car ies on a considerable trade with the

with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-shore. The ancient counts of Holand resided here; and it is the court though not the capital of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. It surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdan, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N. Haguenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late

Haguenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was several times taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1796. It was an imperial city till it fell into the hands of the French, in 1673. It is seated on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasburg, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E. lat. 48 47 N.

Motter, which added into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasburg, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Huilbron, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which signifies the fountain of health. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Haimburg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 miles W of Presburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Hain, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles N W of Dresden.

Hai-nan, a considerable island of the Chinese Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, to-bacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the luman face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants

are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour; they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Hiun-tcheou-fou is the capital.

capital.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the N by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is comprehended in the department of the North.

Hainault, a forest in Essex, S E of Epping Forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands.

Hainburg, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Halbers 4, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbies, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hothiem, 32 miles S E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Haldenstein, a free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and searcely one in breadth.

Halen, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Macstricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Hales-Owen, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shenstone, and near it is the celebrated seat of Leasowes.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles N E of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Halibut Island, an island in the North

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id, an island in the North

Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and except the head very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, a town of Nova Scotia. be gun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully scated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough to shelter a squadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 miles N E of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

Halifax, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, scated in a hilly country near a branch scated in a nuly country near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. It is the great mart for shalloons, calamancoes, everlastings, and has a large market house, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for strictly and various contents. ous others for particular goods. It is 40 miles W S W of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W. lat. 53 45 N.

Halifax, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; standing on the E side of the river Susquehannah, 19

miles N of Harrisburg.

Hulifax, a post town in Halifax county, North Carolina, 67 miles W N W of Edenton, and on the S Bank of the river Rosnoke.

Halifax, a post town and the capital of Halifax county, Virginia; situated on the W side of Staunton river, 20 miles above its junction with the river

Halitz, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on

the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S E of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Halle, a dismantled town of Austrian Hainault. The church contains an image of the Virgin, held in great veneration. It is seated on the Senne, eight miles S S W of Brussels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Halle, a considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Magdeburg. It is famous for its university, and salt works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36

Halle, a free imperial city of Suabia. famous for its salt pits. It is scated on the Kocher, among rocks and moun-tains, 37 miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tirol, six miles N E of Inspruck. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Hallein, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg; seated on the Saltza, among mountains that a-bound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles SE of Saltzburg. Lon 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Hallowell, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the W side of the river Kennebec, about 25 miles above the junction of this river with the Andrascoggin.

Halmstadt, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles S S E of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56

Halstead, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays, says, and callamancoes. It is scated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford and 47 N E of Lon-

don. Lon. 745 E, lat. 5159 N.

Halteren, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles S W of Munster. Lon. 727 E, lat. 5140 N.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Mersey, 13 miles N E of Chester, and 184 N N W of London. Len. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Halea, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, eight miles S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia,

capital of the county of Marck, seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Ham, a town of France, in the de-artment of Somme and late province partition of somme and late province of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Ham, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks,

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celebrated by Thomson and other po-1 sists of 36 persons. The town is divi-

Ham, West, a village in Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, four miles E by N

of London.

Ham, East, a village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

height.

Hamal, a large town of Syria, scated among the hills. The best houses,
the mosques, and the castle, are built
of black and white stones. The river
Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock, The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles S W of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Hamar, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N E of Christiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 33

Hameledon Hill, near Sturminster. in Dorsetshire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

Hamburg, a free imperial city of consisting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal size. It stands on the N side of the river Elbe, which is not less than four miles broad opposite the city. Most of the houses are built after the manner. of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is very populous in proportion to its size and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The senate of this town is composed of four burgomasters, of whom one Ha-mi, a country situate to the NE only is a tradesman; four syndics; 24 of Chins. The country of Hami, senators, of whom 11 are men of let-ters, and the rest tradesmen; four secounted one of the most delightful in

ded into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is jud-ged by a sort of general assembly. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its com-munication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Ger-many; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. There commercial places in the world. There are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handsome exchange. The inhabitants have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altens, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews who have no synagogue. Besides the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg is 55 miles S E of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 N E of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N

Hamburg, a thriving inland town in Berks county, Pennsylvania; about 15 miles N of Reading on the post road to Northumberland: has a post office and

Hamelin, a strong town of Germany, in the dutchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the dutchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Hameratein, a castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

ters, and the rest tradesmen; four seconnecd one of the most delightful cretaries one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate con-

The town is divihes; and out of each les i and to each of each of each or compa-care of public affairs, y thing too high for n, and then it is judts situation, has all es for foreign and doicularly from its come Elbe, with some of igable rivers of Ger-it is one of the most in the world. There 200 ships at a time, gn merchants, at ancity; and there is a ge. The inhabitants of performing divine of their own. Other erated at Altens, a he harbour of Hame Jews who have no des the five principal are 11 smaller ones

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ntry situate to the NE e country of Hami, ded by deserts, is ache most delightful in soil produces abunfruits, leguminous, are of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly, abounding in fish, especially trout. As esteemed in China; and pomegranates, its sea-coast is of a considerable extent, oranges, peaches, raisins and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

Hamilton, a town in Lanerkshire, scated in a very agreeable plain. Here are the remains of a collegiste church founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is situate on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Hamilton, a post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N W of Salem, with 800 inhabitants.

Hamilton, a post town in Albany county, New York, at the distance of 10 miles from the city of Albany, famous for its glass works.

Hamilton, a post town in Chenango county, New York; 27 miles N W of Cooper's-town. In 1800 the township contained 2673 inhabitants.

Hansmersmith, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg House, the magnificent seat of the margrave of Anspach.

Huremonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N.

Hampshire, Hantshire, or Hants, a
county of England, bounded on the N
by Berks, on the E by Surry and Sussex, on the S by the English Channel,
and on the W by Dorsetshire and
Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle
of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and
38 from E W. The air is very pure
and pleasant, especially upon the and pleasant, especially upon the downs, on which vast flocks of sheep are kept and bred. In the champaign part of the county, where it is free of wood, the soil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain. The country is extremely well wooded and watered; for besides many woods on private of Cape Henry, and 10 miles E of 10 m, on York river, in the lat. of 37° N and lon. of 76° 28′ W.

the new forest of great extent, belonging to the crown, well stored with venerable oaks. In these woods and forests, great numbers of hogs run at large, and feed on the acorns; and hence it is that the Hampshire bacon so far excels that of most other countries. The rivers are the Avon, Anton, Arle, Test, Stowre, and Itchin; the store of the reason of the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation of the river, in the lat. of 37° N and lon. of 76° 28′ W.

Hampton, a small maritime town, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 6 miles E of Exeter, between Rye and Newtown.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal pal ton, Arle, Test, Stowre, and Itchin; ed on the N side of t besides several smaller streams, all miles S W of London.

its sea-coast is of a considerable extent, it possesses many good ports and har-bours, and is well supplied with salt-water fish. Much honey is produced in the country. Here is also plenty of game, and on the downs is most delightful hunting.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the N is layer to the control of t

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on the N E by the district of Main, on on the S E by the Atlantie, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W and N W by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country, is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

seat of the margrave of Anspach.

Hamont, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ly famous for its medicinal waters. It Ruremonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N. is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that

Hampetead, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles W by S of Portsmouth, with 790 inhabitunts.

Hampton, or Minching Hampton, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotes-wold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Hampton, a seaport town in Elizahttp://discounty.virginia; situated on Hampton road, about 20 miles N W of Cape Henry, and 10 miles E of York, on York river, in the lat. of 37° N and lon. of 76° 28′ W.

Hanau, a county of Germany, in the but the Roman catholics are tolerated, circle of the Lower Rhine, which be longs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is small; reckoned excellent in these parts. It bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissemburg and Solms and on the N and S by the solid and on the Nand Sy the territories of Mentz, and Francfort. Its soil is very fruitful, in corn, wine and fruits; yielding salt springs, with some copper, silver, and cobalt; its trade and manufactures are also in a Hourishing condition.

Hanau, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles N E of Durmstadt Here is an university with several ma-

nufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N. Hang-Tcheou-Fou, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, ex-clusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction, seven cities of the second and third class; and is 225 miles S E of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

Hancock, a post town in Washington county, Maryland, standing on the N side of the River Potomac, 35 miles

W of Hagerstown.

Hanover, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehended at first only the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the dutchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principali-ties of Verden, Grubengen, and Over-wald. The soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, mad-ller, and some wine. There are seve-val large salt works. A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horses. The forests furnish timber, and quantities of pitch and tar. Most metals and minerals are also found here.

Hanover, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I. ascended the British throne; and the regency is now adthrone; and the regency is now ad-ministered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Luthuran; 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon, 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, on York

River.

Hanover, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, distinguished as the scat of Dartmouth college, in the lat. of 43 43 N, and lon. of 72 14 W.

Hanover, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 28 miles SE of Boston, containing 958 inhabitants.

Hanover, a post town in York coun-Pennsylvania, sometimes called M'Callister's-town, at the distance of 18 miles SW from York.

Hanover, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, opposite the N W extremity of New Ireland. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Hansbach, a town of Bohemia, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cot-

Hun-tchong-fou, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chensi. It has 16 cities of the second and sl. It has 10 cities or the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 845 miles S W of Pekin. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N. Hants. See Hampshire. Hamye, a town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 5 16

E, lat. 50 41 N.

Han-yang-fou, a populous and com-mercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

Hupace, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and ext. 1sive, and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

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of Livonia in Rusof Revel, scated les S W of Revel f Dago. Lon. 22 Hapsburg, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Swisserland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant. There is another castle of the same name, no the lake of Lucern, which some authors have erroneously asserted to be that from which the asserted to be that from which the counts derived their title. See Ger-

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Horburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is scated on the Elbe,

opposite Hamburg, equally well situa-ted for trade as that city, and is 37 miles N W of Lunenburg.

Harcourt, a town of France, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 miles S of Caen.

Hardeberg, a town of Germany, 52 miles S of Vienna; it is situated in the dutchy of Stiria. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 47

Hardegeen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles NW of Gottingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, it is 13 miles E N E of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Hardenburg, a town of Overyssel, sit-uate on the Veclit, 10 miles SW of Covoerden.

Harderwick, a town of Dutch Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of

Harford, a post town in Harford county, Maryland, at the head of Bush river, on the post road from Philadel-phia to Baltimore, and at the distance of 25 miles NE from the latter.

Harlebeck, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lia, three miles N E of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Harlech, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seatwith a market on Saturday. It is seat-ed on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county town, and governed by a mayor. It had for-merly a strong castle, which was a gar-rison for Charles I. in the civil wars, for which it was demolished by the parliament. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 N N W of London. Lon. 40 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Harlem, a populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to cat the vilest animals neing reduced to cat the vilest animals and even leather and grass. The church, which is the largest in Holland, is adorned with the finest organ in Europe. It consists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humans. Harlem is seated nears leve humana. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. This place claims the invention of printing; the first at-

taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; the French did it a great deal of damage in 1672, since which time it has been upon the decline. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 540 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Harfteur, a town of France, in the depurtment of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at

Harling, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles S W of Norwich, and 88 N E of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Harlingen, a scaport of the United Provinces, in West Friesland. It is now very well fortified, and is naturally strong. The admiratty college of Friesland has its seat here. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles, and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53

Harlow, a town in Essex, seven miles N W of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gen-

try.

Harmondsworth, a village in Middle-sex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

claro, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-

tile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat.

Harper's ferry, is on the river Potowmac, in Berkley county, Virginia, 30 miles E by N of Winchester, 21 W by S of Fredericktown, Maryland, and 65 from Washington. Here is a post office

and a public armoury.

Harpersfield, a post town in Delaware county, New York, 65 miles W of the city of Hudson, with 1008 inhabitants.

Harponelly, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 miles N N W of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harria, or Harelinland, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

Harris. Sec Lewis.

Harrisburg, the capital of Dauphin

Harleston, a town in Norfolk, with a and 107 W by N of Philadelphia, in the market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, It of 40° 10′ N. and Ion. of 76° 40′ W. 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 26 N. the reception of grain and lumber brought down the river; in both which articles it supports a considerable trade.

Harodeburg, a post town in Mercer county, Kentucky, lying on the E side of Salt River, 30 miles S of Frankfort, the capital of the state.

Harrogate, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns, each house having a long room and an ordinary. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

Harrow, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county: on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 10 miles W N W of London.

Harlensteir, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the lordship of Schonberg, six miles SE of Zwickau.

Hartford, or Hertford, the county town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea. It sends two members to day, the chief commodities of which are, wheat, malt and wool; and it sends 5000 quarters of malt to London week-

5000 quarters of mait to London weekly by the river Lea.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, with
a market on Saturday. It is seated on
the Beistol Channel, near a promontory
called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of
Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Hartland, a post town in Windsor
county. Vermont bing on the W side

county, Vermont, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, about nine miles N of Windsor. The township has 1960 inhabitants.

Hartlepool, a seaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiously seated on the German Ocean, and has a good harbour where the Newcastle colliers generally take county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E shelter in stress of weather. It is 16 bank of the Susquehannah river, 25 miles W of Lebanon, 18 E of Carlisle of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

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Has Has. ate. ge in the W riding parish of Knaresmedicinal springs; strongest sulphur ain. Bathing is the of using it; and it ropsical, scorbutic, The season is from and the company in five or six large aving a long room t is 206 miles N by

in Middlesex, on the county: on the the church, with a is a celchrated free-Mr. John Lyons, in Elizabeth. It is 10 ondon.

vn of Upper Saxony, lship of Schonberg,

vickau. ertford, the county hire, seated on the ds two members to market is on Saturmmodities of which d wool; and it sends alt to London week-

in Devonshire, with lay. It is seated on el, near a promontory sint, 28 miles W of 213 W by S of Lon-17, lat. 51 12 N.

town in Windsor lying on the W side e township has 1960

port in the county of arket on Monday. It cated on the German good harbour where of weather. It is 16 am, and 254 N by W 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N. Hartler, a town in Northumberland, NW of Tinmouth, where lord Delayal ans constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large erland, in the county of Bern. salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

Hartzgerole, a town of Upper Saxo-nv, situate near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Auhalt Beruburg.

Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Harvey's Island, an island in the S

Sea. Lon. 158 48 W, lat. 19 17 S.

Harwich, a scaport and borough in Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. Here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Germany and Hol-land. It has a capacious harbour, and the bay is so spacious that 100 sail of men of war with their tenders, besides 300 or 400 sail of colliers have been seen here at one time, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by Falled London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52

Harwich, a town with a post office, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Barnstable Bay, nine miles from Chatham, and eight from Yarmouth, containing 2857 inhabitants.

mouth, containing 2857 inhabitants.

Harwington, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, eight miles E of Litchfield, and 24 W of Hartford, containing at last census 1430 inhabitants.

Hasbat, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

Haselfelde, an ancient town of Germany.

many, in Lower Saxony.

Haslem, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 56 21 N.

Haslemere, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles S W of Guildford, and 43 of London.

Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Haslingden, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 N N W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51

Hasselt, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overvssel, seated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

Hastenbeck, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles SE of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estres.

Hastings, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and sends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II. was slain in battle.

is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 S E of London. I.on. 0 46 E, lat. 50 32 N. Hayfield, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the see of Ely, but was aliented. ated to the crown in the reign of Eli-zabeth. Sir Robert Ceci, afterward earl of Salisbury, built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, '20 miles N N W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat.

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or Hatfield Re-

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or Hatfield Regis, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat, 51 48 N.

Hatherly, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles N W of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Hattem, a town of Dutch Guelderland, septed on the Yessel, five miles S W of Zwoll.

Hattengen, a town of Germany, in the

Hattengen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Hatuan, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda. In 1596 the imperialists took it and dismantled it. Lon. 19 43 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Havannah, a seaport on the N W part of Cuba, epposite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour, that will hold 1000 vessels, and yet has a mouth so narrow, that only one ship can en-ter at a time, which entrance is well defended by forts. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous to their the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

Hasselt, a town of Germany, in the in circumference, and contains about

2000 inhabitants. The buildings are clegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly furnished; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the island, where the governor and captain-general resides, and also an assessor for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies It was taken by the English in 1762, with an immense quantity of plunder and a fleet of ships of war and merchantmen, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river La-gida. Lon. 82 13 W, 1st. 23 12 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, be-tween Fareham and Chichester, with

a market on Saturday, seven miles N E of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of Lon-

don. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Havel, a river of Germany, in Brandenburg, which empties itself into the

Havelberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is scated on the Havel, 37 miles N W of Bran-

denburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Havenstein, a small village in Suabia where are the ruins of a castle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is situated on the Rhine,

13 miles N W of Baden. Haverfordwest, a borough in Pem-hrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Milford Haven, over which is a stone of Milford Haven, over which is a stone bridge. It is a large, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three parish churches. It has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 50 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, a considerable town in Essex county. Massachusetts, lying on

Essex county, Massachusetts, lying on the N W side of the river Merrimack, at the distance of 15 miles W from Newburyport, and 32 N from Boston; it has a post office, and carries on a brisk trade, foreign and domestic.

appears by the ruins of a church and castle, to have been of more conse-

appears by the Junis of a church and castle, to have been of more consequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles S W of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Havering Bower, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Rumford. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan, queen of Henry IV.

Hawe-de-Grace, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Selne, and late province of Normandy, on the English Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded with a wall, and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Hawe-de-Grace, a considerable sea-

Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Havre-de-Grace, a considerable seaport town, in Harford county, Maryland; situated at the head of Chesspeak bay, in the lat. of 39° 35' N, and
long. of 76° 8' W. It is a principal
entre pot of the lumber and grain
brought down the river Susquehannah,
it has a rest office and is 27 wites N. it has a post office, and is 37 miles N E from Baltimore.

Haute-rive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 26

Hautvilliers, a town of France in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the best champaigne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

Hawki: pleasantly situated town in Roxburghabire, seated on the Tiviot

amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles S W of Kelso. Hawkin's Court House, the principal seat of justice in Hawkin's county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, 67 miles NE of Knoxville, and 477 from

Washington.

Hawkhurst, a village in Kent, noted

Hawkhead, a town in Lancashire, situated in Fourness, 24 miles N N W of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon.

brisk trade, foreign and domestic.

Haverhill, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 35 miles N W by N of Dartmouth college.

Haverill, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons and fustians. It is almost divided in the middle by a

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ins of a church and een of more conse-than now. It is 16 ury, and 59 N E of 28 E, lat. 52 6 N. a village in Essex, of Rumford. It was royal palace, in which of Henry IV.

a considerable seslate province of Nor-nglish Channel, in a mouth of the river all fortified town, diparts by the harbour, a wall, and other ided by a strong cita-ther with its foreign e of the most impor-ance. It is 45 miles d 112 N W of Paris.

49 29 N. 49 29 N., a considerable sea-arford county, Mary-the head of Chess-lat. of 39° 35' N, and W. It is a principal to lumber and grains e river Susquehannah, ce, and is 37 miles N

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town of France in the farne and late province where the best cham-. It is seated on the S by E of Rheims. asantly situated town e, seated on the Tiviot rocks, cataracts, and

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village in Kent, noted

town in Lancashire, ness, 24 miles N N W d 273 of London. Lon. 4 N.

a lake in Westmoreith, three miles long, over in some places. It d in the middle by a

of the solid rock; it was the seat of

Drummond the poet and historian.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, with

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles N E of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Haye, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse. 25 Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

ris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Haylsham, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewis, and 58 S E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Haymarket, a poat town in Prince William county, Virginia; at the distance of 38 miles W from Washington.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 22 12 N.

Head of Ett, a town of the United States, in Maryland, situate near the head of the bay of Chesspeak, on a small river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from delphia, being about 50 miles from

each.

Hebrides, or Western Islands, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold and moist in the most of them. In the most optherly islas the sun at the and moist in the most of them. In the most northerly isles the sun, at the summer solstice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight, and not longer above it at mid-day in the depth of winter. The soil of the Hebrides varies also in different isles, and in different parts of the same island; some are mountainous and barren, producing little else than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little grass; while others, being cultivated and manured with aea weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley.

promontory of inclosures, so that it co...sists of two sheets of water.

Hawthornden, an ancient building, a few miles to the SE of Edinburgh, farmous for some artificial caves cut out next visited by Bougainville in 1768. who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but com-posed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cock, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S lat. and lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S 1at. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, besides several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread fruit, cocos nuts, and plantains are neither so good nor so plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, sugar canes, and on the other hand, sugar canes, and yams, are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, but are chiefly of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small and nously conand houses are small, and poorly con-structed; and except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not ev-en for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and good natured, when not

hospitable and good natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors, may naturally be supposed to exeite. Hebron, a town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown hero which is viaited by Christians and Mahometans. It is 25 miles S W of Jerusalem. Jerusalem.

Hebron, a post town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 18 miles S E of Hart-tord, with 2266 inhabitants.

Hebron, a post town in Washington county, New-York situated about half way between Fort Miller, and Fort Edward, and containing 2528 inhabitants.

Hecla, Mount. See Iceland.

Hedamora, a town of Dalecarlia in Hedrides. New, a caster of islands, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, dismous for the gunpowder made here.

it is 55 miles N W of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 | fine breed of cattle, and with English

Heidenheim, a town of Suabia, and in the terratory of Brentzhall, with a han some palace belonging to the house of Wurtemburg. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Uim. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 4847 N.

Hei. ellerg, a city of Germany, cap-tal of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tim, which holds 800 hogs-heads, generally kept full of good Rhe-nish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. Heidelberg is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles N E of Spire. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Heila, a town of Western Prussia in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Heilegen-Have, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligeland, an island of the German Ocean, belonging to the King of Denmark; it is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Heiligenstadt, a towr of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, ca-pital of the territory of Etchset. It is scated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 miles N W of Eisnach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Helena, St. on island in the Atlantic Occan, 20 miles in circumference, bejonging to the English East India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but for from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being ; leasant and fertile. Mr. Forster tells us, that "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small but station of the royal navy.

sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cab-bage tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beefis juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ringpheasants, red-legged partridges, ricebirds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments ; and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." It lies between the conti-nents of Africa and South America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W,

lat. 15 55 S.

Heien's, St. a town in East Medina in the isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the

cattle, and with English every valley was watered vulet; that the mountains of the island were hung that the soil, which covh mould, from six to ten inclothed with a variety of rubs, among which was a the inhabitants call a cabhough only used for fuel, and red wood; that in the garden, about three miles wn, he saw several plants Africa, and America, and a profusion of roses and spersed with myrtle and spersed with myrice and to several walks of peach-loaded with fruit, which line rich flavour, different our peaches; but that the pean fruit-trees throve but , and never bore fruit; had been planted several ad not succeeded, on acgreens thrive extremely e devoured by caterpillars; and other kinds of corn, ly devoured by rats, which sely numerous; that the that reason, was laid out pastures, the verdure of surprising; that the whole support 3000 head of their that the beef is juicy, devery fat; that the island, ttle, abounds with goats, nall breed of horses, ringed-legged partridges, rice-ns, &c. of some of which is indigenous, but others

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a town in East Medina in Vight. It has a large bay, r with France, is often the c royal navy.

Helier, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where Helmstadt, a town of Brunswick and it has a harbour and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place, is the statue of George II. in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of Major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N.

See Jersey.

Helier, St. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans at their coming here. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elizabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification, it is the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit. and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

Hell-Gate, a celebrated strait of N America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of a-

ny burden through this strait.

Helmsdale, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithness-shire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishe-

Hellespont, a strait, dividing Asia from Europe, now called the Darda-

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries with a strong cas-tle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles S E of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Helmsley, or Helmsley-Blackmore, a of Hertford, and 23 N W of London. town in the N riding of Yorkshire, in Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N. Rhidal vale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scotch

V. ower Saxooy in Germany, with a university, 20 miles S E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 16 E, 1st 52 16 N. Helmstadt, a strong maritime town

of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

Helsingburg, or Elsingburg, a scaport of Sweden in the province of Gothland and territory of Schonen, scated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore, and 37 S of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Helsing fors, a town of Swedish Fin-land, with a harbour reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Helsingia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Jempterland and Madelpadia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the S and W by Dalecarlia and Austricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and

fishing.

Helston, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountsbay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W division of the shire. It is governed by a mayor sends two members to parliament and has the largest markethouse in the county. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 miles S W of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Helvoetsluys, a scaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsman place, consisting only of a hand-some quay, and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; it was taken by the French in January 1795: and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Hempsted, or Hemel Hempsted, a corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles S W

Hempstead, a post town on Long Island, in Queen Ann's county, New-York, 23 miles E of the city. It is siinvaders, and is seated on the Rye, 20 tuated on the edge of an extensive

plain, sixteen miles long, by eight broad.

Henbury, a village in Gloucestershire,
near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp,
with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

Hendersonville, a post town in Nottoway county, Virginia, 204 miles from Washington.

Hendersonville, a post town in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the N side of Cumberland, 20 miles N of Nash-

ville, the capital.

Henley, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with markets on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. It is scated on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S E of Oxford, and 35 W of

24 miles S E of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon 0 46 W, lot 51 35 N. Henley, a town in Warwickshire, where was once a castle, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Alne, 10 miles N W of Warwick, and 202 N N W of London. Lon 1 50 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Henneberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and fertile. It is divided among seven different sovereigns. Mainungen is the

Hemeberg, a town of Franconia, in a county of the same name, with a castle, 34 miles N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hennebon, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 miles N W of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Henrichemont, a town of France, now

Henrichemont, a town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV. gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Saudre, 15 miles N N E of Bourges.

Henrico, a county of Virginia in North America.

Henry, Cape, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Heppenheim, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. 1.on. 8 41 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Heracica, an ancient seaport of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendour. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Herat, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 miles S E of Mesched. Lon. 61 0 E, lat. 34 30 N. t vide grant cois from the form of the for

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Herault, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late privince of Languedoe, and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbemont, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles N W of Chinev.

Herbern, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, eight miles S W of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hereford, the capital of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishep's see. It is almost encompassed by the river Wye and two other rivers. The city is about a mile and a half in compass, but not very populous. The houses, are old, and by r. ason of its low situation the streets are dirty. It had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral, fell down, and destroyed part of the church. But it has been since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W S W of Worcester, and 130 W N W of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E by Worcester and Glouceater, on the S by Monmouthshire, on the W by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the N by Shropshire. Its length from N to S is 46 miles, its breadth from E to W 40, and its circumference 220. The air of this county is allowed to be as pleasant, sweet, and wholesome, as that of any other in

f Persia, in Korasan, Mcsched. Lon. 61 0

the departments of from a river which f of Lyons. It in-the late privince of the capital is Mont-

own of Austrian Luxcastle on a mountain, emoy, three miles N

on of Germany, in the per Rhine and territo-ith a famous university nufacture, eight miles urg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat.

capital of Hereford. narket on Wednesday, arday, and a bishep's st encompassed by the two other rivers. The two other rivers. The very populous. The and by r ason of its e streets are dirty. It churches, but two of molished in the civil , the W tower of the down, and destroyed rch. But it has been The chief manufacture gloves. It is governed i sends two members It is 24 miles W S W and 130 W N W of 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N. a county of England, ular form, bounded on ester and Gloucester, nmouthshire, on the W , and Brecknockshire, y Shropshire. Its length 46 miles, its breadth

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40, and its circumfere air of this county is
s pleasant, sweet, and
that of any other in

England, there being nothing either in the soil or situation to render it otherwise. The soil throughout is excellent, and inferior to none, either for grain, fruit, or pasture, supplying the inhabitants plentifully with all the necessaries of life: but that by which it is distinguished from most others, is its fruit, especially apples, of which it produces such quantities, that the cy-der made of them is not only sufficient for their own consumption, though it is their ordinary drink, but also in a great measure for that of London and other parts. The county is well supplied with wood and water; for, besides lesser streams, there are the ridel, Arrow, Dare, and Monow; the last of which is large, and all of them are well stored with fish, particularly

the Wye, which breeds salmon.

Herenthale, a town of Austrian Bra bant, seated on the Nethe, 20 miles N E of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Herford, or Hervorden, a free imperi-al town of Westphalia, capital of the at town of Westphana, cantral of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 miles S W of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Hergrundt, a town of Upper Hunga-ry, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The minors, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous t. wn. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, an island in the Indian Ocean,

two miles N N W of Ternate. It is pretty high and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herisau, a considerable commercial town of Swisserland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles S W of St. Gall.

Herk, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Maestricht. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 50 52 N. 35 mills Hermanstadt, a large and strong town of Hungary the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Name. Weissemburg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HES

Herne, a town of Kent, six miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

bay requested by Colliers.

Hernhut, a airrous place in Upper
Lusatia, in the territory of the elector
of Saxony, between Zittaw and Locbau.
Here in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren, settled in the fields of
the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging
to count Zinzindorf, and began to build
another village.

Hernosand, a scaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 .8 N.

Herstal, a town of Cermany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Macse, three miles N of Liege. Lun. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

40 N.

Hertfordshire, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the W by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Though the ceil in in circumference. Though the soil is in general, especially in the Chiltern and southern parts, is but very indifferent, and much inferior to that of the neighbouring counties; yet the air is so much superior that lands in this shire generally sell at three or four years purchase more than in many others on that account. There are few or no manufactures in the county; but its markets are much frequented, in consequence of its being near London, for malt and all sor's of grain, which, with the many thorough fares through it, make ample amends.

Heriford, a post town in Perquimmons county, North Carolina, situated on the river Perquimmons, about 15 miles N E of Edenton, in the lat. of 56° 12′ N, and lon. of 76° 40′ W.

12' N, and Ion. of 76' 40' W.

Herkimer, the capital of Herkimer county, New-York, lying on the S side of Mohock siver. Here is a post office 75 miles N W of Albany, and 475 from Washington.

Hertzberg, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles N W of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Herzegovina, a town of Turkish Dal-matia, capital of a district of the same

Hesdin, a strong town of France, now in the department of the straits of Ca-

lais and lately in the county of Artois; it is a regular hexagon and surrounded with morasses seated on the Canche, 25 miles S S W of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Weteravia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Walderk. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburgh, Darmstadt, and Rhenfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. They likewise cultivate a great quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer, and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

Heukelum, or Hoekelun, a town of the

Heukelum, or Hoekelun, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles N E of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Heuselen, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is eight miles N W of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N. E, lat. 51 44 N.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey. A battle was fought in 1463, near this place between the houses of York and Laneaster; in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N. Heydon, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday.

It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Heylesem, a town of Austrian Bra-

bant, 14 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Heytesbury, a horough in Wilts, that has now no market. It is 20 miles N W of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Miamen. See Emouy.

Hieres, a town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, scated near the Mediterra-nean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town situated in a beautiful country. town is the birth-place of Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Hieres, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names town of the same name. are Porquerollos, Porterous, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacions and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero. See Ferro. Hiero. See Ferro.

Hiesmes, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90

W of Paris.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles E S E of Coventry, and 66 N N W of London. Lon. 0 40 W lat. 52 19 N.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, and four miles N by W of London. On the side next London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free school in 1562.

Highworth, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is scated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Hildesheim, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are I :therans and Papists. It is seated on the Irneste, 17 miles S S E of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hildburghausen, a town of Franconia, in a dutchy of the same name, and

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Porterous, Bagueau, last is the largest. lands and the contiof Hieres, which is excellent, that it has for the largest squa-nded by three forts.

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E, lat. 52 10 N. a town of Franconia, the same name, and principality of Colbourg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by W of Cobourg. I.on. 11 5 E, lat. 50 members to parliament; and is 22 miles N by W of Colbourg.

Hillsboro', a post town in Loudon county, Virginia, 33 miles N W of

Washington.

Hillsboro', a post town in Orange county, North Carolina, lying on the N side of the River Eno, about 30 miles N W of Raleigh, the capital of the state.

Hillsboro', a post town in Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire, about 24 miles W of Concord, and about the same distance S E of Charleston on the river Connecticut.

Hillsdale, a post town in Columbia county, New York; 18 miles SE of the city of Hudson. In 1800 the township contained 4702 inhabitants.

Himmalch, Mount, a vast chain of mountains in Asia; which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the sus. The natives now call it Hindooko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying snowy; its summit being covered with snow.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a is 12 miles S W of Leicester, and 91 N N W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

members to parliament; and is 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Hindoo-ko. See Himmaleh, Mount. Hindoostan, or India, a celebrated country of Asia, which in its most extensive signification, comprchends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N. the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Decean, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the River Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubalis, the names of which are Lahore, Aroultan (including Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allakabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soubab, named Qubul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Can-duste, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan Proper; in its more limited sense it means only the countries situated beit means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carratic, the W sea, and Orissa; that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does by no means warrant it. There is no known history of Hindoostan extant before the Mahometan conquests. The first irruption of the Mahometans wars first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held ra-ther tributary kingdoms, than as pro-Hindelopen, a scaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, scated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles S W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Hinteburg, a post town in Chittenden county, Vermont, about 12 miles S E of Burlington on lake Champlaine.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of N America, the Industry amgustus of they winces of the same empire; and they winces of the same empire; and they since of the same empire; and they shall be opportunity offered. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hinter of Burlington on lake Champlaine.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of N America, the Industry amgustus.

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was the first of the line of Tamerlane | an independent state too, formed by the who mounted the throne of Hindoostan : but their government was not established till the reign of Achar his son. Babar was however the real founder of the Mogul dynasty; and from this event Hindoostan came to be called the Mogul empire. The illustrious Acbar, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. Acbar was succeeded by Jchangubue his son, who reigned 22 years. In his reign, in 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first English ambassador to the emperor of Hindoostan; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In 1660 Aurungzebe peace-ably ascended the throne after he had deposed his father and murdered or expelled his brethren. During his reign Hindoostan enjoyed the most profound peace it had ever known. The conquest of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for nearly 30 years occasioned great disorders there, and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see Major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan, p. lxiii. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attemping now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the elemency of the invader, who en-tered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine were the result; 100,000 of the inhahitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder were said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Decean, where he established an in-dependent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise indepen-

Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Na-dir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Robillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Kooli. The Mahrattas, besides their ancient domains in the Decean, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal: and the emperors from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons, were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the gran-tee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Another instance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and was succeeded by Allunguire, who was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Aulum, who was alternately de-Snan Addum, was was arcmately de-pendent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oris-sa, together with the Northern Circars on condition of paying him 360,000*l*, per annum by way of tribute. It was his misfortune however, that he could not accommodate his mind to his circumstances, and put himself into the hands dent, under their respective nabobs; of the Mahrattas, who promised to scat

IN ate too, formed by the from the mountains l Persia) on the E by n 80 miles of Delhi : of Candshar, crected f the generals of Naeded; in whose reign of the empire took maining to the house ut a small territory h the city itself (no exposed to depreda-and famines, by the rs. The last imperial d by the Robilles in Hindoo tribe, founda; Oude was seized r of the present naby Mahomed Kooli. esides their ancient eccan, obtained great Guzerat, Berar, and minal: and the emperiod, must be reolitical consequence, as their names and promote their own name and person of of use, as retaining gree of veneration a-the people in Hindoofrom the application times, for grants of obtained by the granquired the sanction of int, to reconcile the opular opinion. Anoe effect of this opinicoin throughout the n by the name of the to this day struck in minal emperor. Ahd in 1753, and was lumguire, who was dered in 1760. He wever, by his son was alternately dewas alternately de-tending powers, and upon the English, him a grant of the al, Bahar, and Oris-he Northern Circars ing him 360,000% per tribute. It was his er, that he could not mind to his circummind to his circummself into the hands who promised to seat

him on the throne of Delhi. He thus lotted to them. These are held sacred tost all he had acquired with the British, and has ever since continued a general character of the Bramins, as kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trilling domain, allowed him out of veneration for his ancestors, that I have conversed with, (says Mr. and for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and murdered by the Robillas. These being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his son, Jewan Bucht, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. The whole of Hindoostan in 1792, consisted of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some inferi-or states. These six principal states, were, the British, the Poonah Mahrat-tas, the Berar Mahrattas, Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midbonnay, sasette, the unstreet of whit-napour in Orissa, and some considera-ble cession from Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Since 1792, war broke out with Tip-poo, who was defeated, and his capital taken by assault, together with an immense quantity of plunder, Tippoo lost his life in the attack. By his fall, a great extent of territory will accrue to the British, and their power will be secured on a stable and permanent foun-dation. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names, and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballo-gistan, the Jats, Rohilcund, &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Hindoos or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fin-gers long and tapering; their courte-nances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by be-ing divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics.
These are subdived into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion al-

Scrafton) acknowledge the errors that Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolarry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weak-nesses of the vulgar."—The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very superstiworldy pursuits, are a very supersuitions, innocent people, who promete charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoo governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Ra-The Soldiers are commonly called Ra-jah-Poots; that is, descended from Rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fight-ing is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will have them and will follow whether the pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without my stain to their reputation. The English East India Company have many battalions of India Company nave many battations or them in their service; they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labour-ers include farmers, and all who culti-vate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Besides these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away everything that is polluted.
All the different tribes are kept dis-

ry deviation from these points subjects milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast," (says Dr. Robertson) adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers; from generation to generation, the same families have fol-lowed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though vencration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circum-stance also Dr. Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanency of its institu-tions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distin-guishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of su-perstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious cere-monics splendid; and the absolute do-minion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is sup-ported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, enstom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages,

The warrior cast may eat of the of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish, but the inferior easts are prohibited from esting flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of wemen burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoestan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following passage concerning this practice? "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she can-not burn, she must, in that case, pre-serve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to para-dise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, were written and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) concise. Hindoostan, toward the N

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vows, which might do nature in the most s. The custom of emselves on the death is still practised in some parts of India, is asserted, that they h is deposited a large stible matter, which d the body being let throws herself into . In other places, a cemely high, and the ife, is placed upon it, e is set on fire. In the Laws, translated by he following passage practice? "It is proafter her husband's self in the fire with woman, who thus three crores and fifty destiny. If she can-st, in that case, pre-chastity: if she ree, she goes to para-do not preserve her to hell." This code r sacred books, the

hastah, were written guage, which is very is, although the style hora is wonderfully tan, toward the N

is pretty temperate; but hot toward others, being of a copper complexion, the S, and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See *India*.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S W of Norwich, and 97 N E of London. Lon.

1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

Hingham, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, where is a post office, 19 miles S E of Boston, and 500 from Washington. The township contained 2112 inhabitants at the last census.

Hinzuan, Joanna St. one of the Com-ora islands in the Indian Ocean. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the East India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the east side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with dle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerable struc-tures, very neat and clean in the inside. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, nor ass, in all the island .- The originwar with the Arabian interiopers, who established themselves on the scacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, yet it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition

others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom-of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries, and answers to the fashion of taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women; but female stran-gers are ad aitted into the harem; and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel displayed in a profusion of or-naments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings; they wear half a dozen or more of each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear. The men seem stone, with a quadrangle, in the mid- not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair country women, notwith-atanding they are of so different a com-plexion. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. These people profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeat-ing to you, that Joanna-man and Enal natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the scacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest to the scacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest to the scacoast by conquest and are about 3000 in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nature of the scale of the scal tions, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very examplary, being amputa-tion of both hands of the delinquent. their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here, as it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. They have a regular firm of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the

ed by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the palm and ecco-anut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tutied and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scoreling rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a predigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills covered with lofty trees, and the solitune of the place seem more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in West

Hio, a town of Sweden, in West Cothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles S W of Stockholm, and 25 E of Falcoping. Lon. 140 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hircania, under this name the ancients comprised the Provinces of Persia in Asia, lying on the S'shore of the Caspian Sea, which was also called the Hircanian sea.

Hirch-Horn, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

Hirchfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50

Hirsberg, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures It is seated on the Bosar, 44 miles S W of Breslaw.

Hispaniola. See Domingo, St. Hitchin, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 15 miles N N W of Hertford, and 34 N W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Hithe, or Hythe, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choaking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 S E of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Hoai-ngan-fon, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, scated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

Hoang-Ho. See Yellow River.

Houng-tcheou-fou, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hon-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

Hochberg, a marquisate of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

Hochstet, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a viliage three miles S W of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles N E of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Hockerland, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

Hoddesdon, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Hoei-tcheou, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its teas, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

Hoei-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

Hockelun. See Henkelum.

Hoenzollern, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Hoesht, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, scated on the Maine, three miles from Francfort.

Hogue, Cape la, the NW point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Ho-kien-fou, a city of China, and one of the principal in the province of Petcheli. It has two cities of the second

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of China, and ono he province of Peities of the second It is 125 miles S of Pekin.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S by E of Boston, and 108 N by E of London. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Holdsworthy, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles E N E of Exeter, and 215 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Holland, the largest of the seven Total Provinces, is bounded on the W by the German Ocean, or North sea; to the E by the Zuyder-sea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland; to the S by Dutch Brabant and Zealand : and to the N by the Zuyder-sea. Its greatest extent from N to S, including the island of Texel, is about 90 English miles; but from E to W its extent varies from 40 to 25. To defend it against the sea, dykes have been erected at an immense expence, and innumerable canals cut to drain it. as being naturally very low and marshy. Some parts of the province are very fruitful in corn; but the greater parts consist of rich pastures, wherein are kept large herds of kine, which supply them with incredible quantities of but-ter and cheese. Of the latter, that of Edam, in North Holland, is highly es-teemed. The many rivers and canals that intersect the provinces are of great advantage to its commerce, but contribute to render the air foggy and unwholesome. There is a communication by water betwixt almost every town and village. Towards the middle also of the province are great numbers of turf-pits. It is so populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at 1,200,000. In point of cleanliness no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effect-ed, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in January 1795; and till the era of a general pacification, no account of any permanent government can be given. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, one of the divisions of Lin-

and 15 of the third class in its district, | sembles the province of that name upon the continent, in most respects, being low and marshy, with the sea on one side, and canals running through it, that it must either have had its name from thence, or on the same account. On the E it has what the ancient geographers call Æstuarium Metaris, now the Washes, which are overflowed at high water, and part of Cambridgeshire on the S. The lower part of it is full of bogs and marshes, and has huge banks to defend it against the sea and land floods. The ground is so soft, that horses are worked unshod; and it produces plenty of grass, but little corn.
The whole tract seems to have been gained from the sea; and is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great profit. Though there are no stones to be found in or upon the ground, yet most of the churches are of stone. They have no fresh water but from the clouds, which is preserved in pits, but if these are deep, it soon turns brack-ish; and if they are shallow, they soon

become dry.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered, is uncertain. In the heginning of last century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642.
Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and N E from 38° S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinca; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was visited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good leight, diversified with hills and vallies. See Wales. New South.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called Abbey-Holm, from an absterdam is the capital.

Holland, one of the divisions of Linshire in England. It so much re- 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310

N N W of London. Lon. 319 W, lat, Jins of a stately monastery; and here 54 53 N.

Hornsdale, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the Sand E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

Holstein, a dutchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the W; the Baltic or the gulf of Lubeck, on the E; the dutchy of Mecklenburg on the S E; that of Brennen, with the river Elbe, on the S W; and Lauen-burg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marsh-land, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expence to guard and defend them. The pastures in the marshes are so rich. that cattle are bred in vast numbers and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheese made of their milk. They are also very fruitful in wheat, barley, pease, beens, and rape-seed. In the more barren, sandy, and heathy parts of the country, large flocks of sheep are bred and fed: nor are orchards wanting, or woods; especially of oak and beech; nor turf, poultry, game and wild-fowl. Nothwithstanding this country's advantageous situation for commerce, there are few manufactures and little trade in it. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, grots, starch, buck-wheat, pease, beans, rape-seed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses, and fish. The manu-factures of the dutchy are chiefly car-ried on at Altena, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses, the whole dutchy; the imperial cities ex-

cepted. Holt, a town in Norfolk, with a mar ket on Saturday, 20 miles N N W of Norwich, and 122 N E of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles S E of Berwick. It is two miles long, and one broad: the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by

was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, a scaport and cape of the isle of Anglesca. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. On the adand weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbour-hood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the islo of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light-house. Holyhead is 93 miles W N W of Chester, and 276 N W of Lon-don. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

Holywell, a town in Flintshire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. s a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now apa beautiful contine shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 N E of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Holmesburg, a thriving village with a post-office, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, a tuated on the post and stage road to New York, 10 miles NE of Philadelphia.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 150 miles N of Franckfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 miles S E of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiangsi, and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, a blockhouse. On this island which is situate almost in the centre of China. likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ru-

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ort and cape of the It is the most usual ion for Dublin, there s that sail for that cicept Tuesday, wind nitting. On the adherh grows of which I in the neighbourein of white fuller's of yellow. On the isle miles to the N, is a lyhead is 93 miles W and 276 NW of Lon-V, lat. 53 19 N.

n in Flintshire with a y. It takes its name well of St. Winifred, so many fables and suis have prevailed. It onsiderable degree of onderful cures, formed ad, and covered with ic shrine, it is now appose of turning several rking of copper, makpaper, and snuff, and It is 10 miles E of St. N E of London. Lon.

thriving village with a Philadelphia county, unted on the post and w York, 10 miles N E

wn of Germany, in the lesse Cassel, 150 miles Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50

wn of Germany, in the x-Ponts between the Rhine, 50 miles S E n. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16

ince of China, boundby the province of Pesi, on the E by Kinngg, on the S by House W by Chen-si. As can contribute to ren-elightful, is found in e Chinese call it Tong-Flower. It is, indeed, the centre of China. fou, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and | terable boundaries, so as that the navi-102 of the second and third.

Konan-fon, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class, and 13 of the third. It is 500

miles S W of Pekin. Honduras, a large province of New Spain, hounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatimala. This province, and the peninsula of Juca-tan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, do not, like the other territories of Spain, in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce in greattheir mines; but they produce in great-er abundance than any part of Ameri-ca, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consump-tion of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the SE promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled. the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortu-Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This in the heart of its territories. privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783, by which, however, it was stipulated, that they should confine themselves within a certain district lying between the size MAN. trict, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the mited Provinces, in N Holland, with course of the said two rivers for unal- a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13

recame connearies, so as that the navi-gation of them be common to hoth na-tions. But by a convention signed in 1786 the English were not only permit-ted to cut logwood, but maliogany or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country ; and also to occupy the small island cal-led Casina. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

Honfleur, a considerable scaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour and a trade in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a town in Devoushite, with a market on Saturday. Honiton sends two members to parliament, and has a large manufacture of white thread and bonelace. It is seated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Honolstein, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E, lat.

49 48 N.

Hood Island, one of the Marquesas in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lou. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 98 28 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Hoogly River, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernment because when the seater than the seat

most branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellingby rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by

Hoogstraten, a town of Dutch Brabrant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 N E of Antwerr

Hope, a village in the high peak of Derbyshire.

Hope, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey; a small Moravian settle-ment 22 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania.

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea. in Asia.

Horn, a considerable town of the U-

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miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 | shore of Maryland, at the distance of E, lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Hornbach, a town in Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts. Lor. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Hornberg, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 miles N E of Friburg. Lon. 827 E lat. 48 12 N.

Hornby, a town of Lancashire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Lune, with a handsome church. Lon 2 20 W, lat. 54 6 N.

Horn, Cape, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in South America, round which all snips now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W. lat. 55 58 S.

Horncastle, a large well built town, in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

Hornchurch, a village in Essex, two miles E by S of Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

Horndon, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat 51 32 N.

Hornsey, a town in Yorkshire, 188 miles from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. E lon. 0 6, N, lat. 54 0.

Hornsey, a town of Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the new river winding through it.

Horsen, a scaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay,

that opens into the Categate near the Island of Hiarnne, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horntown, a post town in Accomack county, Virgin a, situated near the line that divides this state from the eastern | rank and aromatic, and comes nearest

16 miles S from Snow Hill.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county-gaol, and the assizes are sometimes held here. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon.

and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an E N E direction, to the mouth of the ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the west, south and east by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender, and the characteric are more slender; and the characteris-tic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other pasts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, re-sembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hot-tentots as among their neighbours, the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to that of the Negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their mein, moreover, a degree of carclessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit. Not sion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down the their base. to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little soot is mixed: and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfum-ed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear them-selves. The odour of this powder is

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to that of the poppy mixed with spices. The women who are ambitious to please, not only grease all the naked parts of their body, to make them shine but braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. A Hottentot lady thus bedizened, has exhausted all the arts of her toilette; and however unfavourable nature may have been, with regard to shape and stature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the splendour of her appearance gives her the highest degree of satisfaction. But with all this vanity, they are not devoid of modesty, for the females of this nation cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldera content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, ard very often three. These are made of wellgreased skins, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of our ladies. The outershow, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ear, nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages; but the nose is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they like wise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the genteer than those of reather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hot-tentots seldom wear any shoes. What they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward; they are rendered soft and pliable, by 24 feet in diameter, and so low, as savages are entirely naked; but some scarcely possible for a middle-sized of them cover their body with the skin man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, northat of the door from the shoulder downward as far as

which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured ... it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; and rolled up, like a hedge hog snug in his skin, he lies in the midst of this cloud, till he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or turn the steak he is broiling over the fire. The order of these huts in a craal or clan, is most requently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterson visited a Hottentot village in the small Nimiqua Land, in the N W part of the country, it consisted of 19 liuts and about 150 inhabitants. In the and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch East India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing; their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees. from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which shot from a poisoned arrows, which shot from a small bow, will hit a mark with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, being beat and moistened, and are very tance of 100 paces. Their labitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling bushes and elefts in rocks, serve them a round bee-hive or a vault, from 18 to

it will reach, wearing it till it fall off that survive them. their back in rags. As ignorant of sleep promiscuously agriculture as apes and monkies, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales after certain wild root; berries, and plants, which they ear raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by licutenant Paterson, in his journey to the N W in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottento tribes. Their dress is com-posed of the skins of seals and jackalls the clesh of which they cat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and putri-fied by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they app ar willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being, but they pay no reli-gious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monstrously ignorant are they, that the Boi 1opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. Even the most intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance, were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead with leaving them so soon, admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly; by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wiz-

The Hottentots sleep promiscuously in the same but, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invin-cible horrer which separates beings con-nected by blood The country posses-sed by the Dutch is of a pretty considerable extent, comprehending not only False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's Ri-ver, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all t' a necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons, the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. A-mong the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; cameleopardi-20,000 each; buffaloes; cameleopardilises; the gems-boch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and when attacked by dogs will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; eiephants; clks; hyenas; the travels. koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures, ostriclics, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gre-garious bird; these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lie lenant Paterson saw, upward of 800 birds. Among themselves to be made use of hy wiz-the insects are, the termites, or white ards, to bring any mischief on those ants, which do no injury to wood

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The country possesonsprehending not only etween Table Bay and that which is called and, extending from a Cabo dos Agulhas, or les, and the country d St. Christopher's Riad to Natal. The whole is naturally harren and is naturally barren and at the industrious Dutch

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street of nests on both it two inches distance er, and containing under rd of 800 birds. Among , the termites, or white

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, seat-

as in the East Indies, but by raising ed on the Weser, 8 miles N W of Cora number of hills, they impede the wey, 27 miles N E of Paderborn. Lon. progress of vegetation. The Hotten- 9 39 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Houdan, a town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire and lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is situate on a heath of the same nome, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. Here is a charity E of Olmutz, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon. school and a chapel. The heath is noted for robberies and horse races.

Hua, or Kahau, a large town of Azia, Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of Lon-

Hou-quang, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-tse-kiang traverses it from E to W, and divides it into two parts. This province (the greater part of which is level, and watered by canals, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated for its fertility; the Chinese call it the storehouse of the empire. It contains

nals, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated for its fertility; the Chinese calt it the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang-fou is the capital.

Hou-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tehe-kiang. It takes its mame from a lake of the same name, on which it is seated. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. Its of strict contains one city of Hudern, one of the most flourishing. dible. Its district contains one city of the second and six of the third class, It is 160 miles N E of Nan-king . Lon.

progress of vegetation. The Hotten-1939 E, lat. 5150 N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the Island of Pomona from disagreeable. The locusts are esteemed excellent food by the Boshinans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here dous rock, called the Beary, where a sawney of the sourcet tribe of which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-source of the sourcet tribe of which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-source of the sourcet tribe of which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-source of the sourcet tribe of which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-source of the sourcet tribe of which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-source of the source of the s hans, by whom they are cried and stees the great conic mil of holynead, kept for use. The black, or rock which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the screent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

Houan, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in circumference.

| Coast of Bretagne | Coast of within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone; and is supposed to have been the habitation

hermit. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Hoye, a town of Westphalia, capital Hoye, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, seated on the Weser, 43 miles N W of Zell. Lon. 96 E, lat. 52 57 N.

Haradisch, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river Morava, 30 miles S

17 53 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Hua, or Kahau, a large town of Azia,
capital of Cochin-China, with a royal
palace. It is scated in a beautiful
plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40

Huahine, one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otalieite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a conmodious harbour. Lon.

Hudson, one of the most flourishing cities in the state of New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, It is 160 miles N E of Nan-king. Lon. 1945 E, lat. 30 35 N. 1945 E, lat. 30 35 N. 1950 miles N of Howden, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It give name to s. mall district called Howdenshire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated on the 1800 it contained 3664 inhabitants. north side of the Ouse 15 miles S E of York, and 179 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 46 N. Hoxter, a town of Westhhalia, seat-though a specific state of the seated on the E bank of Hudson river, in Columbia county, 132 miles N of the city of New York, and 40 S of 74 9 W. The foundation of the first house was laid in 1783, and in 1800 it contained 3664 inhabitants. Here is a post office, and a bank whose capital is limited by act of Assembly, to 160,000 Dollars.

Hudson's Bay, a buy of North Ameri-

ca, lying between 51 and 69° N lati- at the mouth of Church-hill River, in tude, and discovered, in 1610, by cap-tain Henry Hudson. He had made two voyages before on the same adven-ture; the first in 1607, and the second from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, a river, that the Esquimaux, who came he entered the straits that lead into to the company's factories to trade, the bay known by his name; coasted had brought to their knowledge; and a great part of it, and penetrated to which, on account of much copper be80 30 N lat. His ardour for the dising found near it, had obtained the 80 30 N lat. His ardour for the dis-covery not being abated by the difficul-name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and then prepared to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, Occan, finding it emcumbered with who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinthe same spire to support them, many the settlement, &c. of the company, were most faithful to him, and com-valued at 500,000/, were destroyed by mitted them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never heard of more; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Other attemps towards a discovery of that passage have been since made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles on the Labrader coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay: on the E side it is hordered by Labrador, on the S W by New South Wales, and on the W by New North Wales. These countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and Northern In-dians; and are materially different from all the Southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which ter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S coast of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudson's Bay is distinguished. These factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, and they lie, from 51 to 52° N lat. and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamfrom 75 to 79° W 100. On the W 5 of Arnneim.

side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamborough; and beyond this is York Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N. Fort, on Nehon River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25: but the most northern rough and scaport in the E riding of settlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday

Occan, finding it emcumbered with shouls and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon. 119° W. In 1782, a French squadron; but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flourishing situation.

Hudson's River, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

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Huena, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is six miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elsinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 F, lat. 55 54 N.

Lon. 12 38 E. IRL 53 59 IV.

Huesca, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 miles N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W. lat. 42 18 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles N E of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Huessen, a town of Dutch Guelder-land, scated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

Church-hill River, in 58 48. In Decemarne, in the service ay Company, set out ales' Fort to explore squimaux, who came factories to trade, eir knowledge; and of much copper bemine River. Under e Indians, he arrived ane 1771, and traced aight of the Pacific emcumbered with its mouth, which is on. 119° W. In 1782, kc. of the company,

, and the commerce ishing situation. one of the finest riv-States of America. ountainous country, s Ontario and Chamlbany and Hudson, antic Ocean, at New se of 250 miles. It loops to Albany, and

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of the Baltic, three past of Sweden, and edes, to whom it was nes in 1658. It has lage, and produces e than sufficient for tion. In this island ry of the celebrated is six miles in cirmiles S by E of Elsi-by E of Copenhagen. 55 54 N.

cient town of Spain, a bishop's see, and a seated on the Issuela, Saragossa. Lon. 02

of Spain, in the king-, with a castle, 60 nada. Lon. 2 20 W,

of Dutch Gueldere Rhine, three miles

and small town of astile, 67 miles E of 55 W, lat. 40 22 N. ton upon Hull, a bo-rt in the E riding of market on Tuesday

and Saturday. It was built by Edward I. who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber. It is a large town with two parish churches, and is a county of itself, governed by a law. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 51 9 N. town with two parish churches, and is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and is the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. but its fortifications are now Charles I. but its forthcations are now inconsiderable, while its confimerce is increased so much, that it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, hesides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent and all its branches; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic: but it has regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, and more grain is ex-ported from Hull than London by means of its extensive inland commerce. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public build-ings, are the Trinity House, for the re-lief of seamen and their widews; a custom house, an exchange, and a town-hall. The stone bridge, over the river to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S E of York, and 173 N of London. L. 1. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45

Hulpen, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Hulst, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain, which may be overflowed. It has a very fine town-house, and is 15 miles N W of Antwerp, and 17 N E of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

E, lat. 51 18 N.

Humber, a river of England, formed
by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and
several other streams. It divides
Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls
into the German Ocean, at Holderness.

Hummoch, an island of Asia, in the
Indian Ocean, about six miles long.
The reish is supported in his authority.

Hummoch, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about six miles long. The rajah is supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. The island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits; but the principal articles of trade with

law. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 31 9 N.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; on the W by the circle of Austria, on the S by the Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which sciavonia, and by the Danide, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly in-cluded Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalma-tia, Servia, and Walachia. The printa, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years. It abounds in all the precessing of life. in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The Hungarians are said to be of a sanguine, choleric temper, and somewhat fierce, cruel, proud, and revengeful. They have been always reputed good soldiers, being much more inclined to arms, martial exercises, and hunting, than to arts, learning, trade, or agriculture. The in all the necessaries of life, and the exercises, and hunting, than to arts, learning, trade, or agriculture. The nobility affect great pomp and magnificence, and are much addicted to feasting and carousing. The men in general are strong and well proportioned. They shave their beards, but leave whiskers on the upper lip; wearing fur caps on their heads, a close-bodied coat girt with a sash, with a short cloak or mantle over all, so contrived as to be buckled under the arm, and leave the right hand at liberty. Their horse are called hussars, and their foot heydukes. Buda is famous for its mineral waters and baths, and is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the upper.

64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, 1 is, in most parts pleasant and wholehat. 51 26 N.

Hunninguen, a fortified town France, now in the department of Up-per Rhine and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N. Hunmanby, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles N E of York, and 209 N of London. I.on. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Huntingdon, the county-town of Hunting tonshire, with a market on Satur-day. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester; and was once a large place, having no less than 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Huntingdon, the capital town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Juniata river, 90 miles W of Harrisburg, and 35 S W of Lewistown. It has a post-office, court-house, jail, and 1250 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, a town in Chittenden county, Vermont, on the S side of Onion river, 10 miles northward of Bristol, and 16 S E of Burlington, with about 450 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the S side of Hon-satonic river, about 16 miles N of Fair-

Huntingdon, a town in Saffolk county New-York; situated on Long Island, 14 miles S E of Smithtown, and 36 N E of the city of New York.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N and N W by Northamptonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, and on the S W by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, and 79 parishes. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The S E part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, Ouse and Nen. The S E part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle del, and a very handsome church. It and western parts are fertile in corn, and aprinkled with woods; and the upland part was, anciently a forest, perculiarly adapted for hunting. The N E part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to of Ely; but they are drained, so as to a storage when the statement of the pretures and we have a losse.

is, in most parts pleasant and whole-some, except among the fens and meres there are great numbers of cattle and plenty of water-fowl, fish, and turf for hring; which last is of great service to the inhabitants, there being but lit-tle wood, though the whole county was a forest in the time of Henry II. This county sends four members to parliament; and the sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridge-shire, the isle of Ely, and Huntingdon-shire, is sheriff of both counties.

Huntspil, a small town in Somersetfive miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 312 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Huntsville, a small post town in Sur-ry county, North Carolina, 15 miles S W of Bethania the Moravian town.

Huntsburg, a town in Franklin county, Vermont; situated near the line that divides this State from Lower Canada, at the distance of about 12 miles E of Lake Champlain. Here is a post-

Hurdwar, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E,

Haron, a lake of North America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat, from whence the country around is called the country of the Hurons.

Hurst Castle, a castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the isle of Wight from which it is distant two miles.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles N W of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a strong cita-

afford rich pasturage, and even large surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. crops of corn. The air of this county It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles

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pleasant and wholeng the fens and meres umbers of cattle and wi, fish, and turf for t is of great service there being but lit-the whole county he time of Henry II. ls four members to the sheriff, who is ly from Cambridge-Lly, and Huntingdon-

both counties. Il town in Somerseth of the river Parret, Bridgewater, and 143 n. Lon. 312 W, lat.

all post town in Sur-Carolina, 15 miles S e Moravian town. wn in Franklin counnated near the line State from Lower Cance of about 12 miles lain. Here is a post-

n of the province of e Ganges first enters indoostan. It is 117 Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E,

of North America, en 80 and 85° W lon, lat, from whence the called the country of

castle in Hampshire, In this castle Charles reviously to his being it is seated on the ex neck of land, which a toward the isle of ch it is distant two

town of Hindoostan f Malwa, the eastern thratta empire. It is Nagpour. Lon. 77 54

of Denmark, in the k, with a strong cita-andsome church. It e river Ow, on the 20 miles W of Sles-

l, lat. 54 45 N. the Netherlands, in iege; the Dutch, in the hishop of Liege. he Macse, 12 miles

51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Hydrabad, a fort of Hindoostan Pro-Hydrabad, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situate on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

. Hipolite, St. a town of France, now in the department of Gard lately in the province of Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several mills, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult offered by the inhabitants to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is scated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles S W of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Hythe. See Hithe.

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AAR, a river rising near Tongres in the bishopric of Liege, and Li-ter a N E course falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

at Maestricht.

*Jublunka, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles S E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

*Jacca, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is scatted on a river of the same page, among the mountaine of Law. name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrences, 22 miles N of Huesea. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 42 36 N.

42 30 N.

**Faci-l'-Aguila, a scaport town on the castern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27

Jacksonburg, a post town in Colleton county, South Carolina; situated on the W side of Edisto river, 30 miles W of Charleston.

Jacksonburg, a post town in Scriven county, Georgia, 59 miles S W of Savannah.

W S W of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and a river that falls into the Kistna, 15 miles N by E of Madrass. Lon. 78 lat. 17 12 N

Jaffa, a town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles N W of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N

Jafray, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, lying near the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts, about 70 miles S W of Portsmouth, and 25 castward of Connecticut river.

Jafnapatan, a scaport of Ceylon, in the East Indies at the N end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in October 1795. They export great quantities of tobacco from hence, and quantities of tobacco from hence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

Sugarnant, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoostan and visited by

of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India, and is an excellent seamark. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of lake Chilka, and 311 S W of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N. Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, scated on the Odda. 65 miles S.

name, scatted on the Oppa, 65 miles S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50

4 N.

**Jagersburg*, a town of Germany*, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt.

**Jaghire*, a tract of land, in the Carnatic, subject to the English East India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madrass to Lake Pullicate on the N, to Alemparve on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W; being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. It contains 2440 square miles, and its annual revenue is about 150,000l.

**Jago, St. the largest, most populous.

Jago, St. the largest, most populous, and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are beeves, Jaen, a strong and handsome town horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs,

civet-cats, and monkies. Here are fowls, and birds of almost all sorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocca-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and augar-canes. It has also some cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago or Ribeira-Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Praya.

Jago, St. a handsome and considerable town of South America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spa-niards. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

Jago-de-Cuba, St. the capital of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 76 10 W. lat. 20

Jago-de-los-Cavalleros, St. a town of Hispaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

Jago-del-Entero, St. a town of South America, in Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the pro-vince. It is seated on a large river called the Dulce in a flat country, 475 miles S S E of Potosi. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

Jago de Guatimala, St. See Guati-mala, New.

Jago de las Valles, St. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, :at. 23 0 N.

Jago de la Vega, St. or Spanish Town, town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church and a chapel. It is seated near

Jago de Leon, St. the capital of the district of Caraccas, in South America. Lon. 64 48 W, lat. 9 32 N.

Jagoina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, scated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Beigrade. Lon. 21 18 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Jaick, a large river of Tartary, which falls into the Caspian Sea.

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Jaicza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, scated on the Plena, 50 miles NE of Bosna-

Serago.

Jakutskoi. Sec Yakutsk.

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles E S E of Cabul.

Jallendar, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Lahore, capi-tal of a district of the same name. Lon. 74 10E, lat. 30 50 N.

Jul'mitz, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. It is seated on the river Jalonitz, and is 95 miles SW of Ismael.

Juliour, a town of Hindonstan Proper, in the country of Agimere. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 25 15 N.

fanagorod, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles N L of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25

Jamaica, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of South America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run lengthwise from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, yet none of them are navigable, even for barges; but some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sesside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, and particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Peara. The mountains, and great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year; for here is an vailey, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles wiley, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles N W of Port Passage, on the bay of of every hill, and forming groves and Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitz, the cedur, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are sugaranteed and such a variety of fruit-trees. eternal spring. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow as to make the country look like a paalligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes;

and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about

13 hours, and about nine in the morn-

ing it is so intolerably hot, that it would

be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes

did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and

there are great dews, which are deem-

rains are not so frequent as formerly,

which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months

of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because

then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are

wine or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is

plantuins, yams, and cassava-roots; but in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from O-taheite, and introduced into the differ-

ent plantations. Hogs and sheep are

plentiful, but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the ne-groes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar,

of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons,

fTurkey in Europe, on the Morava, 70 de. Lon. 21 18 E,

er of Tartary, which

in Sea. Turkey in Europe, rong citadel, scatcd iles NE of Bosna-

Yakutek. own of Hindoostan the Kameh, 60 miles

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land of the West Inby Columbus, in 1494. itic Ocean, 30 leagues nearly the same disand 145 leagues N of ne continent of South f an oval figure, 150 broad in the middle. ds of 4,000,000 acres, a ridge of hills which rom E to W. Here vers take their rise yet none of them are or barges; but some t the sugars are carcanoes from the reto the seaside; some ground for a considparticularly the Rio-p-Pedra. The mouno-Pedra. The moun-part of the island, are ds, which look green year; for here is an here are many differ-es adorning the brow forming groves and mong these are the cedur, and the mahohe vallies are sugarvariety of fruit-trees untry look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are whites, and mulattoes. This island allieators in the rivers; guianoes and was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their West India colonies. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the Enplish, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government. ed unwholesome, especially to new-comers. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the

Famaica, a town on Long Island, in Queen's county, New York; 12 miles E of the metropolis. It has a post of-fice, and contains about 600 inhabi-

Jamara, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Astan, 150 miles W of Eleatif.

Jamba, a city of the Hither India, and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 31 21 N

Jamboli, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

Jambi, or Jambis, a seaport and snall kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles by Research and 100 00 feet. all by the seaside. Here and there are all by the seasure. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their In-dian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 0 59 N and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three per-sons. The common drink is Madeira

James, St. an hospital and burying-ground, near Basil in Swisserland, cel-ebrated for a battle, fought by 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French in which only 32 of the former remainan which only 32 of the former remain-ed alive despetately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with in-famy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country; and the conquerors themselves were com-

pelled to retire into Alsace.

James Bay. See Hudson's Bay.

Jumes Island, an island of Africa, general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it; also Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

James Island, an island of South Carolina, opposite Charleston.

James Island, an island of North America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

pomegranates, mammees, sweet-sops, papaws, pine-apples, star-apples, prick-James River, a fine river of Virgi-nia, which enters the bay of Chesaly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. There are four ne-groes to a white man; and of the formpeak, near Hampton.

groes to a white man; and of the form-er there are about 100,000, besides a prince Edward county, Virginia, plant-mixed breed, between the blacks, ed as early as 1607, and made the seat

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of colonial government; it is situated on the N bank of James River, in the great number of smaller. All these on the N bank of James River, in the lat. of 37° 9' N, and lon. of 74° 10' W, at the distance of 8 miles S from Williamsburg, and 32 S E from Rich-

James Town, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrin, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 53 51 N.

Jamets, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Barrois, 12 miles S of Stenay.

Janeiro, a province of Brasil, in S America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22° of Slat. It is boundcapricorn and 22 of Stat. It is nounded on the N by the province of Spirito Sancto, on the E and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by the mountainest of the Spanish America. This is the most valuable province which the Portuguese are masters of; for they import yearly from thence great quantities of gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value.

Janna, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by bania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 miles W of Larissa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645 when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Justicheou-fon, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

Japan Islands, lying in the East In-dies, in Asia, between 30 and 40° N lat. and between 130 and 144 E long. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Niphon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Sacock, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Boulout. The third in magnitude is called be trade. It is 253 miles E by S

are subject to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal kings under his dominion, whom he can depose or punish at his pleasure. They are obli-ged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a house within the verge of them has a house within the verge of the empe-ror's palace at Jeddo. The electrons of the nobility are also brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to some post. This prince, when he appears abroad is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, though there seems of the noncessity for so large a body of men, unless he suspects the fidelity of his vassals. His revenues, according to the accounts given of this country, exceed those of all the monarchs upon earth added together: and the riches of the country are answerable, it being said by the Portuguese, and some of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates instead of tiles. But Christians of no denomination have been suffered to settle in Ja-pan for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese and their proselytes against the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon declaring, it is said, they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross, to confirm the Japanese in this opinion; and they are so jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ships, they take away their guns, sails, and rudders, carrying them on shore till they are ready to sail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares, for which they have in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered ware. The Japanese make no use of tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lieupon carpets, in the same manner as the Turks and Persians.

Japara, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java in Asia, with a good harhour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made

are surrounded by 5 smaller. All these sovereign, or emper-60 vassal kings under om he can depose or sure. They are oblihe year to attend his ore each of them has he verge of the empeddo. The eldestsons e also brought up at cy continue till they some post.

appears abroad is atr 6000 of his guards, army of 20,000 horse, though there seems y for so large a body lis revenues, accordof all the monarchs

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undred years, on prepiracy formed by the heir proselytes against The Dutch alone . The Dutch alone it is said, they were

d then trampling upon nfirm the Japanese in d they are so jealous h, that upon the arri-r ships, they take away and rudders, carrying till they are ready to which the Dutch im-

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chairs, but sit and lie the same manner as rsians. port on the N cosst of in Asia, with a good

the capital of a conn, till the Dutch made ers of it; and now they ere, and a considera-253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6

Jargeau, a town of France, now in the department of Loiret and lately in the province of Orleanois. It is 10 miles S E of Orleans, and 70 S W of Paris.

Russia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

Jarnac, a town of France, now in the department of Charente and lately

great fair, its handsome buildings, and

Yasque, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N. Jasselmere, a town of Hindoostan

Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27

Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey; andresidence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vis-sal of the grand signior. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire; it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by

Jate, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, months for all sorts of fruits. Java has in Hindoostan Proper, to whom all a river which rises in the mountains, that now remains, is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra. waters the circumjacent country; these

Java, an island of the East Indies. lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Ilali, by some named Little Java, and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, Jarislau. See Varoclaf.

Jarislaw, a town of Polaud, in Red 6 to 8° S lat. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, har-bours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times in the province of Angounois. It is it had as many petty kings as there remarkable for a victory obtained by were large towns; but now it has two Henry III. (then duke of Anjou) over kingdoms only; one of which is under kingdoms only: one of which is under the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulesme, and 235 S by W of Paris. vanese are a barbarous, proud, and Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 45 43 N. Jane 34 W, lat. 45 43 N.

Faromitz, a town of Bohemia, seat-short coal-black hair, large cheeks, coal the river Elbe, 27 miles S W of Glatz, and 62 N E of Prague. Lon. men are very robust and strong limbed, but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or James and Survey of Tagger. John the women are small. The men Garoslow, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its the women wear them from their armstranger. pits down to their knees, but all other a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, Parts are bare. The men have two or after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemburg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N. Jusenitz, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the dutchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stetin.

Jusque, a seaport of Persia, on the mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The sir is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. The serene season is from May till November, and then the rains begin, which lay the the latter in 1788, who restored it by low grounds under water, kill the in-the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It sects, and continue till May. In March the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It seets, and continue to the suits a large strong town sented on the river Pruth 125 miles W of Bender. Longar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best tember and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has

afterwards reunite and pass thro' Bata- Itrainoil, whalebone, and seahorses via, dividing it into two parts. This teeth, which are as good as ivory. Ice-island is mostly under the dominion of land, which was considered by the anthe Dutch; and, hesides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayans, Amboynese, Topasses, Hugasses, Timoreans, and many other people brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pre-tended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them ; and yet, after that, they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects.

Batavia is the capital.

Fava, (the less) or Bally lies on the E of Java the great, the two islands being separated by a narrow channel.

Justin a strong town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S of 23 miles N W of Ipswich, and 74 N N Lignitz, and 88 E of Prague. Lon. 16 E of London, Lon. 10 E, lat. 52 22 N. 36 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Jaypour. See Jyepour.
Iborg, or Iberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles S W of Osnaburg, and 30 N E of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N. Iceland, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150

in breadth, lying hetween 64 and 66° N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Heela is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphure-ous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from their noises are at that the room the ground; but they are all miserable buts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pa-gans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade the Trojan war. with the natives for hides, tallow,

cients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

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Ichwell, a village in Bedfordshire, with a fair on April 5. Ichleton, a village in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on August 2d.

Ickworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the S W point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the rinns of an august monastery and eathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, or rather cemeteries in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was land, and many valuable and ancient MSS were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch college at Douay in France. This once cele-brated seat of royalty and learning is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Ida, Mount, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landscape, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half

starved goats.

Ida, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient. fahle, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during

Idanha-la-Nueva, a town of Portugal,

e, and sechorses a good as ivery. Ice-onsidered by the antima Thule, or the , once abounded in ce, at a time when pe was involved in language was the tonic, the vernacular wedes, Danes, and

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people the common lofty and pointed middle of the island in ancient times. It t a great monstrous ntain, quite bare on he least shadow of a or spring. All the me sheep, and half

of Turkey in Asia, , famous, in ancient lgment of Paris, and rt of the guds during

, a town of Portugal,

in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river

Ponsul, 25 miles N E of Castel-Branco, and 25 N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W. lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniols, and county of Goritz, with a castle. Here are rich America, in New Spain, lying in the quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. North Sea. Lon. 101 15 W, lat. 190 ritz, with a castle. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idrin, 17 miles N

rente lately in the province Saintonge, and formerly had a fine benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Hugue-nots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII. who de-molished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is scated on the Boutonne, 15 miles N E of Saintes, and 32 S E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

Jean-de-Laune, St. a town of France,

now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees lately in the province of Bas-ques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles N E of Fontarabia, and 12 S W of Bayonne. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Jean-de-Mauricane, a town of Italy

in Beira, five miles S W of Idanha-la- Lower Pyrcnees, late province of Vella.

Lower Navarre. It is scated on the Idanha-la-Vella, a town of Portugal, river Nive, at the entrance of those passages, or deflies, in the Pyrenees, which in this country are called Ports, and defended by a citadel upon an eminence. It is 20 miles S E of Bayonne, and 30 N E of Panipeluna. Lon. 1 33

valley, on the river turn, valley, on the river turn, at the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N. Sean, St. a town of France, now in the department of Moscile, formerly in the Moscile, formerly in the department of Moscile, formerly in the Moscile, formerly

market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles S E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

Jeddo, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain lately in the department of Cote d'Or, lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 miles S E solt up in the night, and a kind of custoff Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5

19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Jean-de-Luz, St. a town of France, nine miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

A fire hampened in 1658, which, in the A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town; and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where Mean-de-Mauricane, a town of Italy ditches, towers, and bastions. Where in Savoy, capital of a county of the the emperor resides, there are three same name, with a bishop's see. It is towers nine stories high, each covered seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 N E dience is said to be supported by pilof Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N. lars of massy gold. Near the palace Jean-Pied-de-Port, St. a town of France, now in the department of the of the emperor live. The empress has

a palace of her own, and there are 20 i small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the hottom of a fine bay, and the river which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 140 0 E, lat. 35 32 N.

Feffersonton, a post town in Culpeper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Culpeper town, and 61 S W of Washing-

Jeffersontown, a town in Jackson county, Georgia, with a post-office, 714 miles from Washington

Jehad, or Joud, mountains in the N W part of Hudoostan Proper, extending from Attack, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gchkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambisares, the king of the same country, did to Alex-

ander, about 1730 years before.

Fekyl, a small island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the

island of St. Simon's.

fempterland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medelpadia, on the S hy Hel-singia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles S E of Weimar, and 25 S E of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Jenaub. See Chunaub.

Jenda, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

Jenisa. See Yenisei. Jeniskoi. See Yeniseisk.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on the Muldau, two miles N E of Desenti

Jenkinton, a village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N of Philadelphia, on the post road to Bethlehem.

Jeno, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 der p miles S of great Waradin, and 48 N E of Segedin. Lou. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N. tory.

Jericho, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river leader and OVE by W of Louising and OVE by W of Louising and OVE by W of Louising the land of the la

Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N. Jericho, a town of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles N N E of Magdeburg.

Fericho, a post town in Chenango county, New-York; situated on the E branch of Susquehannah river, 45 miles N E of Union, and about 100 W of the city of Hudson.

Jerkin. Sec Irekin. Jermah, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is distinguished by the nume-rous herds, of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields, and by numerous and majestic ruins, Jerman is 60 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

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Jeroslaw, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, on the river Volga. Lon.

40 55 E, lat. 57 24 N.

Jersey, an island in the English Chan-nel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of acccss, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the island. It is well watered with rivulets, well stocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The soil is fer-tile though there is a great deficiency of arable land for corn on account of the vast quantity of apple trees planted here for cider, 24000 hogsheads having been made here in one year. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieuten-aut governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation: but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of viccient and famous town t by the Jobusites. It erubi by the Arabs, but a few wretched he beggarly Arabs re-niles W of the river by N of Jerusalem. . 31 58 N.

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24 N. d in the English Chanm the coast of Nor-, and 84 S of Portland It is subject to the still governed by the laws. It is 30 miles and difficult of ac-of the rocks, sands, I for its defence. It shes; and the chief r, in the S part of the watered with rivuwith fruit trees, and. ufacture for woollen aps. The soil is fercorn on account of of apple trees planted 4000 hogsheads havere in one year. In French troops landed rprised the lieutenle him prisoner, and sign a capitulation: , the commander of s, refused to abide by lation, and attacked

e town of St. Helier.

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war; but the gallant in the moment of vic-

States of America, bounded on the E Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a by Hudson's River and the Atlantic chapel, whose door is three feet high neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

Jervonland, a small canton of Russia in Livonia the castle of Wittenstein is the principal place. Jerusalem, an ancient and famous ci-

Jerusalem, an ancient and tamous caty of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruintaken with the Tennile. 70 years ed, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as had been foretold in the scriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who found retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracena in 1217, have kept possessic of it ever since, and call it Heleods, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side. exwith steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by vallies encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and in-cludes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it considerable is the great re-sort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants sort or pligrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the

Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is so small, that it Ocean, on the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by Pennsylvania, and on the N by a line drawn from the mouth of knees at a time. At the entrance, on Mahakkamak River in lat. 41 24 to a the right hand, is the place where the point in Hudson's River ir 1.6. 41. It is 261 miles long and 52 broad; and tale on which he was said to have a limited into 13 counties. Its prohalf high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and on the outside there are ten fine colums of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 column of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making six arches, having three lamps under each. Be-fore the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men can-not fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized an i acted here. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes &c. to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorus, and hesmeared with hlood. They visit first the pillar of facellistion. flagellation; rext the prison; after-wards the altar of the division of Christ's garments: then they advance to the chapel of derision, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected; here they set up the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet, which finishes the ceremony. Jerusa-lem is 112 miles S W of Damascus, and 175 N E of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E. lat. 31 55 N. structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In Senera lake, and 38 miles N E of the middle of the nave, and directly Beth. This is the seat of Jennima

Wilkinson, the foundress of a religious 37 miles W S W of Cagliari. Lon. sect, and some of her followers. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

Jerusalem, a post town of South-ampton county, Virginia, situated on the N side of the river Nottoway, 63 miles S W of Norfolk.

Jesselmere, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the great Mogid. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Seei, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is scated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles S W of Ancona, and 112 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Yeso, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, Iving between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N of Niphon. It is governed, by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live hy fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the N E, called the three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka. Sec Kuriles.

Jever, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles N E of Aurick, and 30 N E of Embden. Lon. 741 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Jeverland, a territory of Germany, in Westphinlia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

If, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marscilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Medi-

Igis, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoea with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles S W of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

18 39 E Int. 39 18 N.

Ihor. See Johore.

Jionpour, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Gauges; the fort of Jionpour is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank comsiderable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over thh Goomty. to now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place was, at one time, the seat of an place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaia Jahan, vizier to sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirki, or king of the East. took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great mussud, or mauso-leum, which is still remaining, for him-self and family. The atone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches: and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, inso-much that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles N W of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Ila: See Islay. Ilak or Jalak, a town of Nubia, on the Nile supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 18

Ilants, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S W of Coire.

· Ilchester, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Ro-Iglaw, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 S E of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Islamic a town in the S part of the Moravia as appears by the Rolling was a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia a town in the S part of the Moravia at th

Iglesias, a town in the S part of the Illefonso St. a village of Spain, in ssland of Sardinia, with a bishop's sec, New Castlle, five miles N of Uzeda,

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wn in Somersetshire, Wednesday. It is of as appears by the Ro-p, and once had six-int now only two. It pers to parliament, and gaol is kept. It is cl, 16 mites S of Wells, of London. Lon. 2 37

village of Spain, in ve miles N of Uzeda,

on the river Cogolludo. Here is a mag-nificent palace, built by Ph.lip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-dian nation, called the Illinois.

works and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapotasos, St. a town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles N E of Antequiera. Lon. 27 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumber-land, four miles S of Wooler. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of carth, and a deep fosse, with an in-ner circle of stones, which appear un-cemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Illesug iguen, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

in the kingdom of Morocco.

Ifracombe, a seaport and corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier prejecting into the Bristol Channel. And employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol. It is scated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 miles N N W of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. Lon. 45 W, lat. 51 14

Ilheos, a seaport of Brasil, in South America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheos, it is seated in a fertile country, and is 150 miles S S W of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

Ilheos, or Rio los Ilheos, a province of

South America, subject to Portugal.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, in the pa latinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines, mixed with lead. It is scated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles N W of Crscow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Ill, a river of Germany, which rises near Basle and falls into the Rhine.

Ille, a town of France, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and lately in the province of Rousillon, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Iller, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Illinois, a river of North America, which rises in the Western Territory, near the S end of Lake Michigan, and

Illock, a strong town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 N W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ilm, or Stadt Ilm, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartz-burg-Rudolstadt, 14 miles S of Er-

Ilmene, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladogn, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E. lat. 58 0 N.

Ilminster a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 miles W by S of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Ilse, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S falls into the Danube at Illstadt.

S falls into the Danube at Illstadt.

Ilsley, East, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 miles W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

!lst, a town of the United Provinces. in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 524 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Ilstadt, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Ilstrop, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23

Ilten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Illzhofer, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halte.

Imbro, a woody and mountainous la-land in the Grecian archipelago. It

abounds with game and is about 20 miles in circumference.

Ilmenstadt, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Imeritia, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Ossetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is. Illinois, a river of North America, properly speaking, a part. The revewhich rises in the Western Territory, nues of the sovereign, who is styled near the S end of Lake Michigan, and card, arise from a contribution of the taking a S W course, falls into the peasants in wine, grain and cattle, and

from the tribute of the neighbouring | Konegsegg in Suabia. It is situate on princes; and among the extraordinary | a small river 14 miles SE of Isny. sources of revenue, confuscations have a considerable share. But as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has conof Imeritia is, therefore, not remarka-ble for splendour, nor the prince's ta-ble sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gom, (a species of mil-let, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pres-sed caviare. These he eats with his fingers; forks and apoons being un-known in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and bangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritis, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can col-lect an undisciplined army of 6,000 men, nor has he any artillery. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a ruins of which are still to be seen. loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered overthe country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georria, in leathern bags, carried by horses. But they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

Immenhausen, a town of Hesse-Cas-

Imola, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sunterno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Imperial, a pleasant town of South America, in Chili, seated on a craggy

rock in a charming country. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38.40 S.

Inchcolm, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Colomba.

Inchkeith, a desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous

Inchmarnock, a beautiful little island of Scotland, S W of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long, and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the

and 7 and 35° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously inclu-ded all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin China, Lena Malaca, Bern Siam chin-China, Laoa, Malacca, Pegu, Siam and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. See Hindoostan.

Indapour, a seaport of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 41 46 N Indies, East, the name given by Eu-Immenstadt, a town of the county of ropeans, to a great number of islands

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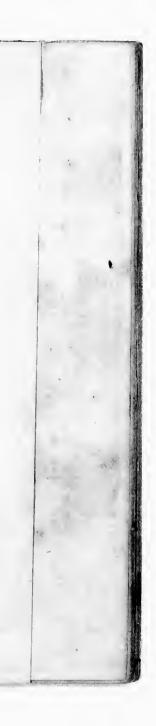
Suabia. It is situate on 4 miles SE of Isny.

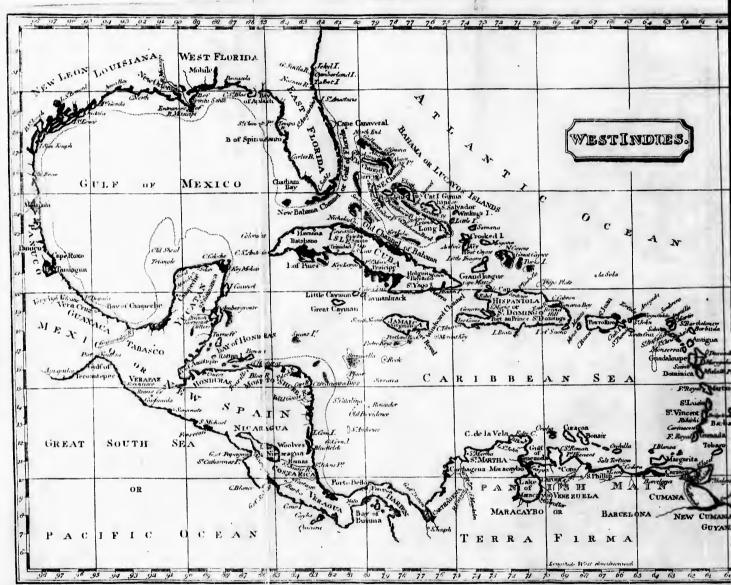
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From various Authorities.

ESTINDRES C a la Sola SE CUMAN GUYA

in the Indian Ocean, extending from witness to their intrepid valour. The New Guinea, and from the bay of Ben-gal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Msldives, and the most eastern the Molluccas; between which are seweral very large ones, as Ceylon, Su-matra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, be-sides many others of considerable im-portance as to riches, though much in-ferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under

their several heads.

Indies, West, the name given to a great
number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the N W extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida. in lat. 27 45 N, in a S E direction, to the island of Tobaa S E direction, to the island of loos-go, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firms, in lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When Colum-bus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W course across the Atlantic O-cean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Co-lumbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was deteeted. and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the conti-nent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country, and the sea in which they lie is called the Carrib-bean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antiles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different

same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antiguta, Anegada, Nevis, Montferrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominicia, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands; and part of the Virgin islands with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the first in 1793, and the other French, the first in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Tri-nidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eastern part of Hispaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Descada, and the possession of Hispaniola is disputed between the French and Mulattoes. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Cura-cao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

Indians of North and South America, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one com-prehends all the North Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern contithe extremity of the southern conu-nent. To the other belong all the in-habitants of the islands, and those set-tled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect, the natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Lee-ward-and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a people of Chili, though early invaded, subdued the other rude nations of A-merica with the greatest ease. The

still maintain a gallant contest with the bracelets on the arms and wrists.

Spaniards, and have set bounds to their bit of cloth about the middle, a shi spanarus, and nave set pounds to their encrowchments I whereas in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their irame, less vigorous, in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, their interests, area, statements, and more sunk in indolence. cordingly, it is in the terric zone that the Europeann have no tellectually established their dominion over Americay and, if saternl ribes there, still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never how a mucked by an enemy already satisfied with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the North American Indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Missippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chactaws, Creeks, Delawares, the six Nations, the Shawanese Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. These Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by annointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gun-powder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found a-mong them. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wamears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartillage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of

bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow immumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home ; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little differonce between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence from all the parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalp-ing knives, and tomahawks; this is one of their most useful pieces of fieldfurniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wikl beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more adicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury, (murder excepted) re-ceived from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of hirth, or rank, renders any man capable of do-ing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public wampum, a silver breast plate, and conferences show them to be men of ggine of tash tish as perfet colors with gram pretition and affice with his or traiting the color with the colo

e arms and wrists. A ike, on which they beble stitches to adorn it, boots and mockasons, s of a make peculiar to h a blanket thrown over icir dress at home; but o war, they leave their l. There is little differhe dress of the men and ng that a short petticoat, nch is exceedingly black clubbed behind, distinthe latter. Except the ows, they pluck the hair, gence from all the parts pecially the looser part heir warlike arms are l arrows, darts, scalp-nd tomahawks; this is st useful pieces of fielding all the offices of the and sword. They are pert in throwing it, and considerable distance. s no better marksmen apon. They will kill fishes swimming, and nning. They are not so illigent people, quick of sudden in execution, ess, exquisite in inventrious in action. They entle and amiable dispothey think their friends, cable in their enmity; being completed only by y hardy, bearing heat, and thirst, in a surprisand yet no people are to excess in eating and n it is in their power. y miachief they commit, ed, are entirely laid to and no one will revenge (murder excepted) re-ne who is no more him-the Indians all men are al qualities being most o distinction of birth, or any man capable of do-to the rights of private there is no pre-eminence which begets pride, and others too sensible of feriority. Their public

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genius; a hey have, in a high degree, the int of natural cloquence. They live or peried in villages, eith r in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little; antations of Indian com, and mosts, not enough to supply the famines half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the carth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bank, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of genius; a. form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acwhat it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who

hey have, in a high dent of natural cloquence, the period in villages, call report of the banks of rivoley have little y antations and roots, not enough it famines half the year; and examindes of it is set the comminder of it. love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plerty of food, and other necessaries of life. They have their festivals and other rejoicing days, on which they sized described. on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and boiled, the friends and near neighbors of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They have brass kettles and pots to oil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut anuder, serve them for pails, cups, nrst sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make creat lamentations for war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and benr them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catablic religion introduced a mong them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civiliz-

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gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, the heart with horror, wherever men in return, presents him with an ear of have been accustomed, by mild institucorn, as cablems of their several du-ties. The women are very slaves to the men ; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being at liberty to move round it. All pre-revengeful, but this revenge is only do-sent, men, women, and children, rush ing themselves justice on those who injure them and is seldom executed but in cases of murder or adultery. Their king has so power to put any one to death by his own authority ; but pluck out their nails by the roots, and the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages exercise so much ernelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a fa-mily as a son, and treated with pater-nal kindness. And if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them; they talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending: and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suf-fer like men. The victors assemble as for like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put

tions, to respect their species, and to melt into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be upon them like furies; some burn their haibs with reduct irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their fiesh from their bones, rend and twist their sinews; and such to the friends of the deceased, to do as is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, they please. When one kills another, that, by avoiding to touch the vital his friend kills him, and so they con- parts, they often prolong this scene of tinue until much blood is shed; and at auguish for several days. In spite of last the quarrel is ended by mutual all their sufferings, the victums continpresents. Their kings are hereditary, he to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormenters for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they ware them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted forti-tude in such dreadful situations, is the noblest triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays symptoms of timidity, his tormentors dispatch him at once with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they condure without a groun, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary at length, of contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their suffer-ings, by dispetching them with his dagger or his club. The people of South America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the North Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are ap-pointed to attend and solare them. to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill bly fixed. On an appointed day, the

orror, wherever men omed, by mild institutheir species, and to ess at the sight of hu-The prisoners are ake, but so as to be round it. All pre-n, and chiklren, rush furies; some burn redhot irons, some lies with knives, oesh from their bones, ils by the roots, and eir sine ws; and such genuity in torturing, gentity in torturing, g to touch the vital prolong this scene of al days. In spite of s, the victims contin-death-song with a oust of their own extheir tormenters for to avenge the death and relations, they e vengeance that acount of what they are cete their ferocity by king reproaches and play undaunted forti-dful situations, is the of a warrior: to avoid oluntary death, or to is deemed cowardly If any one betrays idity, his tormentors once with contempt, being treated like a by these ideas, they i groan, what it seems e that human nature Weary at length, of men, whose constanmen, whose constan-vanquish, some chief, period to their suffer-ching them with his club. The people of gratify their revenge newhat different, but unrelenting rancour. after meeting at their ith the same rough rethe North Ameriy exempt from injury, the greatest kindness. young women are ap-nd and solace them. ment of cruelty, while dious to attach their their doom is irrevocaan appointed day, the

victorious tribe assembles, the prison-er is brought forth with great solem-nity, he meets his fate with undaunted should be founded in every new settlefirmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the wo-nen seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their chil-dren with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and ex-ultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of South Ameri-ca, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most de-pressed order of men in the country which belauged to their appresses. pressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as alaves; on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so, little for still the solation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by here-ditary right. For their further relief, ditary right. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziones and tion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular with a famous university, and a fine T r

ment, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been creeted, both for the indigent and in-firm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See Esqui-maux; Indies, West; Patagonia; and Vincent, St.

Vincent, St.

Indrapore, a Dutch Settlement on the
Weoast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies,
160 miles N W of Bencoolen.

Indre, a department of France, inchading the late province of Berry. It
has its name from a river, which rises
in this department, and passing into
that of Indre and Loire, falls into the
Loire, between Chinon and Saumur.
Chateauroux is the canital. Chateauroux is the capital.

Chateauroux is the cupital.

Indre and Loire, a department of
France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indore, or Endore, a modern city of
Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject
to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs;
30 miles of Ouesin Long 76 F 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 765 E, lat. 24 31 N.

2431 N.

Indus, a great river of Hindoostan
Proper, called by the natives Sinde or
Sindeh; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the
Persian and Tartarian mountains.
From the city of Attock to Moultan,
or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. commonly named the river of Attock, Below the city of Moultan, proceeding in a S W direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, it enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, N W of the gulf of Cutch.

Ingustione, a town in Essex 23 miles N E of London.

Inglesheim, a town of Germany, in

N E of London.

**Inglesheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence.

Ingleton, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire.

Ingling, a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the

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church. stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742; and was bombarded by the French but relieved by the Austrians, Sep. 11, 1796. It is seated on the Danube, five miles N N E of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E,

lat. 48 46 N.

Tigriu, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the guilf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721. The Ischortzi have for a long time followed agriculture, as well as the other Finns. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean betwixt that of the Russians and that of the Finns. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their household furniture indicates the greatest penury; and their manner of living is squalid and disgusting. Notwithstanding that the land each family occupies is of tolerable extent, their agriculture and their cattle are equally poor. Their inclination to equally poor. Their inclination to to sell their stock, and the very corn they have saved for sowing the fields; the money which that produces they squander away in a very short time, and are thus reduced to the most deplorable indigence. In this state they behold their cattle die of hunger and cold with the most perfect indifference. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in hetter circumstances. With their poverty and disorderly life, the Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and piliering temperament. Those who live along the road to Riga greatly re-semble the people we call gypsics; are vagahonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such, as come to Petersburg for those fraudulent purposes would scarcely be known from the gypsies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole vil-lage of these wretches were banished to a desert island in the gulf of Fin-there was a monastery.

The houses are built of land, for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from several villages together frequently clope at once; and there is every reason in the world to believe that this is for very bad purposes. The dress of the men is exactly like that of the Finn boors ; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. When a man is in-clined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing as they go compositions, if one may call them so, totally destitute of common sense. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline; though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the domestics. The dead are buried by the priests of the profession to which they belong: but these superstitious people return to the grave under covert of the night, and, having taken up the sod, deposit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks.

Ingushi. See Kisti.
Inhambana, a kingdom of Africa,
lying under the equator. Tonqua is
the capital.

Inn, a river of Germany which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerat the foot of the monitain Septimer-berg. It runs N E through Tirol, by Insprue, and continuing its course N E through Bavaria passes by Kufatein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

Innaconda, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles N W of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the

Deccan.

Innerkeithing. See Inverkeithing.
Innicher, a tow 1 of Germany, in the
Tyrol, situate on the Drave. I.on. 12
17 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Innisclochran, or the Stony Island, an island in the river Shannon, where lers and other crimes he highway. The boys villages together frent once; and there is or very bad purposes. he men is exactly like in boors; but the habit u boors; but the habit betrays a vanity, which, poverty of this people, y which their husbands ercise over them, may . When a man is in-

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g. See Inverkeithing. tow 1 of Germany, in the c on the Drave. I.on. 12 48 N.

on, or the Stony Island, and river Shannon, where monastery.

Innisfail, one of the ancient names | shire, situate in the frith of Forth. It of Ireland.

Inninfallen, an island in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster.

Innishannon, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, situate on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Enablin, and ix miles from Kinsale.

Innishirkan, an island between Cape Classical and Capital

Clear island and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

Inniskiling, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of

Innthal, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inapruc is the capital.

of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N W of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11.27 E, lat. 27 10 N.
Instadt. See Passau.

Instead: See Passau.

Insterburg, a city of Lithuania in Prussia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about 3000, trade principally in beer and grain. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Interlaction, a town of Swisserland 32 miles S E of Bern.

Inverary, a royal borough in Argyle-shire, seated on the N W side of Loch

has a beautiful bay with a good har-bour and considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles N W of Edinburg, Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N. Inverlochy, an ancient castle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in In-

Inverness, a royal borough of Scot-land, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the S bank of the hame, stuate on the S pans of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N side of the town, in which a considerable manufacture of Lough Earne, where that great lake ropes and canvass is carried on. On is contracted, for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50 the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. The salis a bridge of seven arches. The salis a bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Collodon Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls space. Apric is the capital.

Inovisidation, a strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37 miles N E of Gnesna, and 70 W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Inspruc, a populous town of Germaly, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the arckdukes of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant sings of Ballengeh. I centher Inveness is 50 miles N E of Fort Wilners and 10 N of Edinburgh. Lon.

Inveness-elire, includes the subdivisions of Ballengeh. I centher Inveness is 50 miles N E.

Inverness-shire, includes the subdivi-sions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inver-ness-shire, Skie, and Harris, with a small part of Ross-shire and Murray-shire. It is bounded on the N by Rosashire; on the E by Nairnshire, Murray-shire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S by shire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S by Perthshire and Argyleshire; and on the W by the western Sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 30 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds with restricts the state of t with pastures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the most barren counshire, seated on the N W side of Loch Eyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles N W of Edinburgh and 5 followers. It is 75 miles N W of Edinburgh and 5 followers. It is 75 miles N W of Edinburgh and 5 followers. See Bervie. Inversel, a village in Edinburgh is 1 mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverteithing, a royal borough in Fife-

county are, the S part of Lewis called Harris, Skie, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Ra-sa, Rum, and several smaller ones. The chief towns are Inverness, Inverlochy or Fort William, Fort Augustus, Beaulieu, and Bernera. In Skie the chief town is Portry, where vast numbers of cattle are sold annually. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pro-

nounce it with propriety.

Inverury, a small borough in Aberdeenshire, situate on the beautiful and fertile backs of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water, It is 15 miles N W of Aber-

deen

Joanna. See Hinzuam.
Johannesburg, a town of Poland in
Suadavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

John-o'-Groat's House, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on Dungsbay Head, which forms the NE point of Great Britain.

John's, St. one of the Philippine Is lands, in the East Indies, E of Minda-Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

John's, St. an island of North America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

John's, St. a river of North America, in New Brunswick, which enters the bay of Funday, at the city of St.

John's, St. a city of North America, in New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John's. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

John's, St. a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts in one of which the governor of the is-land resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47

John's, St. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has the most the West Indies, and has the most the province of Provence, 12 miles S commodious harbour in the Leeward W of Aix, and 10 N W of Marsill. Islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

Johnquera, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpigman.

Fohore, a town of Malacca, in Asia Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Joigny, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Young, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 3 S6 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Joinville, an ancient and considerable town of France, now in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne, with a large mag-nificent castle. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles S W of Bar-le-duc, and 125 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Jonesborough, a town in Washington county, Tennesse, where there is a post office, 107 miles N E of Knoxville, and 16 miles S of Blountsville, on the river Holstein.

Fonestown, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N of Le-banon, and about 30 N E of Harrisburg, with about 300 inhabitants.

Johnsonburg, a town in Morris county, New Jersey, with a post office, at the distance of 29 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania.

Johnston, the principal town of Mont. gomery county, New York, 31 miles N W of Shenectady, and 6 miles from the N bank of Mohock river. This was formerly the seat of Sir William Johnston, whose bravery rescued the country from devastation, by a decisive victory over the French and their savage allies, in 1755; on his demise it became the property of his son Sir John Inhuston: and was confiscated by the state of New York in the revolution war, for his adherence to the royal

party. See Icolmkill. Iona.

Joukioping, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles N W of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Jonquieres, a town of France, now in the department of Var, and lately in Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

a very ancient town of italonia, seated at the foot ces, 20 miles S of Perpig-

town of Malacca, in Asia, E, lat. 1 15 N. town of France, now in

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ng, a town of Sweden, capi-province of Smoland, and seat iament, or superior court of for Gothland. It is seated on of lake Wetter, with a strong 0 miles M W of Calmar. Lon.

lat. 57 12 N. res, a town of France, now in tment of Var, and lately in ice of Provence, 12 miles S x, and 10 N W of Marsill. E, lat. 43 20 N. two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

Yosapath, a valley of Palestine, in isia, between Jerusalem and the Mount, of Olives. Some people believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of Judg-

Josselin, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretague, 55 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48

Jouare, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

Joud. See Jehud. Joux, Valley and Lake of. See Jura, Mount.

Joyeus, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, scated on the Banne.

Ipsala, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles S W of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Control of the State of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Control of the State of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Control of the State of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Control of Trajanop stantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57

Ipsera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles N W of the island of Scio. To the W is another amall island, called Anti-

Insuich, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, two hospitals, a freeschool, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is populous and well inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen and linen cloth. It has still a considerable foreign trade. The tide rises pretty high, and brings great ships within a small distance of the town. They export a great deal of corn to London, and sometimes to Hol-

Fordan, a river of Turkey in Asia in clined, they now send great quantities Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms ham. It has several great fairs for of timber to the king's yard at Chatham. It has several great fairs for cattle, cheese, and butter; and is admirably situated for the trade to Greenland, because the same wind that carries them out of the river will carry them to Greenland. It is worth remarking, that it is one of the best pla-ces in England for persons in narrow circumstances, house-rent being easy, provisions cheap and plentiful, the passage by land or water to London, &c. convenient, and the company of the place good. It gives title of viscount, as well as Thetford, to the dake of Grafton; and sends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 69 N E of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Ipswich, a sea port and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the river Ipswich, 12 miles S of Newburyport, and 10 NW of Beverly, in the lat. of 42° 43' N. and lon. of 71°

Irac, in Asia, divided into Irac Arabia, and Irac Agemi. Irac Arabia, or Babylonian Irac, is watered by the Emphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac Agemi, or Persian Irac, a pro-vince of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac Arabia and Kusistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Couliestan, and on the S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles N E of Cockermouth, and 299 N N W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Irckin, Jerkin, or Yarkan, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lou. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N. Ireland, one of the British islands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain.

It is bounded on the E by St. George's land. Formerly, they had a great trade in ship-building; but that having deparates it from England and Wales; on

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the NE by a channel about 15 miles tion on the part of Great Britain, of all-broad, which separates it from Scot- right to interfere in the judgments of land; and on all other sides by the oceau, being about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into four large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W, and these again are subdivided into coun-The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, except that it is more moist; the air in general is mild and temperate; the summers cooler, and the winters warmer, than those of England. The country in gen-eral, is level and well watered with lakes and rivers : and the soil though rocky, is in most parts very good and extremely fertile in those places where it has been properly cultivated. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other slaps frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities of Ireland are, wool, hides, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. Their principal manufacture is fine linen, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it has greatly increased. Mines have lately been discovered in Ireland; several of them contain silver and lead. There are also copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coals, and slates. The many secure and commodious harbours in this country, render its situation very favourable for foreign trade. The inhabitants of this kingdom have been rated at 3,000,000; but this it is probable is considerably under the real number, which cannot be less than 4,000,000, perhaps something more. The lower classes in this country are rude, ignorant, and uncultivated, and the greater part of them Roman catho-lies. The established religion is the lics. The established religion is the place on the 1st of January, 1801, when same as that of England, and their laws the Imperial Parliament will assemble. are not essentially different. This Ireland contains 32 counties, four architicalors. kingdom was formerly subordinate to bishoprics, and 18 bishoprics Its printhat of Great Britain, whose parliament might make laws to bind the people of Ireland, and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the House of Peers of Great Britain ; but in 1782 the principles of the American rebellion, making way into Ircland, they all the E part of Siberia, from the Norfirst demanded a repeal of the laws restricting their commerce, that being granted, they next required a renunciation the government of Tobolsk to the Eas-

right to interfere in the judgments of their courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The perilons situation of Great Britain at that period left her no choice, all the demands of lett her no choice, all the demands of Ireland were therefore agreed to in a bill passed by the British legislature soon after. These concessions, great and important as they were, did not prove satisfactory; the total repeal of all the disqualifications under which the Roman catholics laboured was demanded, and various schemes of parliamentary reform, were devised; the a-gitation of these topics served greatly to enflame the minds of the people, the breaking forth of the French revolution, and the introduction of its pernicious principles into Ireland, completed their discontent. A traitorous society was soon after formed, under the name of United Irishmen, which soon spread itself over the country; their pretended purpose was to obtain parliamentary reform, but their real views were to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and erect it into an independent republic, similar to and under the protection of France. The vigorous and active measures of government forced them into open rebellion before their schemes were fully ripe: the consequence was, that after great numbers of the insurg-ents were killed in various battles, the conspiracy was defeated, and tranquillity began gradually to be restored to the country. The consolidation of the emcountry. The consolidation of the empire by the union of both countries pire by the union of both countries secmed now to be the only thing wanting to impart prosperity and mutual security both to Great Britain and Ireland. This measure was accordingly proposed in the parliaments of both countries, and after a good deal of opposition in Ireland especially, was at last finally agreed to, and will take cipal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

Leland, New. See Britain, New. Irkutzk, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising

f Great Britain, of all in the judgments of o make laws to bind Britain at that period e, all the demands of refore agreed to in a e British legislature se concessions, great they were, did not ; the total repeal of cations under which lics laboured was deous schemes of parliawere devised; the atopics served greatly ands of the people, the the French revoluoduction of its pernito Ireland, completed A traitorous society

med, under the name n, which soon spread ntry; their pretended obtain parliamentary real views were to from Great Britain, n independent repubunder the protection vigorous and active roment forced them before their schemes he consequence was, imbers of the insurgn various battles, the feated, and tranquilliy to be restored to the solidation of the emn of both countries the only thing wantosperity and mutual reat Britain and Ireure was accordingly parliaments of both er a good deal of opd especially, was at l to, and will take

ackwater, and Lee. tal. See Britain, New. rest and least popu-of Russia, comprising iberia, from the Nore frontiers of Chinese n the boundaries of Tobolsk to the Eas-

January, 1801, when

ament will assemble. 2 counties, four archbishoprics Its prin-

he Shannon, Boyne,

tern Ocean: This large territory was Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in gradually conquered and appropriated 1568. by the Russians in their desultory exoursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutzk, Nertshiusk, Yakutsk, and Okatsk. Iron-acton, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and

Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 miles NE of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

Irromango, a considerable island, and

one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S. Irronam, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanua. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

Irongate Mountains, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Chris-

tendom and Turkey.

Iroquois, a people of North America, inbabiting near the Lake Ontario, commonly called the Five Indian Na-

Irtysh, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kalmucs, and running from the S to N E, falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The N W shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray squirrels. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmons.

Irvine, or Irvin, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E, passes by Derval, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

Irvine or Irwin, a royal borough and scaport in Ayrshire, scated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on mount of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

Isadagas, a town of Africa, in Barhary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura, seated in a country

abounding in cattle.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavora. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge. The rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next ance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 142 E, lat 40 41 N.

Iselstein, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Issel, four miles S W of Utrecht.

Isenarts, or Eisenarts, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its ironmines, 30 miles N W of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

15 4 E., lat. 4/25 N.

Isenach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of duke.

Lon. 9 17 E., lat. 51 0 N.

Isenburg, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle sected on a river 8 miles N by E.

tle; seated on a river, 8 miles N by E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Isenghein, a town of the Austrian

Netherlands, with the title of a princi-Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria,

and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

below Flixton.

Isabella, Fort, a fort of Austrian Flanders, scated on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Antwerp. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 50 N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles S W of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

Isabella, St. an island of the South

Isabella, St. an island of the South

Isabella, St. an island of the South

ny in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles rica, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 from Cologn where they manufacture miles long and eight broad. It is ferribands, &c. tile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Isigni, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt-works, eider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

Isis. See Thames.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

Islay, or Ila, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S W of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, na-tive quicksilver, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath On the N W side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverus, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Losset, near the sound of Islay.

Isle-Adam, a town of France, now in

the department of Seine and Oise, late ly in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle scated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 42 ° N.

Isle-Dieu, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poiton. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Isle-de-France. See France, Isle of .. Isle-Jourdain, a town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2E, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle. Rouse, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles S W of Bastia.

Isle and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capi-

Isleben. See Eisleben.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, scated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the N side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and in the conqueror's time, was written Isledon, or Isendon. Its houses are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Hol-loways, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S W
part of this village is that noble reservoir, improperly called New River
Head; though they are only two basons, which receive that river from Hertfordshire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the supply of Lon-don.—Near this place is a house of en-tertainment called Saddler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-mas-ters, walking on the wire, rope danc-ing, tumbling, and pantomime enter-tainments.

Islip, a town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westmin-Isle of Breves, an island of N Ame- ster Abbey, to which it still belongs.

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n Oxfordshire, four rd. Islip was given which it still belongs. By the late inland navigation it has cool air. Here are a great number of communication with the rivers Thames, magnificent palaces; and that of the Humber, and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.

Islip, a post town on Long Island in Suffolk county, New York, with

1000 inhabitants.

Ismail, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The garrison whose bravery merited, and from a whose bravery merited, and from a generous foe would have received the highest honours, were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismid, a town of Turkey in Asia, capi

Isnic, a town of Turky in Asia in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour, but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Isola, a seaport town of Italy in Na ples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's sec, 18 miles S E of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Isona, a town of Spain in Catalonia,

seated near a mountain at the foot of a

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circum-ference, with well built houses and

king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean on account of the dryness of the air, for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long disstracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Is-palian has three large suburbs, called Juisa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, the carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles N E of Bussarah, and 1400 S E of Constanti-

nople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Issel, or Yssel, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Isind, a town of furkey in Asia, captured that of Bythinia, situate on the sea of Marmora. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 40 37 N.

Isiny, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isny, 14 miles N E of Lindau, and 62 S W of Augsburg.

Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

United Provinces, which waters Yssel-town Margaret and Courte and fellows.

stein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam. Issel, or Yesel, Old, a river which rises in the dutchy of Cleves, and enters

the Issel, at Doesburg.

Issequibo, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the Eng-

glish in 1796. Issoire, an ancient town of France, now in the department of Puy de Dome and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of colour as heau-

tiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of Clemont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

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Issoudun, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and lately in the province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings, and is scated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles S W of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Is-sur-Tille, a town of France, now flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, in the department of Cote d'Or and and lie, in summer, for the sake of the lately in the province of Burgundy,

seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, according to the different situations of 12 miles N of Dijon.

Istria, a kind of peninsula of Italy, lying on the N E part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the The air is unwholesome especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture ; there are also quarries of fine mar-ble. One part of it belongs to the Vene-tians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital. Italy, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E Ion, and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and N E it is bounded by Swisserland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and France. Its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places nerr 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that astonishing, universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent minions of the king of Sardinia, nameof the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the of Modena. West of these are the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. To the S of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and S E of this, that of Lucca. Hence ex-tends along the coast of the Mediter-ranean, the grand dutchy of Tuscany. The ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, les N E and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Me-

the several countries contained in it. In those on the N of the Appenuines it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unhealthful; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe, excellent silk in abundance, corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chesnuts, &c. This country also yields good pasture; and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, bulleloes, wild hoars, mules and horses. The forests are well stored with game, and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and and importance. Between the con-silver, with a great variety of aromatic fines of France and Swisserland, on herbs. The Italians are generally well the W and N are the continental do-minions of the king of Sardinia, name- are not of the best. With respect to their In minors of the Ring of Sardinia, annel are not of the best. With respect to their fig., Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part genius and taste in architecture, paint of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the ing, carving and music, they are thought N E are the territories of Venice, to excel greatly, and in leave the other which are enumerated under that article. S of these, are the dominions of their nusic seems too soft and effemithe emperor of Germany, namely, part nate to deserve all the praise bestowed on ie; and their houses are far inferior to those of England in respect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors, we mean since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, soher, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivi-ous, ceremonious, and superstitious. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten not only by the diterranean; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naplea, with its dependant islands, which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, Wine is drank here both in summer

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and winter, cooled byice or snow. The | women affect yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtesans formerly did. They also use paint and washes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from sun-set, as the Athenians did of old. See Lombardy.

Itchen, a river in Hants, which rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that

Itzehoa, an ancient and handsome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE of Gluckstadt, and 30 N W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili, in South America, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americana, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is scated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. an island of the West Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elisabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69

1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Scikirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his cap-tain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production. The Adventures of Robinson Crusse. This island is not quite 15 miles long and about six broad; its only safe harbour is on the N side. It is said to have plenty of excellent wa-ter, and to abound with a great variety of esculent vegetables highly antiscor-butic; besides which, commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden-seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many wears afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now, doubtless furnish a wery valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Juan de Ulhua, St. an island of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was discovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

Ivanagorod. See Narva.

Jubo, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Jucatan, or Yucatan, a large peninsu-la of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are few, having been ill-treated by the Spaniards. It is a flat level country, and unhealthy. The inhabitante are abundantly supplied with water from pits, wherever they dig them. In all Jucatan, there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some say Campeachy. See Honduras.

Judda, a seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, scated on the Red Sea, 34 miles S W of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Judenburg, a considerable town of

Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, freshments. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 45 with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in department of Upper Vienne and late April 1797, and here an armistice was settled between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte. It is scated on the Muchr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 S W of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, *lat. 47 10 N.

Judoigne, a town of Austrian Bra-bant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, ir 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is scated on the river Gcete, 13 miles SE of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur.

Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Ives, St. a seaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsale, is frequented by fishermen only for the taking of pilchards. It is gov-erned by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles N E of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ives, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a considerable market on Monday for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. In the ninth century it had a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. It is scated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, six miles N E of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52

Sugon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

Jugara, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

Ivica, an island of the Mediterrane-an, 56 miles S W of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and finits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Teingho, a village in Buckinghamshire, has a market on Friday, six miles S W of Dunstable, and 32 N W of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54

province of Limosin, 13 miles W of Limoges. J.on. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Julier du Sault, St. a town of France in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from

Joign.

Juliers, a dutchy of Westphalia, 64
miles in length, and 36 in breadth;
bounded on the N by Guelderland, on
the E by the archbishopric of Cologne,
on the S by Luxemburg and Treves,
and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces, which is much used in dye-

ing.
Juliers, a town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 640 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Sulpha, once the capital of Armenia,

in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a auburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. Before the desolated Persia, the colony of New Julpha was very flourishing.

Jumella, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia, 22 miles S W of Mur-

cia.

Juniege, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Scine, 12 miles S W of Rouen, and 77 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat 49 24 N.

Jummoo, or Jumbo, a town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Ladoostan Proper in the country of La-hore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Rawee. This city though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the coun-try; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Julian, Port, St. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean usually touch for re-Junnah, a large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the N W

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coast of Siam, it is situated on the N | 22 N. part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving ships of a mode-rate size; the island is fertile, 63 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Jura, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, N E of Islay, supposed to be 34 miles long and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and without a possibility of cultivation; three of them called the paps of Jura are most remarkable; they are of a conic form and stupen-dous height. The rest of the island is and generally covered with

Jura, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franché Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zuric, in Swisserland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out to-ward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies; of thes the most delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux; it is beauti-fully chequered with wood, arable, and pasture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crys-tals, granites, and marcasites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this de-lightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

Ivrea, an ancient town of Piedmont. capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and an ancient eastle. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E

cipal town of an island on the S W | by N of of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It had a benedictine ab-bey, and is scated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the S E by the dutchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The ari is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which number of norses and beeves, which are sent to Germiny, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the dutchy of Sleswick, and lies between N Jutland and Holstein Holstein,

Ivy Bridge, a village in Devonshire, 11 miles N E of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; the river Arme runs through the vil-

lage. Ixworth, a village in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 N NE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Jyepour, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Raj-poot princes. It was built by rajah Jessing. It is about a league from Ambeer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India, It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Izquintenango, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

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KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near taxture, seldom large: for the most part, raw-boned and atout. Their visage is so flat, that the skull of a Kal-

Kuirvan, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population, is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Susa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kalaar, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lou. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

Kalimburg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. Lou. 11 11E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalir, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, with a castle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Actioch, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Posnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

Kalisch, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same-name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Prosna, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in then Pira.

Kaimuce, a nation of Tartary in Russia; the deserts which they inhabit, with their herds, lie between the Don, and the Volga, and on the river Ural from Irgis to the Caspian sea. They consist of a strong loam, are quite arid, destitute of wood, abound in salt, contain many fresh-water lakes and brooks, and numbers of lakes that are perfectly salt. They produce wholesome plants and good herbage, for which reason the cattle are in general vigorous, and speedily become

sage is so flat, that the skull of a Kalmuc may easily be known from that of any other man. The eyes too are smaller, and the corners of them flatter, than among the Europeans. They have thick lips, a small nose, a short chin; and their heard is scanty, and appears late. Their teeth are even and white. Their complexion is a reddish brown; generally indeed from the wind and sun, and their neglect of cleanliness, it is of a yellowish brown. Their cars are very large and promiuent ; their hair is black. Their knees always stand outwards, like a bow; this proceeds from their customary manner of sitting on their ankles, and their being almost constantly on horseback. Their senses of feeling and taste are dull : but those of smell, sight, and licaring, are wonderfully quick. The women are of the shame shape and make with the men, only the skin of their face is very clear, and of a wholesome white and red. Their standing character is rough, but less dissolute and base than they are commonly supposed to be. Their prevailing temperament is a mixture of the sanguine and the choleric; the melancholy is seldom uppermost. They have a good understanding, and a quick comprehension; cager after novelties; of a tractable and teachable disposition; sprightly, hospitable, ready to do kind offices, active, and vo-luptuous; very much attached to their masters, though of other nations, and not dispirited or dejected by their fickleness and ill-nature, but contented with their lot. Their women are lively, frank, agreeable and very industri-ous. The clothing of the men is en-tirely Oriental, and their heads are exactly Chinese. They wind linen about their feet, and draw their buskins over it, which are of black or yellow, or some other coloured leather. Their breeches are large and ample: their under garment is of light stuff with narrow sleeves, and a girdle, to which is suspended the sabre, a knife, and the implements for smoking tobacco. The upper garment is of cloth, with wide siceves. They let the beard grow; but shave the head to one lock,

are of a middling ge: for the most stout. Their vihe skull of a Kalnown from that of The eyes too are ners of them flat-Europeana. They mall nose, a short ard is scanty, and ir teeth are even omplexion is a redrally indeed from and their neglect of a yellowish brown. y large and promi-black. Their knees ards, like a bown m their customary n their ankles, and constantly on horselose of smell, sight, wonderfully quick.

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into three strings. the head is a flat yel-

low bonnet, with a small round brim, stony, full of cold springs, destitute of act off with a tassel.

Kalmunz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from Ratisbon, and situate at the con-fluence of the Vilz and Nad.

Kalnick, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Kaluga, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Mos-cow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

Kamakura, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are

and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

Kamatschinzes, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbour-hood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostrogs, situate one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

Kambala, Mount, a ridge of moun-tains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of mount Kam-bala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

Kaminieck, a very strong town of Po-land, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish ter-E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamtschatka, is a peninsula, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW from that part of the continent inhabited by the Koraiks. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penschins-koi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all robability the Kourili, a range of Siberians, eat all kinds of quadrupeds, isle which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kants-logs and mice they cat only in times chatka. It is situated between about 51 and 62° degrees N lat. The soil is sea-dogs, and other sea animals, which

the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a suffi-ciency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs. The women have black eyes and eye-brows; their skin is rather delicate, of a lively red complexion, a pretty hand, and small foot, and they are in general very well made. The Kamtschadales have a lively imagination, a strong memory, and such a genius for imitation that they can copy with ease whatever they see. Poverty gives them no con-cern; and nothing but the calls of hunger can drive them to the chace; and then they seldom go so far but they can return to pass the night in the arms of their women. They care not how their meat is prepared, so, it does but fill their stomach; nor of what quality their liquor is, so it does but intoxicate them. Pleasure and inaction are their only objects; they therefore steal nothing but women and dogs, which formerly were the contin-ual causes of national war. They are cowardly and base to an excessive degree, gratifying their revenge only by the darkest and most secret means. Every family has its summer and win-ter house The Kosoutch or winter ter liouse The Kosoutch or winter house is in form of a square; a hole five feet deep is dug, which is sur-rounded with palisades, and covered with rafters laid across, branches of Russians seized part of the Polish ter-tritories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is scated on a smoke has no other passage, and the eraggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, light and air no other entrance. The and 100 S E of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 Pehins or summer-houses are built like pigeon houses of balks, about two fathoms from the ground; some are built in a circular, others in an angular, form. They are very small, and built close to one another, so that boards are laid across as bridges of communication. The Kamtschadales, as well as the Tungusians and other

they find on the shore, are exceedingly agreeable to them. They use wild roots and fruit, and dry fish, roots, and different kinds of flesh, for winter provision. The way of preparing their victuals is as extraordinary as disgusting.

Kaniegheri, or Chandegere, a town of the pennisula of Hindoostan, in the Garnatic, the site of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga. In 1599, it was the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominion extended over Tanjore and Madora; and in 1640, a descendant of this prince reigned there; and permitted the English to settle there. It is 70 miles distant from Matrass. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N

Kanem, a city of Africa, in the empries of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants raise great quantities of horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles N W of Bornou.

Kanhawa court-house, the principal seat of justice in isanhawa, one of the frontier counties of Virginia; situated on the S bank of Elk river, at its junction with the Kanhawa. Here is a post office 406 miles from Washington.

Kaniow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 miles N E of Bracklaw.

Kanisca, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Austrians in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

Kan-tcheon-fon, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, it has an excellent port and is celebrated for its rivers. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

Kao-theou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. The inhabitants of this city cut slabs and tables out of a kind of marble that is found in its vicinity, which represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. Kao-tcheou-fou has one city of the second class, and five of the third, under its jurisdiction.

Kapowar, a fort of Lower Hungary,

Kaposwar, a fort-of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E. lat. 46 31 N.

Karakassians, a people of Tartary,

subject to Russia, who make a part of those small remnants of the different people comprehended under the name of the nations of Krasnoyarsk, related to the Samoyedes. They are an extremely poor, that, excepting a small number of rein-deer, they are in possession of no one thing in the world of any value. In winter they live entirely by the chace, in the sur mer wild roots and fish are all their soil. For procuring these they commonly quit their station every three days during summer, to look out for the lakes most abundant in fish, and whose banks are the most productive of roots.

Kareck, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and 30 from Bassorah River, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphausen, about the middle of this century, formed a flourishing Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject to its former master, the sheick of Bundaric.

Karlscrule, a city of Germany, in the circle of Susbia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

Kasan, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch II. conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

Kasan, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Kaskaskia, a post town in Randolph

Kaskasia, a post town in Randolph county, Indiana Territory; situated on the W side of the River Kaskaskia, near its junction with the Mississippi, at the distance of eight miles from the latter river, and about 180 S W of Vincennes in the same territory. It is the principal seat of justice, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

Kauffbeuren, a free imperial town of

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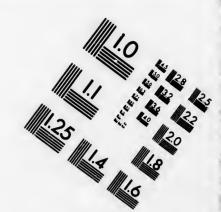
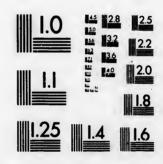


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Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in French regained possession of it the the territory of Kempten. It is seated same day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat 48 34 N. the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempten, and 30 S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kaye's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Its N E point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of an extraordinary growth, so that they would be of no great use for shipping, unless as materials for small things. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59

Kaysersberg, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 9 miles N W of Colmar, and 25 N W of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Kayserslautern, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the present war it was taken by the French, Ken is seated on the Lauter, 22 miles S W of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Kayserstuhl, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It be-longs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles S E of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Kaysererd, or Keisewert, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Dusseldorp, and 22 N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, let 51.14. lat. 51 14 N.

Keen, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 14 miles S E of Walpole, and 95 W of Portsmouth; containing 1645 inhabitants at last census in 1800.

but it is still an important pass, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by

Kelso, a populous town in Roxburgh-shire, with a good market for corn, and bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confinence with the Teviot. Magnificent ruins of the abbey, founded by David I. in 1128, still remain. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably time. Kelso is 20 miles S W of Berwick, and 338 NN W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 36 N. Kelvin, a small river of Lanarkshire,

in Scotland, over which the great cam scottain, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

Kempen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 miles N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Kempten, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of abla, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the em-pire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorp, situate below this cataract, is the only port of Westmoreland.

Ken, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dec, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkeudbright. Kendal, a corporate town in West-

moreland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins.
The inhabitants have driven a trade containing 1645 inhabitants at last census in 1800.

Kehl, a strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasourg. It was built after the design of Vauban, to defend that city. It was contend to the property of the manufactory of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. It has a large beautiful church, which stands on the other side of the brook called Blindstrongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass, between with the cotton and woollen manufacfeet long and 99 broad, with five aisles each parted by a row of eight pillars, France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by a new chapel was erected in the midthe Austrians on Sept. 18th following; the due to the but the bridge notbeing destroyed, the

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The dissenters and quakers have meet- gion more happily or more beautifully ing-houses. Here is a free grammar-diversified in regard to soil, so that school well endowed; and also a chardevery kind thereof is, somewhere or ity-school for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are clothed as well as taught. It has fairs on May 6th, and November 8th; and between them a great beast-mar-ket every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a stoay channel, abounds with tront and salmon. Lon. 25 2 W, lat. 54 15

Kennebek, a river which rises in the northern part of the district of Maine, in New England, and falls into the At-lantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

Kennehunk, a post and scaport town in York county, Maine, 32 miles S by W of Portland, and about the same distance NE of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

Kennet, a river, which rises among the charky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Themes.

Kennet-Square, a village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles S W of Philadelphia. It has a post office.

Kenoque, a fort of Austrian Flanders, six miles from Dixmude.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is Kensington palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancelior Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchased of that nobleman by William III. The extensive gardens, of late years, have be-come a very fashionable walk.

Kent, one of the counties of England, situated at the SE corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this counties try it varies according to the situation of places. In the low flat land, and especially in the marshes, the air is heavy, moist and unhealthy; and yet not to such a degree as it has been sometimes represented; for, with a little care and caution, strangers, as well as natives, quickly reconcile their constitutions to the temperature even of these parts, and live in them without much inconveniency or apparent danger. But, in

other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chesnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets. cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county-

Kentaiffe, Mount, a ridge of mountains in the Spart of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Gauges, and from its E side issues the

Burrampooter.

. Kentsinguen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, scated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

7 57 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Kentucky, first discovered in 1754, formerly a part of Virginia, settled in 1773, and ceded to Congress in 1792. It is situated between 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N lat. and 8° and 15° W lon. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is bounded N W by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland riv-er; S by North Carolina; E by Sandy-river, and a line drawn due S from its source till it strikes the northern bounsource till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide along the banks of the Ohio is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. reference to the rest of the country, the air is thin, pure, and wholesome, as in any part of Britain. There is no reoily or more beautifully regard to soil, so that reof is, somewhere or et with in its bounds; are any of these soils in they are in this. The variety of fine timber, hesnut; the middle part arable land, annually pecies of grain in imand these excellent in orts. There are also orchards, which pro-of fine fruits, and more es and cherries, which d here from Flanders. commodities produced is the reason why most ave represented it as in f manufactures which, pears upon a strict and nation, is very far from Of iron works there ettles, bombs, bullets, h like, are made. The besides the Thames, , Darent, Stour, Cray, aidstone is the county-

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ing at no great distances. This country in general is well timbered; and such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow sponing shrubs and plants which grow spon-taneously in it, that in the proper sca-son the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country have in some in-stances exceeded belief, and proba-bly have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lambs of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some in-stances it is affirmed 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat rand will produce 30 business of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more moist, few soils known will yield more and better tobacco.—The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can

Subsist without fodder.

Kentucky, a river of North America, which rises from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumber. land river, falls into the Ohio in lat. 38 27 N. Its bank may be called preci-pices, for almost every where they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular lime-stone

Kercolang, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Lon. 69 37 E. lat. 49 3.8 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

Kerman, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, a town of Persia, capital of n province of the same name, called also Caramania. It is 120 miles N N W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles S E of Juliers. Lon.

6 56 E, lat, 50 0 N.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parlia-ment. Ardfert is the capital.

Kertsch, a fortress of great importance, as this and that of Yenikale command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa.

Kesroan, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

Kessel, a town of Prussian Guelder-

Acesel, a town of Prissian Gueiderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Macse, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 15 16 N. Kesseldoff, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three niles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

Kesteven, one of the three grand divi-sions of Lincolnshire. It contains the W part of the county, from the middle

to the S extremity. Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta; near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 miles N W of Kendal, and 287 N N W of London. Lou. 3 16 W, lat. 28 28 N

Keswick, Vale of, a district in the S part of Cumberland. Here is the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this is the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrow-

dale. See Borrowdale, Derwent-water, | prices than that of the other provinces. and Stillare.

Lettering, a town in Northampton shire, with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly scated on an ascent, 12 miles N F. of Northampton, and 75 N AV of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20

Kew, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. It is scated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the South Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The latter has been brought to great perfection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from Mid-summer to the end of Autumn.

Kexholm, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburgh. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is scated on the Avon, over which there is a bridge. It is five miles S E of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 S4 W, lat. 51

Kharkof, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Do-

Kia-king-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W by Houan and Houquang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second

Nan-king is the capital.

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King-Si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hon-quang, on the S by Quangtong, and on the E by Fo-kien and Cche-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, ead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the cupire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-tchnng-fou is the capital.

Kiburg, a town of Swisserland, and in the canton of Zurie, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles N E of the town of Zuric. Lon. 8 46 E. lat. 47 28 N

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is scated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and it was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, 1000 looms being pine or plush carpets, 1000 fooms being employed in that branch of traffic, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employa many looms. It is 14 miles S E of Bridgenorth, and 125 N W of London. Lon.

Kidwelly, a town in Carmarthenshire in S Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collicries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

2 18 W, lat 52 28 N.

Kie., a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned the Baltic; and is to be formed across grounds in the Baltic; and is to be formed across goods, ink, and paper, bring higher Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the

of the other provinces.

capital. ovince of China, bound-

w Kiang-nan, on the W on the S by Quang-ne E by Fo-kien and the mountains of this mines of gold, silver, ce it produces is very porcelain is the finest It contains 13 cities of

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is harbour for ships of A canal was begun is to be united with s to be formed across

anal of Kiel, and the

burg, and talls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which the trade of Kiel already one of the most commer-cial places in Holstein will be further augmented. Kiel is 37 miles N W of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See Holstein.

Kiema, a promontory of Swisser-land, on the W shore of the lake of Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and

the leaves to that of Schweitz.

Kien-ning-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, and after some time it was taken, and all the in-habitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles

under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles S E of Nan-king.

Kiernow, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. I.on. 35 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Kilbarchan, a village in Renfrewshire; it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is founding S W of Parficar.

five miles S W of Renfrew.

Kilbeggan, a borough of Ireland, in
West Meath. It is scated on the Bosna, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

Kilburn, a village in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

Kildia, St. a small island of Scotland,

one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of cutching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and miles N of C 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublat. 54 15 E.

river Eyder, which passes by Rends- lin and Wicklow, on the W by King's burg, and falls into the German Ocean | County, and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Kildare, a town of Ireland, capital of Attidare, a town of treatad, capital of a county of the same name, with a hishop's see. It is 27 miles S W of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kildrummy, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, scated on the Don.

Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 57 20 N.

Kildrummy in Pembrokeshire.

Kilgarren, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, is a long town consisting of one street, and had town consisting of one street, and had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 W N.W of London. Lon. 440 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Kilham, a town in the E riding of Atham, a town in the E riging of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Moulds, and is 36 miles N E of York, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat 54 5 N.

Kilia, a fortified town of Turkey in Ritta, a forcine town of Talley in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia: seated in an island at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 miles S W of Bialogorad, and 290 N E of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; hounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful pleasant and populous counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

Kilkenny, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop and the cathedral is yet stand-ing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 S W of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W.

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Killaloe, a city of Ireland, in the surrounding scenery, and die away county of Clarc, and province of Mun-ster with a bishop's see, seated on the upper lake is four miles in length, and Shamon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and cel fishery. It is 10 miles N N E of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 59 50 N

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry and province of Mun-ster, on the sine of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoc, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfert. It is 143 miles 5 W of Lubim.

Killarnes, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise cailed Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which fa'ls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper take; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres: and the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucrus, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchant-ment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence: and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruss, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a sin-

from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and affords an amazing variety of picturesque views. The cen-tre lake which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the sum. mit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

Killevan, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the county of Monaghan, cight miles S W of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N

Killicrankie, a noted pass in Perth-shire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand en-trance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty moun-tains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous pre-cipice threatened destruction to the eipice threatenen destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its own. pen and unimproved state, king William's army under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victogle cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest 1746 made a full pause, refusing to thunder, which seems to travel the march further, for it appeared to them

enery, and die away tant mountains. The ur miles in length, and ee in breadth. It is al-d hy mountains, from a number of beautiful islands in this lake are iflords an amazing vaque views. The cen-

in comparison with and cannot hoast of ut the shores are, lented with beautiful al by dark groves of oundary is formed by gerton, down the steep scends a cascade, visi-t. This fall of water is cular lake near the sumain, called the Devil's hich on account of its , and the continual r, is considered as one uriosities in Killarney. prospects which this ords, is from a rising e ruined cathedral of he several mountains lakes are still to be

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noted pass in Perth-unction of the Tumel It is the grand en-Highlands in those ed by the lofty mounwer the Garry, which n a deep, darksome, inel, overhung with st century, this was ifficulty and danger: er a tremendous pred destruction to the of the traveller. At oad gives an easy ac-iote Highlands; and joined by a fine arch.
of this pass, in its oed state, king Wil-ler general Mackey, 1689, by the Highlanby viscount Dundee, the moment of victobody of Hessians in Il pause, refusing to r it appeared to them

as the ne plus ultra of habitable country.

Killileagh, a borough of Ireland, in the country of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may burial place of Donald Morro, who gave Killileagh, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbrassil. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killinaule, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught, 14 miles N of Clonmell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Killingworth, a post town in Middle-sex county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound, 20 miles S W of London, and about 25 N E of New Haven.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat 54 11 N.

Killough, or Port St. Ann, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, situate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea, and has a good quay where ships lic very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt.

safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles N W of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Kilmac-Thomas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and pro-

vince of Munster, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 710 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, si-tuated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a gaol; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected. It was some-times the scat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated

to the purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Kilmarnock, a populous town in Ayrcarpets, atockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles S W of Glasgow.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the lat. 52 11 N. county of Cavan and province of Ulster, King George's Sound, the name given

Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Zcotland, which he has inserted in his history.

Kilworth, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 miles S W of Dublin.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday, noted for the castle of Kimbolton. It is eight miles N W of St. Neot's and 64 N by W of London, Lon. 0 18 W. lat. 52 15 N.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in East Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles S E of Tornea

Kimi Lapmark, a province of Swed-ish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

Kimski, a town of Tartary in Russia, where there is a great number of martens and sables.

Kin, a town of Persia, 320 miles E of

Japahan.

Kinburn, a fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

Kincardine-o-niel, a village in Aberdeenshire, scated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or Mearns, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and N W by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverbervic.

Rinderhook, a town in Columbia county, New York, that has a post office, and is situated on the E aide of Hudson river, 19 miles N of the city of Hudson, and 21 S of Albany.

Kineton, a town in Warwickshire.

It is 10 miles S S E of Warwick, and 88 N W of London, Lon. 1 24 W, let 52 I N

by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour with a market on Saturday. It is seat-bour which he discovered on the W coast of North America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 48 W, and Lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it Nostka; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea, long the latest the latest and likely and li lat. 49 53 N. But the natives call it Nostka; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the seacoast, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the island, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, current, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The stature of the natives is, in general he-low the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural fem-inine delicacies. There was not a single one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretensions to beauty or comeliness. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is far exceeded by their nastiness and stench. Every thing about the house stinks of trainoil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1780, a small association of British merchants, resident in the East Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying China with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into that part of the world, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

Kinghorn, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the firth of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the opposite side of the frith. 1.on. 3 0 W. lat. 56 5 N.

kings had a palace.

Kingsclear, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tucsday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles N W of Basingstoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 19 W, lat. 51 20 N.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by West Meath, on the E by on the N by West Meath, on the E by Kildare, on S by Queen's County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

King's Langly, a village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a palace which Henry III. built here, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V. to Westminster.

Kingstein, a strong fortress of Nor-way. See Fredericstudt.

Kingston, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 19 miles S W of Portsmouth, with 800 inhabitants.

Kingston, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay near Cape Cod, at the dis-tance of 37 miles S E of Boston, with 1037 inhabitants.

Augston, a post town in Ulster county, New York, lying on the W side of Hudson river, 32 miles S of the city of Hudson; which was burnt by the British forces in 1777, being at that time one of gen. Geo. Washington's principal magazines.

Kingston, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in brendth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their on. 50 w, 1at. 56 5 N.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, 56 N.

Y. town turd held Egh and were tradi liand assiz Place river. corpo port. Lon.

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wn of Jamaica, on the of Port Royal, about and half a mile in built after the great 92, it is a place of good cli resorted to by mernen, because most of load and unload their .on. 76 52 W, lat. 17

Kingston upon Hull. See Hull. Kingston upon Thames, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saheld here in the year 838, at which Eghert the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. It is a populous trading town and sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward. Queen Elizabeth foundthru Edward. Queen Engageth found-ed here a freeschool; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its sup-port. It is 11 miles S W of London. I.on. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si and district of Jac-tcheou-for. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain; and 500 furnaces are said to be employed in the making of it, said to be employed in the making of it, and it is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

King-nan-fon, a city of China in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

King William, Court House, the principal seat of justice in King William county, Virginia; situated 35 miles N E of Richmond, about half way between, Mattanony and Pamunkey rivers. Here is a post office.

Kinross, a borough in Kinross-shire, scated on a plain, near Looh-Leven, skreened on the N by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Kinros-shire, a county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

Kinsde, a scaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnie-per, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol, and Trubesh.

Kinf, or Kiow, a palatinate of Poland in that part of the Ukraine which lies

S W side of the river Potomack, near-Chesapeak bay.

Kintail, a peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

Lock Duich.

Kin-tcheou-fon, a city of China, in the province of Han-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

Kint-tching, the capital of the islands of Licou-kicon, in the China Sea. Its four gates correspond to the four Cardinal points and the western one forms the grand entry. The king's palace is reckoned to be four leagues

palace is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference. Kint-tching is seated in Cheonli, the Spart of the island. Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kintore, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W lat. 57 8 N.

Kiof, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town,

carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles N E of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

**Xiof, or Kiow, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital is on the W side. It was once a dutchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital, and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tartars, country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casi-mer, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This

cellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork.
Lon, 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Kinsale, a post town in Westmore-land county, Virginia, situated on the contains only two districts, and several

its capital, Kiof, being subject to Rus-

Kio-feou, a city of China, in the pro-vince of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheon-fou. It is celchrated as the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

ed in honour of this eminent man.

Kinge, or Kogo, a scaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zeuland, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that

falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Kioum zeik, a well built town of Pegue situated on the river Irrawaddey. It seems to be in a state of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the source of its prosperity.

Kirby-Lonzdale, a town of Westmor-

land, with a market on Thursday. It is a large town with a manufactory of

Kirby-Stephen, a town in Westmor-land, with a market on Monday, near the skirts of the hills which separate this country from Yorkshire, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is seat-ed on the river Eden and is nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 N N W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a terri-tory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Kirchberg, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to

the house of Austria.

Kircheim, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

Kircheim Poland, a town of Germany

In the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 49 39 N.

Kirin, one of the three departments of East Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the K by the Sea, on the S by Corea, and the Orkney islands. It is built on an

small towns scarcely worthy of notice; on the W by Leacong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill built clties, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, the capital of the province of

the same name in E Chinese Tartary, situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, is the residence of a Mantchew general, who is invested with the authority of a Viceroy.

Kirkcaldy, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and a cotton manufac-

small vessels, and a cotton manufac-ture. It is a pretty populous, large, well built town, 10 miles N of Edin-burgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N. Kirkcudbright, a seaport in Kirkcud-brightshire, at the mouth of the river Dec, which forms its harbour. It is a small inconsiderable place, admira-bly sixted for the Schory and attach

is a large town with a manufactory of woodlen cloth, seated on the Lon, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles S E of Kendal, and 253 N W of London. Lon 2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

**Kirby-Mooride, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

**Kirby-Stephen, a town in Westmorthalm of the N E by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish Ses, and on the W by Mytonshire and Ayrshire. Its extens the skirts of the hills which separate from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45. from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45.

Kirkless, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewise two hills, called Robin Hood's Rutta.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a castle which was demolished above 100 years ago, it is seated on a hill near the river Eden, nine milea N by E of Penrith, and 292 N W of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Kirkpatrick, a town in Dumbarton-shire, lying E of Dumbarton, said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde, at this place to the frith of Forth.

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in E Chinese Tartary, iver Songari, which is in, is the residence of neral, who is invested

ity of a Vicerny. seaport in Fifeshire, on scaport in ricestire, our th, with a dockyard for and a cotton manufac-oretty populous, large, 1, 10 miles N of Edin-8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

a seaport in Kirkeud-the mouth of the river rms its harbour. derable place, admirathe fishery, and other mmerce. It is 60 miles, and 83 S W of Edin-8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

tahire, a county or stew-land, which once formonshire, the ancient proyrshire and Dumfriesby Solway Frith and and on the W by and Ayrshire. Its extent 30 miles, from Eto W 45. illage in the W riding of the vicinity of which is t of the famous Robin n the adjacent moor are pills, called Robin Hood's

a town in Cumberland. t on Thursday. It had tle which was demolishyears ago, it is seated on years ago, it is seated on e river Eden. nine miles nrith, and 292 N W of h. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N. a town in Dumbartonof Dumbarton, said to ace of the tutelary saint. The vestiges of the Ro-led Graham's Dike, built e, extend from the frith of place to the frith of Forth. a borough of Scotland, ainland, the principal of islands. It is built on an

inlet of the sea on the E side of the in the province of Maine. It is famous island, and has a tolerable harbour, for ship-building, and is seated on with a fortification, on which some the E side of the mouth of Piscataqua island, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which some guns are mounted for its defence; the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles N E of Thurso, in Caithnesshire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

Kirton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a magnificent church, and a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Kiemish, an island of Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 miles S of

Kisti, an Asiatic nation, which ex-Kieti, an Asiatic nation, which ex-tends from the highest ridge of Cauca-sus, along the Sundaha rivulets; they are bounded to the W by the little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S by the Lesguis and Georgians. The different tribes of this restless and turbulent nation or this restiess and turbulent nation are generally at variance with each other, and with all their neighbours. Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are at present utterly unand origin are at present utterly unknown. They are capable of arming about 5000 men; they call themselves Ingushi, Kisti, or Halha; they live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses are diligent husbandmer, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a struct town. of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war as a re-treat to their women and children, and as a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their re-ligion is very simple, but has some traces of christianity: They believe in one God, whom they call Dails, but have no sainte or religious persons: they celebrate Sunday, not by any re-ligious ceremony, but by reating from labour; they have a fast in spring, and another in summer; they observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths;

they allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kistna, a river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masu-

Kistnagheri, a town and atrong for-tress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 miles from Arcot.

River.

KNO

Kiun-tcheou-fou, the capital of the island of Haiman, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

Klattaw, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S W of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Kletenberg, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The bishop of Constance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction; but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 812 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Klundert, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles S E of Williamstadt.

Knapdale, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, a town in the N rid-ing of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medion the river Nul, Jamous for its medi-cinal springs, on a rugged rock where there was a castle. Knsresborough sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles. W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. I 26 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Knighton, a commercial town in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tend, over day. It is seated on the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 N W of London. Lon. 246 W, lat. 5213 N. Knightsbridge, the first village from London, on the great Western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded called St. Constit. Heaviet.

wounded, called St. George's Hospital,

wounced, caucided St. George's riospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Knittelfeldt, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 78 miles from Vlenna, scated on the river Muchr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Knotsford, a town in Cheshire, with Ristnagheri, a town and atrong foress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66
illes from Arcot.

Rittery, a town of North America,
In the higher is the parish church,

Government, has a college, a post office, and about 600 inhabitants.

Koang-fin fon, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains seven cities of the third class.

Aobi, called by the Chinese, Chamo, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as

much from N to S. Koci-tchem, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang si, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchnen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is al- the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated mest a desert, and covered with inaccessible mountains, it may be justly steep rock, on which stands an impreg-called the Siberia of China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and who seem to to decline the attempt. form a separate nation; they are no less ferocious than the savage animals in the province of Chen-si. It is surameng which they live. This province rounded by inaccessible acountains, produces the best horses in China. Besides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

... Koei-tcheon fon, a city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

Koei-Yang, the capital of the pro-vince of Koei-tchepu, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of former magnificence. It is 420 miles N W of Canton.

Kokenhausen, a strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Kola, a town of the Russian govern-ment of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name on the Swizen Ocean, Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

Kailon erska, a town of Russia, which

and in the lower a chapel of ease. It isian empire, comprehending a part of N W of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Knowrille, the capital of the state of Oby. This country has very productive remessee; seated on the N side of Holstein river, in lat. 35 46 N. and lon. 84° W. This is the seat of the State the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartarv.

Kongal, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11 5 E, lat 58 30 N.

Kongsberg, a town of Southern Nor-way, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 miles S W of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Kongswinger, a fortress of Norway, on near the river Glomme, at the foot of a who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent

where a tomb is seen which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles S W of Pekin.

Koningsberg, a town of Franconia, be-longing to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles N E of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Koningsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 the uncient kings. The remains of miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. temples and palaces, still announce its 52 50 N.

Koningsberg, the capital of Prussia, with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The townit, and a handsone library. The town-louse, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, ad has 284 steps to, he top, whence the bis an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutheraus, three to the Calvinists, and one to the Panists. The town is few miles in six Papists. The town is five miles in ciris pleasantly situated on an eminence cumference, and, including the garrinear Moscow. Lon. 38.16 E, lat. 55 40 son of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhably the contains 60,0

, comprehending a part of beria, and formerly included ument of Tobolsk. Its capiame name, is seated on the country has very productive t, which have been called fRussia. They lie between Irtysh, near the mountains the frontiers of Siberia, and t country from Chinese Tar-

town of Norway, belonging seated on the river Gotel-1 5 E, lat 58 30 N.

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ger, a fortress of Norway, on rs of Sweden. It is seated er Clomme, at the foot of a on which stands an impreg-el; at least, Charles XII, pitred it, thought it prudent he attempt.

ng-fou, a city of China, ince of Chen-si. It is surinaccessible mountains, mb is seen which the Chind to be that of Fohi. Its tains three cities of the sec-

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N E of Schweinfurt. Lon. . 52 5 N.

rg, a town of Upper Saxony, uisate of Brandenburg, 47 Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat.

rg, the capital of Prussia, versity and a magnificent which is a hall 274 feet long, d, without pillars to support ndsome library. The town-exchange, and the cathedral, actures. The tower of the y high, d has 284 steps to ence the is an extensive Here are 18 churches, of belong to the Lutherans, Calvinists, and one to the he town is five miles in cir-, and, including the garri-men, contains 60,000 inhabstands on the Pregel, which to the Frische Haf, an inlet

of the Baltic. No ships drawing a slow and dull comprehension, have a more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the mer-chandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Konings-berg is very considerable. It is 62 miles NF of Filippe and 155 N of Warner. N E of Elbing, and 125 N of Warsaw. Lop. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

Koningsgratz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, with a bishop's see, 35 miles S W of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 168 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Koningshofen, a strong tewn of Fran-conia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles N N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat.

Koningstein, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 niles SE of Pyrna, and 10 SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Koningstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8
25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

Koningsteer, a town of Germany.

Konitz, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, 10 miles N W of Culm, and 50 S W of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Kopys, a fortified town of Lithuania, Apps, a fortned town of Littlemans, seated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mobilet. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N. Koriacs, a people of Tartary subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of the gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka to the river Anadir. Their country ex-tends westward from the river Olomon

high opinion of their country and constitution, are courageous, suspicious and revengeful; but, for the most part, laborious, sincere, susceptible of friendship, and faithful to their superiors. The Koriacs are divided according to their manner of living, into the settled and wandering, which are pretty equal in point of numbers. They speak a dif-ferent dialect, and for the most part do not treat one another as two bodies belonging to the same community, but as open and avowed enemies. The manners of the settled Koriacs are by far more gentle than those of the Nomades. They occupy the southern part of their country near the gulf Penschinskoi, and have 1 me settlements even in the very peninsula of Kamtschatka. dering Koriacs travel over the northern part of this country in the environs of part of this country in the environs of the river Anadir, near the Tschonkt-sches, and they often come as far as Kamtschatka. Their disposition is so wild and untractable, that it would be very difficult to bring them into any manner of subordination. The very suspicion of such a design would be very dungerous. The chief employments of the wandering Koriacs are the care of their rein-deer and the chase. Fish-Koningstuter, a town of Germany, of their rein-deer and the chase. Fish-seated in the territory of Brunswicking does not answer, as they are not ex-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 pert at it. The poorest of them possess about fifty rein-deer, some have a hundred, the richest from one to two thou-sand. With these herds of rein deer they travel over their deserts and mountains, without any apprehensions of meeting with rivers or forests, so they do but find moss on the ground, that being all that is necessary for the subsistence of the rein-deer. They do not mik the female rein-deer, of course they have no such thing as cheese. Even the wealthiest of the Koriacs never kill one of these quadrupeds unnecessarily, unless it has some defect; their kitchen tends westward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Inas some descent the second the Indian ocean. Their neighbours by some disease, or to which some accrete Kamtschadales, the Tongusians, the Lamouts, and the Tschouktsches; the country which they perambulate in their nomadic courses is rule, marshy, their nomadic courses is rule, marshy, and for the same reason a great stock is necessary for their subsistence. The poor go into the service of the rich, full of small rocks, and in many places poor go into the service of the rich, absolutely destitute of forests. The Koriacs are of a short stature, have their masters. Every sort of game is small heads, little eyes, a round ad agreeable to them. The women gameagre face, flat noses, their hair m. ther roots and wild fruit. Whatever heards black, in general very little beard, rovisions they find are consumed im-and their eyebrows long. They are of mediately, for they have not a thought

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settled. They very often make parties to seek adventures, and plunder some of their neighbours, or less turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprise, they always drink of the decoction of the interior and mushroom, to invalve themselve with to inspire themselves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are some to go to the chase and on their expeditions with no other arms than a stick. All their military art consists in falling on their enemy unawares. Theft, rapine, and murder, if committed among themselves, are criminal : if on another race, or upon strangers, they are heroic ac tions. Their greatest happiness consists in passing from one station to another, and seeing their numerous herds of rein-deer. When a herd has increased too much they divide it. There are few Koriacs who have herds so small that they are not able to count them; and yet if only on strays, it is immediately perceived. The Koriacs are all polygamists; some have four wives. They do not with a country to the polygamists; some have four wives. the Kamtse' 's, they first endeavour to gai. fections, and then ie ich marry among to catch thei themselves, w. and page ; any regard to consanguality; the poor are obliged to get wives from among the poor. The wives of the settled Koriacs live in the same hut with t'rem; those of the wandering are distributed among their different flocks, so that each has a flock under her care. These latter are exceedingly jealous, and torment the unhappy wives in a most cruel manner. Even an ill-founded suspicion sometimes drives the husband to sacrifice his innocent wife to his furious jealously; and the suspected gullant falls likewise a victim to his rage. The set-tled Koriacs err as much on the other extreme; for their compliance towards their wives is unbounded. They are happy to see them charm strangers; and the caresses the wife receives is so much pleasure bestowed on the hus-band. They offer their wives and daughters to strangers as companions for the hight. An acceptance of such offers is esteemed the greatest mark of friendship, and a refusal, of contempt, which highly displeases them. Yet

oflaying up against an exigency. The wandering Koriacs are much more wild, nardy, and dangerous than the settled. They very often make parties to seek adventures, and plunder some of their neighbours, or less turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprise, they always drink of the decoction of the intoxicating mushroom, to inspire themselves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are some to go to the clase and on their expeditions with no other arms than a stick. All their military art consists in falling on their enemy unawares. Theft, rapine, and munder, if committed among themselves, are criminal: if on another race,

Korsaw, or Kosoa, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

Kortwright, a post town in Delaware county, New-York; 73 miles W of Catskill, and 447 from Washington.

Kosal, or Kosta, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratisbon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Korsum, or Korsun, a town of Russia in the Ukraine, scated on the river Ross. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Kostronia, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, scated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarief, situate on the Unsha.

Kouei-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

Kowno, a town of Lithuanis, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna, Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

Kranenberg, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Iun, 35 miles E of Munich.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, scated on the Save, 18 miles N W of Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Upper Silesia,

s attended with some the stranger thus enfirst of all, his polite es water in his pre-s him a bowl of it to h with. The wander-rn the bodies of the in the bodies of the tom is not uncommon thed Koriacs. They and carry the corps ge drawn by rein-deer, eat cloaths, and burn ms and utensils of the y kill the rein-deer thither, cas the flesh, and the state of the

oa, a town of Den-le of Zealand, with a by S of Copenhagen.
55 29 N.
ost town in Delaware

mains into the fire. In e the memory of the

ork; 73 miles W of from Washington. , a fortified town of river Oder, 17 miles Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50

sun, a town of Russia seated on the river 0 E, lat. 49 3 N.

vernment of the Rus-nerly included in that divided into the pro-ia and Unsha. The ormer is Kostroma, h of the Volga; the nd is Makarief, situ-

ty of China, in the an, scated between The inhabitants h uncommon hospi-

Lithuania, seated on men, 40 miles W of E, lat. 54 56 N. wn of the dutchy of e declivity of a hill, and Cleves. It is nage of the Virgin, raculous.

of Bavaria, seated E of Munich. n of Germany, in iola, seated on the

n of Upper Silesia,

between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. a number of workmen to establish ma-17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N. nufactures, and instruct the inhabi-

Krainslaw, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Krapitz, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Oppelim. Lon. 18 10 E, lat.

50 39 N

Krekith, a corporate town in Carnar-vonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Iriah Sea,

Krempen, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Gluckstadt, and 30 N W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 53 58 N.

lat. 54 8 N.

12t. 54 8 N.

Krylow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles S E of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubeeha, is a large strong town situated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Frankis a name company). Franki (Franks, a name common in the cast to all Europeans), and relate that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were common conjecture is, that they were mariners cast away upon the coast; but those who pretend to be better versed in their history tell the story this way: The Greeks and Genoese, asy they, carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black sea, but likewise on the Carring and were certainly set. the Caspian, and were certainly ac-quainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither

a number of workmen to establish ma-nufactures, and instruct the inhabi-tanta. The subsequent invasions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, du-ring which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return, so that they continued here and erected themselves into a re-public. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good near Tracth-Amawer Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and in gold and silver for exportation.

237 N W of London. Lon. 418 W, They have likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Kremes, a town of Austria, scated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 1540 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kreuzenach, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Nahe, 20 miles S W of Mentz.

Kreuzenach, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S W of Olmutz.

Lon. 1649 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Krutzow, a town of Lithuania, 30 miles S W of Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N. spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and as all the inhabitants are on a footing of perfect equality, each individual is sure to have in his each individual is sure to have in his turn a ahare in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the Usmei, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

42 30 N.

Kudach, a strong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, seated on the river Neiper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kufitein, a strong to vn of Germany, in the Tirol, with a ensite, on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Kunachir. See Jeso. Kur, a river of Persia, which rises In mount Caucasus, and passing by Tefflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kurah, a town of Asia in Persia, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 59

15 F., lat. 37 36 N. Kurgan, a river of Asia, which rises

in the province of Corasan, and falls in- with cows and goats. They have a to the Caspian Sea.

Kuriles, a chain of islands, extending Aurices, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N, running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S W direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmest island, which is called Shoomska, is about three leagues distant from the pro-montory Lopatka, its inhabitants con-sisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramousic, is considerably larger than Shoomska, and is inhabited by the real natives. The Russians paid their first visit to these two islands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empress. Many of the inhabitants of those islands that are under the dominion of Russia, are now converted to Christianity. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtschatka and this extensive chain of islands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itself.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Biel-gorod. Its capital, of the same name, is scated on the Tukor, which falls in-

to the Seine or Sem.

to the Seine or Sem.

Kusma Damianski, a town of the
Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles
N E of Vasigolorod from the river
Wolga, Lon. 51 30 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Kueistan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Ageni, on the S by Farsistan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

Kuttenburg, a town of Boliemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles S E of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Kuttore, a country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and distinct language, and their arms consist of the bow and arrow, the sabre

and the sling.

Kuyader, a fortress of the United Provinces, 23 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kylburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles N W of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 I N.

Kyneton, a town in Hertfordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wednesday. It is 15 miles N W of Hercford, and 149 W N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52

Kyneton, a village in Somersetshire, N E of Somerton. It is naturally pa-ved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

LAA, Laab, or Lahab, a town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles N W of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Labadia, a strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 miles N W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Labia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S W of Nissa.

Labiau, a town of Western Prussia,

at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles N E of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Labourd, a late territory of France part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruits, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Labrador, a country on the E side of Hudson's Bay, in North America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is excessively cold during winter. Wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagu-Its principal towns are Tonkul and freezes in a solid mass f brandy coaguJourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plumbs, &c. It likewise yields rice, wheat and other sorts of grain. The natives are exjunc, commences hot weather, which, at times is so violent, as to scorch the although their country is well stocked faces of the hunters. Mock suns and

rise yelle vene spre lour. are r tige vers ermi featl duck fowl acals ble t and t as in lour acaso three ry of and colou mate one o draw.

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ss of the United Proof Lewarden. Lon. N.

of Germany, in the ves, seated on the V of Treves. Lon.

in Hertfordshire, in narrow cloth, and ednesday. It is 15 ereford, and 149 W Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52

ge in Somersetshire, It is naturally pae, with one smooth like ice.

Lanab, a town of ed on the Teya, 27 cma. Lon. 16 9 E,

ng town of Italy, in go, subject to the seated on the Adige, Ferrara. Lon. 11 54

f Turkey in Europe, S W of Nissa. of Western Prussia,

he Deime, near the a strong castle, 30 ningsberg. Lon. 21

territory of France, sques. It abounds inhabitants are said at went to fish for included in the de-

try on the E side of n North America.

ly lat. 57° N, is exring winter. Wine
nass f brandy coagubreath falls on the
in the form of a , in the form of a ce begins to disap-about the middle of ot weather, which, it, as to scorch the s. Mock suns and

halos are not unfrequent; they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light; and the night is enli-vened by the aurora borealis, which spreads many different lights and co-lours over the wholesky. The animals are moosedeers, stags, raindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fish are whales, morses, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals: when that scason is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing entities mate and inanimate is white. one of the most striking things, that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair

than they originally had. See New Britain, Esquimaux, and Hudson's Bay. Lack, or Bischofs-Lack, a town of Germany in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksiland corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Triest. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Triest. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Ladenburgh, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N W of Hie-delberg. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Ladoga, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is estaemed to be the larg-est lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the S W ex-tremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladoga, New, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburgh, scated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Petersburgh. Lon. 30 32 f., lat. 69 0 N. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

place, is higher up the Volkhot.

Lalogna, or Lacedogna, a town of
Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's
see, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15
46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Labrone Islands, islands of the N
Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in nunt-

ber, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other ruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance, The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Lagny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine Abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Iudians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, lat. 18 47 S.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarya, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Lagrna, a town of the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, where the governor has a palace, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Enarano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

province of Halland, seated near the Lambale has a good trade in cattle, Baltic, with the eastle, 50 miles N of linens and parchiment, and is 37 miles Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 5631 N W of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, See Panjah.

Lahore, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiqui-ty, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions, containing a great number of mosques, caravanseras, and pagods, and the resi-dence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufac-tures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets.

And here there is a magnificent walk of shady trees, upwards of 300 miles of shady trees, upwards of 300 miles of Bragus, and 150 N of Lisbon.

Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N. long. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 N W of Delhi. Lon 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

Lai-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

Laland, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lambale, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and

Lahn, a river of Germany which late province of Bretagne. It is the rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, above Coblentz. Luhom, a scaport of Sweden, in the to the unfortunate lady of that usme. 27 N.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 531 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Lambeth, a village in Surry, on the Thames opposite Westminster, where the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answer every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and homemade wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

Lamborn, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Lamego, a town of Portugal in Beirs, with a bishop's see, and a strong cita-

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Scoutra Hill

is the most elevated of this ridge.

Lamo, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. Lamo is tributary to the Portuguese.

Lampedosa, a desert island on the

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any p kinds as bec try, at the m the h the se of Bretagne. It is the the late dutchy of Penrate lady of that name. a good trade in cattle, chment, and is 37 miles s. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48

town of France, in the f the Mouths of the e province of Provence, f Aix. Lon. 531 E, lat.

village in Surry, on the ps of Canterbury have an . By the vast increase ambeth is now joined to in a direction to each odges. Here is a manuficial stone, which anprose of stone carving, not only to statues from lels, but to every kind of ornaments. Here like-nsive works for vinegar le wine, a patent shot d with almost incredible ign timber. town in Berks, with a

town in Berks, with a day, seated on a river of me, which falls into the w Newbury. It is seven V of Hungerford, and 68. Lon. 126 W, lat. 51

own of Portugal in Beirs, 's see, and a strong citag two churches, an hos-r convents. It is 50 miles a, and 150 N of Lisbon. lat. 41 12 N.

ir, a mountainous ridge which divides the county om that of Haddington miles. These mountains al, very bleak and barren, scanty pasture for the ed on them. Scoutra Hill levated of this ridge.

ngdom and island of Afoast of Melinda, between Pate and Cape Formosa. the same name is well he king and government, metans, are frequently at rest of the inhabitants, gans. Lamo is tributary

a desert island on the

coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumfer- | England, such as ducks, casterlings, ence. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat 36 10 N.

Lampsaco, an ancient town of Nato-lia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, scated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles, Lon, 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Lamspringe, a town of Lower Saxosituate at the source of a river called Laine.

Lancashire, a large maritime province of England, washed by the Irish sea on the W, bordering on the N with that part of Cumberland and Westmoreland; bounded on the E by the W Riding of Yorkshire, and on the W by Cheshire, extending 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, comprehending about 260,000 inhabitants. The eastern parts of the province are rocky, and in the northern districts we see many single mountains remarkably high, such as Ingleborough hill, Cloughbohill, Pendle-hill, and Longridge-hill. Nor is there any want of wood in this country, either for timber or fuel; wit-ness Wiersdale forest and Bowland forest to the northward, and Simon's wood in the southern part of Lancashire. The air of Lancashire is pure, healthy, and agreeable, except among the fens and on the sea-shore, where the atmosphere is loaded with putrid exhalations, producing malignant and intermitting fevers, scurvy, rheuma-tism, dropsy, and consumption. The soil is various in different parts of the country, poor and rocky on the hills, fat and fertile in the valleys and champaign country. The level country produces plenty of wheat and barley, and the skirts of the hills yield good har vests of excellent oats: very good hemp is raised in divers parts of the province; and the pasture which grows in the valley is so pocullarly rich, that the cattle which feed upon it are much larger and fatter than in any other part of England. There is not any part of the world better supplied than Lancashire with provisions of all kinds at a very reasonable rate; such N. as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poulas beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, and game of all sorts, eaught upon the moors, heaths, and commons, in the hilly part of the shire. Besides the sea-fowl common to the shires of linto a separate county, May 10, 1729.

teal and plover, many uncommon birds are observed on the coast of Lancashire; the sea-crow, variegated with blue and black, the puffin, the cormorant, the curlew, the razor-bill, the copped wren, the red-shanks, the swan, the tropic bird, the king's-fisher, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is distinguished beyond any other in the kingdom principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, small ware, hats, sailcloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may or the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The prin-cipal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-mere, and Conistonmere. Lancaster is the county-town.

Lancaster, the county-town of Lanca-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor: sends two members to parliament; and is scated on the Lon, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which is a stone bridge of five arches. It has but one church, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is the castle, serving both as the shire-house, and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is - quare tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and the view toward the sea, extending to the Isle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance. Some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware: It is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 N N W of London. Lon. 256 W, lat. 54 4

Lancaster, a county of Pennsylvania,

Lancaster, the capital of Lancaster | between the Austrians and French, by county, Pennsylvania. This town was erected into a borough and incorporated in 1742. In 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 4292, who are principally Germans, or their immediate descendants. The streets are laid out in regular squares, and the buildings are mostly of bricks, some of them hand-somely constructed. The principal public edifices, are a large courthouse, market-house and gaol, with six or seven places of religious wor-ship. It is at present the seat of the State government, and has a bank, a college called Franklin college, and a post office. It is situated in the lat. of 40° N and lon. of 76° 10′ W, at the distance of 62 miles W from Philadelphia, and 11 E from Columbia, on the river Susquelianna.

Lancaster, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 54 miles N E of Haverbill, with 440 inhabitants.

Lancaster, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, and 17 N E of Worcester, with 1584 inhabitants.

Lancerota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. The goats and sheep are pretty plenty, and the val-lies produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Ab-fuzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's sec. It is seated on the Feltrino, 87 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Landaff, a small place in Glamorgan-shire, but honoured with the appella-tion of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taafe, near Car-diff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 miles N W of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Landaw, a strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is seated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newstadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat.

and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, lat. 50 7 N.

which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is seated on the Becke, 17 miles N W of Huy, and 18 N E of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See Neerwinden.

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Landernau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretague, scated on the Elho-ro, 16 miles N E of Brest. Lon 4 20 , lat. 48 28 N.

Landes, a department of France, including the late territory of Marsan. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the Bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marsan is the capital of this department, and Dox the episcopal see.

Languard Fort seems to belong to Statolk, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a lovely prospect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over against it; for it commands the entry of it from the sea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ship that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land so sur-rounded with the sea at high water, that it looks like a little island at least one mile from the shore. The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more considera-ble fortification than new, having four bastions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a small garrison, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the conveniency of the officers of ordnance, engincers, and matroases; and a barrack built for the soldiers.

Landreey, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; 49 12 N.

Landen, a town of Austrian Brabant, French over the allies, July 29, 1693, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 347 E,

strians and French, by er were compelled to ed on the Becke, 17 uy, and 18 N E of Na-E, lat. 52 41 N. See

town of France, in the inisterre and late pro-e, scated on the Elhoof Brest. Lon 4 20

artment of France, interritory of Marsan. It from a district, called ng along the coast of iy. It is a barren sandy I with fern, pines, and f the bark of which . Mont-de-Marsan is this department, and al see.

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wn of France, in the e North and late pro-. It was besieged in Engene in 1712. It allies, in April 1794; ly following. It is ve-, and seated on the s S W of Maubeuge, of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E,

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture; and the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the other level, and proper for corn. the Warta. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N. The principal rivers, all of which rise

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria near the riv-

Landscroon, a fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence three miles N of Basil. Lon. 7

32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Landscroon, or Landscrona, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N. Land's End, the most westerly point

of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

Landschut, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 miles W of Schweid-

Landschut, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Iser, 35 miles N E of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landschut, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

Landsperg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburgh, seated on the Warta, 32 miles N E of

Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

hat. 52 50 N.

Landsperg, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

Lanerk, a borough in Lanerkshire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles S E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Lanerkshire, or Clydesdale; which latter name it has from that river which runs entirely through it from Scuth each to North west and near South-east to North-west, and near Lanerk town forms a cataract of 40 feet high. It is bounded on the N by part of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, part of Dumpartonsnire, Striningsnire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire; on the E by Peebleshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on the S by Dum-friesshire, and on the W by Airshire and Renfrewshire. It is near 24 miles where broadest, and about 16 in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and di-vided into the Upper and Nether-ward; with a market on Saturday. It is seat-the one called the shire of Lanerk, ed on a hill, by the river Parret, which and the other the barony of Glasgow; the is navigable for barges to Bridgewa-

on the same hill, are the Clyde, which cuns into the Frith of its own name, and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea: also the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean; besides which the Firth of Clyde is joined to Firth of Forth by a canal for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of Lapis Lazuli is 6 up here. The chief towns are Hamilton, Lanerk, Rutherglen and Glasgow, the latter of which is the most flourishing town in Scotland, both in manufactures and trade to foreign parts. The manufactures are woollen cloths, shalloons, cottons muslins, lawns, gauzes, nails, earthen-ware, distillery and sugar refining. Lanesboro', a post town of Berkshire

county, Massachusetts, five miles N of Pittsheld, and 28 S of Bennington in Vermont, with 1443 inhabitants.

Lanceburg, a town of Ireland in the county of Longford and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Langeae, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 455 N.

Largeais, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, acated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 47 26 N. Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is

33 miles long, but scarcely five in breath. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Lanjan or Lanching, the capital of the kingdom of Laos in the further India, 371 miles N of Sion. Lon. 101 51 E. lat. 21 10 N.

Langon, a town of France, in the de-partment of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

ter. It is 'en miles S E of Bridgewater, sists in eorn and wine; it is advantage and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 ously scatted on a mountain, 77 miles W, lat. 51 0 N. N E of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 M.

Langres, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's sec. It is seated on a mountain near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond concep-It is 35 miles N E of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Langstone, a place in Hampshire famous for its harbour which is capacious enough, to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

Languedoc, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouerbounded on the N by Querci, Rouer-gue, Auvergne, and Lyonois; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony, and on the S by the Mediterranean and Rousillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich, numerous and more bigotted than in any other place in France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

Lanion, a town of France, in the de-partment of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought here by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles S E of Lisle.

Lansinburg, a post town in Rensellaer county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohock river, about four miles above Troy, and nine above Albany.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a the roses are seen blowing wild on the bishop's see. Its principal trade con-banks of lakes and rivers, with all the

N E of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

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Luos, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Ton-quin and Cochin China, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitions, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupa-tion is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will: he shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephant's teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the same as in China. Lancione is the capital.

Lapland, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71° 30' N lat. to the White Sea under the arctic circle, is inhabited by the same people, though the country is subject to different powers. Norwegian Lapland, under the dominion wegan Lapland, under the dominion of Denmark, lies between the nor-thern sca, the river Pais, and the lake Enarak. Swedish Lapland com-prehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that separate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a lurge congeries of frightful rocks and stupendous mountains; interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands; Stor-avan is said to contain 365; and Enora contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c. if Laor, a town of France in the de-partment of Aisne and late province of mate; though even here, in summer

But all the intervals between the moun-

tains are not engrossed by these agree-

able prospects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown dusky forests of fir and pine trees; and these

are often skirted by wide extended

morasses, the stagnating waters of

The cold in this country is very intense

of winter. At the northern extremity of the country the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninter-

this is qualified in such a manner by a

constant revolution of dawn and twi-

cataracts, in which the water rumbles

vine ; it is advantage. mountain, 77 miles 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N. n of Asia, bounded i, on the E by Ton-i China, on the S on the W by Bur-try is full of forests, ce, fruits, and fish, e well made, robust, xion, and mild; but, and much addicted ir principal occupa-ground and fishing. ite, and has no other will: he shows himar, and has a large hant's teeth found in eir religion is much na. Lancione is the

st northerly country ing from the N cape the White Sea unle, is inhabited by though the country rent powers. Norbetween the norver Pais, and the dish Lapland comuntry from the Bals that separate Nor.

Lapland may be ngeries of frightful ons mountains; inr, with many plea-red by an infinite that run into the which discharge e gulf of Bothnia. principal lakes in eat Uma, the Great an, the Stor-avan, e lakes of Kartom, and Kimi. Some leagues in length, number of islands : contain 365; and chipelago of islands plander has lived it each particular believe this counrial paradise; and be more enchantrospects of mounakes, rivers, &c. if a moderate clihere, in summer owing wild on the ivers, with all the

beautiful glow of colour which appears in those cultivated in our gardens. danger they expose themselves with surprising intrepidity, whether in as-cending or descending mountains and precipices with their snow shoes and in sledges, or in venturing amidst whirlpools and cataracts in little sten-der boats made of thin fir-boards, fastened together with thongs of leather, sinews of wild-beasts, or tough and flexible twigs of willow and osier. These boats are of different sizes, from which in summer produce myriads of mischlevous insects, that are more in-tolerable than even the cold of winter. two to six yards in length, managed with oars, and caulked with moss so tight as to keep out the water. The during the winter, freezing even bran-dy and the watery part of spirit of wine, if the latter is not highly recti-fied: all the lakes and rivers are fro Laplanders are partly settled, and in part wild and roving: the latter live in tents made with coarse cloth; the frozen to a prodigious thickness; and the whole face of the country is always covered with snow. The heat of sum-mer is almost as intolerable as the cold former are fixed in small villages near the lakes, and chiefly follow fishing. The commerce of the Laplanders is more considerable than one would expect in a desert country inhabited by a savage, ignorant people. They export great quantities of fish to the northern parts of Bothnia and White Russia. They likewise trade with the neighrupted night of the same duration; but bouring countries of Norway, Sweden, Muscovy, and Finland, by selling rein-deer, fine furs, baskets and toys of their own manufacture, dried pikes, and cheese made of the Rein-deer's constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moon-light, and aurora borealis, reflocted from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent springs; milk. In return for these commodities they receive rixdollars, woollen cloths, linens, copper, tin, flour, oil, hides, needles, knives, spiritnous liquors, tobacco, and other necessaries.

Lar, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It and is remarkable for some surprising over frightful precipices, and dashes

carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

among rocks with amazing impetuosi-ty and noise. Its soil is generally so chilled and barren that it produces lit-

chilled and barren that it produces lit-tle or no grain or fruit-trees of any kind. This sterility, however, is not so much owing to the soil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of industry. The Laplanders are very lew in stature, and are like-wise remarkable for having large heads. They are also ill shaped and thoir Laracha, an ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Laredo, a scaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, with a large safe har-bour. It is 30 miles W of Bilboa. Lon.

wise remarkable for having large heads. They are also ill shaped, and their features harsh. They are, however, strong, hardy, and robust, insemuch that they will bear incredible fatigue; and it is remarked that the stoutest Norwegian is not able to bend the bow of a Laplander. The women are 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Largentiere, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and late

Province of Dauphiny.

Largo, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, six miles S of Cupar, situate in a much less homely than the men, and many of them are neted for a delicate and florid complexion. These people are

large bay of the same name.

Large, a village on the W coast of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of simple, honest, hospitable, and timorous: their timidity, however, respects war alone; for to many other species of the Norwegians in their last invasion

of this country with a facet of 100 spin and an army of 20,000 men under the command of Haquin king of Norway. Larino, a town of Naplea, in the Mo-lise, with a holiop's see, 60 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Larissa, an ancient rich and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janua, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly scated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Larietan, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the

Lurrybundar, a seaport of Hindoos-200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

the same name. Its iron works are 28 N. among the most valuable in Norway.

Lassa, or Lahassa, a city, the capi-tal of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high-priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Lutakia, formerly Laodicea, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour a bishop's see, beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast and carries on a considerable

Lawlea, a considerable town of France, new in the department of Maine and the province of the same name, with two castles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here, near the river Birs.

of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and the neighbouring quarries produce and an army of 20,000 men under the green marble, or black, veined with command of Haquin king of Norway.

**Larino*, a town of Naples*, in the Mormiles S of the town of that mane, and the sail of the town of the sail of the sa 40 W of Mans. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Lavamund, or Lavant Minde, a town of Carinthia, in Austria with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated at the condux of the Drave, and Lavanuad. 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Lavaur, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc. Before the revobution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Agont, 20 miles N E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Laubach, a strong town capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is scated on a river of the Lirrybundar, a sesport of Hindoos-same name, in which are the largest tan Proper, at the mouth of a branch crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S of Claofthe Indus called Larrybundar, with genfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. a harbour capable of receiving ships of Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Lauchingen, a town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black forest. Lunia. See Arta.

Larwigen or Luuwigen, a scaport bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles S W town of Norway, capital of a district of of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49

Lauder, a borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Lauderdale, a small district in the county of Merse, through which a riv-ver of the same name runs.

Lavello, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Lavelt, or Lafelt, a village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. Its church is a very handsome Gothic structure; and it has considerable manufactures in and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Latton, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

Laval, a considerable tower E.

Laval, a considerable tower E.

Laval, a considerable tower E.

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avant Minde, a town astria with a castle. It is seated at the vc, and Lavamund, penfurt. Lon. 15 18

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a village in the , near Maestricht, ttle gained here by

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Germany, in the of Halbron. Lon.

town of Swisserof Basle, scated

Lauffer, a village of Sv isscriand, in its built on such a steep ascent, that, in W of Schall hansen. Here is a clebra-great difficulty, draw up a carriage; ted cataract of the Rhine; the river and foot passengers ascend to the up-

Laufenburg, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 miles E of Basil. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Laughton, a village of Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

Lavigna, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa. It is scated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Lavington, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, 20 miles N W of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 13 51 N.

Launceston, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, which sends two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is scated on a hill near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50

Launu, a town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipsick, to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles N W of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Livora, Terra di, a province of Na-ples in Italy, 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Ab-ruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Molise and principata Ulteriore, and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent wines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Lausanne, an ancient town of Swisserland, capital of the Pays de Vand, with a famous college and a bishop's see. It contains 7000 inhabitants. It called the Iroquois.

the canton of Zurie, three miles S by some places the horses cannot, without precipitates itself in accumulated masper part of the town by steps. Its lof-ses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful vi-olence. rugged coast of Chablais. The church, formerly the cathedral is a magnificent formerly the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, standing on the most elevated part of the town, the town-house and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is scated between three hills, 30 miles N E of Geneva, and 50 S W of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Lauterburg, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culin, 50 miles N E of Thorn. Lon.

20 39 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Lauterburg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 10 miles S E
of Weissemburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Lautrec, a town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain and has an ancient eastle.

Lautrec, a town of Germany in the Palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glaun.

Lawenburg, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

Lawenburg, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 miles S E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Lawenburg, a town of Prussian Po-merania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

Lawingen, a town of Supha, formerly imperial, but now subject to the dule of Reuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 32 miles N W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Lawrence, St. the largest river in North America, proceeding from Lake to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shosls and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known. It is here

Lawrence Kirk, a village in Kincar- of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, dineshire, in Scotland. It is scated in a fine corn country, has some manufactive, New Hampshire, 18 miles S E of tures and an extensive bleachfield in its vicinity; it is 12 miles NW of Montrose.

Laxenburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, with a palace, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is scated on a small river 10 miles S of Vienna, Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Livionstone. See Low Larton.

Lea, a river which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hert-fordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

Leadhills, a village in Lanerkshire situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village

Leao-tong, or Chen-yang, one of the three departments of East Chinese Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. The inhabitants of this province are the most warlike people in China. Chen yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the

Leathes-water, called also Wythburn, or Thirlmere water, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwent-water.

Leawava, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

tv, New Hampshire, 18 miles S E of Dartmouth college, with 1574 inhabitants

Lehanon, a post town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the W side of Shetucket river, nine miles N of Norwich, and near the same distance

S of Windham.

Lebanon, a large inland trading town, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S side of Swatara creek, at the distance of 28 miles W of Reading, and 25 E N E of Harrisburg. This town is incorporated, and contains 2500 inhabitants; the streets are regular, and the houses well built, principally with bricks and stone. Here is a post-office.

Lebeda, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrixa, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles N E of St Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat 37 8 N.

Lebus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a hishop's sec, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is scated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Lecce, a populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lor 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, a town of Italy in the Milanese, seated on the E side of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises, in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lebanon, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of situate in the circle of the Lower Salmon-fall river, about 20 miles N W Rhine, and in the electorate of Co-

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town in Gloucestershire, t on Tuesday, seated at e of the Lech with the niles E by S of Glouces-by N of London. Lon. 1 40 N.

town of Germany. It is e circle of the Lower in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S W of Cologne. Lon. captain Cook, in 1776. This island is 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N. seven miles in length, and its breadth.

Leck, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deurstede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac. It had a castle and a bishop's see, and is situate on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Here-ford, and 116 W N W of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Lelesma, a strong town of Spain, in Leers, a town of Germany in the cir-Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 miles cle of Westphalia, and bishopric of S W of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W, lat. Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's

Lee, a village in Kent, in the church-yard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is six miles S E of Lendon.

Leeds, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a vale, which trade has rendered one of 'he most populous spots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of car-pets resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Airc, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles W S W

of York and 192 N by W of London.
Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leedston, a post town in Westmore-land county, Virginia, 17 miles N W
of Westmoreland court-house, and 105

seven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, not above three

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 154 miles N N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Leer, or Lehr, a town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 miles S E of Embden, and 24 W N W of Osnaburg.

Leerdam, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles N E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Leerot, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, scated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embden.

Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leesburg, a town of Loudon coun.y,
Virginia; lying four miles S W of the
Potomack river, and 43 N W of
Washington. It is the principal town
of the county; has a post-office, and
about 400 inhabitants.

Leestown, a flourishing town of the state of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette, scated on the E bank of the river Kentucky. As the banks of the river are remarkably high, there are few crossing places; and the best being at Leestown is a circumstance which contributes to its increase. It is a few miles W of Lexington. See Kentucky river.

Leeward Islands, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extend-ing to Porto Rico.

Leewe, a fortified town of Austrian Brabant, scated in a morass, on the Geete, 12 miles E of Lovain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Leghorn, a strong and considerable city of Italy, in Tuscany. It has one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterrannean; and, being a free port its commerce is prodigious. The Jews have a handsome synagogue and schools, the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height, S of Washington.

Leefooga, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, visited by Near the harbour is a large building.

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called Li Bagni, in which they shut circumference. As it lies at a great up every right the Turkish and the distance from the sea, and is free from galley sleecs. At a little distance is bigs and marshes, the air is sweet and a most commodious light house, on a small island, on the top of which there but the British subjects here, with their merchandise, and all their vessels in the harbour, previously departed. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, 45 S W of Florence, and 145 N W of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Legnago, a fartified town of Italy, in the Veronese. It surrendered to the French, September 13, 1796. is scated on the Adige, 25 miles S S E of Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, scated on the St lm.

Leicester, a borough and the county town of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has five churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abboy, where Cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester is scated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which called Bow Eridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument county. ever the grave of Richard III. but this bridge fell in 1791. Leicester is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 N N W of London. Lon. 13 W, lat. 5238 N. Leicester, a post town of Worcester

county, Massachusetts, 7 miles S W of Worcester, and 54 in the same direction from Boston. It contains 1100

Leizestershire, an inland county of England, in form almost circular. I: has Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to the N; Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the E; Warwickshire on the W, from which it is separated by the W, from which it is separated by the Roman military way called Wat-ling-street; and by Northamptonshire miles S W of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, on the S; and is about 170 miles in lat. 49 30 N.

bogs and marshes, the air is sweet and wholesome. It is a champaign country in general, and abundantly fertile are 32 lamps lighted every m_glt. In in corn and grass, being watered by 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; it, and abounds in excellent salmon little and abounds in excellent salmon which passes through the middle of it, and abounds in excellent salmon and other fish; the Wreke, Trent, Eve, Sense, Auker, and Avon. These rivers being mostly navigable, greatly facilitate the trade of the county. In some parts there is a great scarcity of fuel, both wood and coal; but in the more hilly parts there is plenty of both, together with great flocks of sheep. Besides wheat, bur-ley, oats, and peas, it produces the best beam in England. They grow so tall and luxuriant in some places, particularly about Barton in the Beaus, that they look towards the harvest-time, like a forest; and the inhabitants eat them not only when they are green, as in other places but all the year round; for which reason their neighbours nickname them bean-bellies. They have plenty of very good wool, of which they not only make great quantities of stockings, but send great quantity unmanufactured into other parts of England. They make great profit of their corn and pulse; and likewise breed great numbers of coach and dray horses, most of the gentlemen being graziers; and it is not uncommon to rent grass farms from 500l. to 2000l. a year. It is in the mid-land circuit, and diocese of Lincoln,

Leigh, a seaport in Essex, on a creck at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oysters. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 miles S S E of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42

E, lat. 51 31 N.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, seven miles N N E of Warrington, and 191 N W of London.

Leighton-Buzzard, a town in Bed-fordshire, with a market on Tucsday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 N W of London. Lon. 035 W, lat. 5155 N.

As it lies at a great e sea, and is free from es, the air is sweet and is a champaign counand abundantly fertile ss, being watered by as the Soure, er Sare, brough the middle of s in excellent salmon; the Wreke, Trent, ker, and Avon. These ostly navigable, greate trade of the counarts there is a great both wood and coal: re hilly parts there is

together with great Besides wheat, barpeas, it produces the gland. They grow so it in some places, par-Barton in the Beaus, towards the harvestrest: and the inhabinot only when they are her places but all the or which reason their name them bean-bele plenty of very good they not only make of stockings, but send unmanufactured into England. They make their corn and pulse; ced great numbers of horses, most of the g graziers; and it is o rent grass farms from year. It is in the mid-id diocese of Lincoln,

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n in Lancashire, seven Warrington, and 191 N

gard, a town in Bed-a market on Tuesday, a branch of the Ouse, Bedford, and 41 N W n. 035 W, lat. 51 55 N. town Germany, in of the Rhine, seven Worms. Lon. 8 22 E,

Leinster, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. Georges's, or the Irish Channel, on the E and S; and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital city of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's-county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's-county, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,958 Irish plantation acres, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad, and extends from 51° 45′ to 55° 45′ N latitude. This province gives title of Duke to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In the carly ages, this district was almost one carly ages, this district was almost one continued forest, and was principally the seat of the Kinselaghs.

Leippic, a large strong and populous town of Misnia in Germany, with a castle, and a famous university. It is neat, and regularly boilt, and the streets are lighted in the pict, it carries on a great trade. night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandises designed to pass through it, and the country for 75 miles round has the same privilege. The town-house makes an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. The town was taken by the king of Prussia, but given up by the peace in 1763. It is seated in a plain be-tween the river Saale and Muld, near the confluence of the Playsse, the

the confluence of the Playsse, the Elster, and the Barde.

Leith, a scaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, and being situate on both sides of the harbour, is divided into North and South Leith. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw. commodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The com-merce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fish-

Leina, a river of Germany, which Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware flowing through Brunswick Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller.

Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware through burgh, falls into the Aller. other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W Indias, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottleglass, window-glass, and crystal : a great carpet manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 37 W, lat. 56 0 N.

W, lat. 56 0 N.

Leitrins, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the N E by Fermanah, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the S E, Roscommon on the S W, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Leitrins, the county town of Leitrins, in Ireland pleasantly situated on the river Shamon, 80 miles from Dublin and appears to have been formerly a

and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. Lon. 830 W, lat. 53 57 N.

Leixelip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare seated on the Lifley. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixslip is eight miles W of Dublin.

Lemburg, or Leopold, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palachartery of Foland, capital of the para-tinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdons of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman catholic archishop, and an Armenian and Russian bishop. It is acated on the Peltu, 90 miles N W of Kaminick, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, an island of the Archipels-go, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0

size; but the largest ships are those E, lat. 40 25 N.
cmployed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the county of Lippe, it miles N of

Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N. | cations are demolished. It is eight Lemington, a post town in York county, Maine, about six miles S of Saco river, and 30 N W of Portland, the capital of the district.

Lemnos, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now ealled Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigiliata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a eastle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S E of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sunset, and 55 N W of Metclin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lena, a large river of Silieria, which flowing in a northerly direction, re-ceives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

Lencicia, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles S E of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N

Lenham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an emi-nence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 E S E of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Lennep, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N. Lennox. See Dumbartonshire.

Lennox, a post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 miles E of Hudson river.

Lenox-Castle, a town in Rockingham county, North Carolina, 46 miles E of Germantoyn, and 30 S W of Danville, on the river Dan. Here is a post-of-

Lens, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifi- kingdom in Spain. It is seated be-

miles N E of Arras, and 95 of Paris,

Lentini, or Leontini, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, end is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S W of Catania, and 20 N W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Lentzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

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Hom Berlin.

Leaburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

Leazo, a small river of Italy which rises in the Appenines, and falls into

Leogare, a town and fort of the West Indies, with a good harbour on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was un occessfully attacked by the English in March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W. lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 W N W of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Leominster, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles N W of Concord, and 43 from Boston, nearly in the same direction.

Leo, St. a small but strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles S W of San Marino, and 15 N of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estra-madura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two

equal parts, by the river Douero.

Leon, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian

olished. It is eight as, and 95 of Paris. tini, an ancient town lley of Noto. It was by an earthquake in ed on a river of the iles S W of Catania, yracuse. Lon. 14 15

of Germany, in the axony. It is 74 miles

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and fort of the West ro. It was taken by e French royalists in retaken by the reer following; and it y attacked by the 1796. Lon. 72 37

rough in Hereford. et on Friday. It is e wool, sends two ment, and is seated miles W by N of 37 W N W of Lon-V, lat. 52 20 N.

st town in Worcesachusetts, 25 miles and 43 from Boston, direction.

but strong town of y of Urbino, with a s scated on a mouner Merrechia, eight Marino, and 15 N W 2 25 E, lat. 43 55 N. province of Spain, m, bounded on the on the W by Galion the S by Estralength, and 100 in ided into almost two river Douero.

and large city of a province of that Romans in the time episcopal see, and dral in all Spain. It and more populous of the first Christian It is seated be-

nent by a strait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW

extremity.

Leon, New, a kingdom of North
America, which is very populous and
there are silver mines in it.

Leon de Nicaragua, a town of New Turks who are not used to it. The Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of Turks have six or seven mosques here, the governor, and a bishop's see. It and the Greeks two churches. It is was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of Consta a mountain, which is a volcano, at the 34 N. N. W. extremity of the lake Nicaragua, Lept 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, 104 N W of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 1225 N.

Leonard le Noblet, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vicnna and late territory of Limosin, about 3000 inhabitants and was for-with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coim-the army. It is seated on the Vicnna, 12 miles N E of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lerici, a scaport of Italy, on the E.

Leonardtown, a post town in St. Mary's county, Maryland; situated on the ritor N side of Potowmack river, 33 miles 5 N. S E of Port Tobacco, and 68 S by E of L.

Mashington.

Leonhart, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Leontini. See Lentini.
Leopold. See Lemburg.
Leopoletadt, a small but very strong bown of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on the Waag, 36 miles N W of Neuhausel, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Lepanto, a strong and very conside-rable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a su-gar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, 16 N. surrounded by as many walls, and comsurrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, on the top of the
mountain. The harbour is very small,
and may be shut up with a chain; the
entrance being but 50 feet wide. It
was taken by the Venetians from the
Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards
eyacuated, and the castle of Bomeli of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

tween two sources of the river Esra, 50 demolished by the Venetians, in 1699, miles S E of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N. wizz. It was near this town that don Leon, a small island belonging to John of Austria, obtained the famous Spain. It is separated from the conti-victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very disagreeable to the Turks who are not used to it. The scated on the gulf of Lepanto, 112 miles N W of Athens, and 350 S W of Constantinople. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 38

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

Leria, or Leiria, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a cas-tle, and a bishop's see. It contains

Lerici, a scaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lst. 44

Lerida, an ancient and strong town Lerida, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a castle. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles S W of Balaguer, and 200 N W of Madrid. Lou. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Lerins, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That rrance, ive miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners having formerly been sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedictine abbey.

Lerna, a town in Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 325 W, lat. 42

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly

Lerwick, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

Lescar, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenecs and late province of Gascony, lately a bishone. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 43 I7 N.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S and E by Persia and the Cas-pian; on the S W and W by Georgia, the Ossi, and Kisti; and on the N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended frem the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country which is a region of mountains whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign inva-sion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts. In their persons and dress, and general habits

one of the coinage towns for tin. It is a bailiwic, subject to the canton of sends two members to parliament, and Uri; and Ossogna, the residence of has a considerable manufacture of the bailiff, consists only of a few yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at houses.

Exeter. It is 31 miles E N E of Truro, and 221 W by S of London. Lon.

4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lespare, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alencon, and known by the name of cailloux de medoc, medoc stones. It is 30 miles N N W of Bourdeaux.

Lessines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles N E of Ath, and 28 S W of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lestoff or Leostoff, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. This town consists of 500 houses, and the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is 7 miles S of Yarmouth and I15 N E of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 37 N.

Lestwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated in a vale on the Fowey not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woellen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Lest-withiel is 19 miles W N W of Ply-mouth, and 230 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lettere, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N W of Salerno, and 20 S E of Naples.

Levant. This word properly signifies the East; but it is generally used, fies the East; Dut It is generally uses, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The Levant Sea means the E part of the Mediter-

ranean Sea. Levantine Valley, a valley of Swisof life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians. Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is produces much hemp and flax. It is

> Leucate, a town of France, in the Leucate, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, scated near a lake of the same name, 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 39 E, lat. 430 N.
>
> Leuchstenberg, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, scat-

> ed on a mountain, near the river Es-reimpt, 50 miles N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Leue, a town of the Austrian Nether-

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Les of M own of the Austrian Hainault, seated on ous for its linen manuix miles N E of Ath, Brussels. Lon. 3 46

toff, a town of Suffolk, on Wednesday. This 500 houses, and the ngerous to strangers. of Yarmouth and 115 Lon. 1 45 E. lat. 52

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town of Germany, in ate of Bavaria, seat-, near the river Es-s N W of Ratisbon. 49 40 N.

the Austrian Nether-

5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Leven, Loch, a beautiful lake in Kinrosshire, 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. Here the unfor-tunate Mary queen of Scots was con-fined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provisions.

Leven, a river in Dumbartonshire. which issues from Loch Lomond : and. after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W side of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

Leugne, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend columns of ice, of a prodigi-ous size. The brook which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

Leuk, a town of Swisserland, in the Upper Vellais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the inde-pendent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its natural strength, and its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg, and is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs, which nearly resemble those of Rath;

lands, in Brabant, scated on the river that falls into the Iller, 42 miles N E Gheet, 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N. Leutmeritz, a town of Bohemia, capi-tal of a circle of the same name, with the of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Elbe, 30 miles N W of Prague, and 40 S E of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N. Leutmuhl, a town of Germany, in Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim, 22

miles E of Chrudim and 72 from Prague.

Leutsch, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Carniola.

Lewarden, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; which is very considerable, especially sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W of Groningen, and 55 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N. as they are continued not only to the

Lewenstein, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortres, 10 miles E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Lewentz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is ten miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Lewee, a borough in Sussex, with a

market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. The assizes are sometimes held here; and it sends two members to parliament. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a bill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 1500 houses and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

which nearly resemble those of Rath; but the accommodations are inconvenient. Lon. 739 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Lewoux, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S W of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Leuse, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles N W of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Leuthirk, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet great part of the low ground is flood.

B a a

Bas

ny places, and has been counted fruit-tions; one containing about six acres ful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp.

The inhabitants of Lewis are well pro-Pieces of earther vessels have also portioned, tall, fair, sanguine, strong, and healthy. They are in general sober, circumspect, and hospitable; dexterous in shooting, swimming, and leap-ing; bold and skilful mariners; and so temperate, that they will tug at the oar this country was formerly inhabited by all day, without any other provision a people different from the present In-than bread and water, with a snush of dians, and further advanced than they

of Sussex county, Delaware; situated on Lewis creek, about three miles from the light house at Cape Henlopen. It is inhabited principally by pilots, and supports a small coasting trade. It lies in the lat. of 38 25 N, and lon. of 75 10 W, about 113 S of Philadelphia.

Lewistown, a post town, and capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Juniata river, 55 miles N Wof Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia; containing about 600 inhabitants.

Lewisburg, a town of North America and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 46 50 N.

W, lat. 46 50 N.

Lewisham, a village in Kent, on the river Ravenshourn, five miles S E of London, with an elegant church.

Lexington, a town of North America, capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these are placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the uext arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the rising in the confines of Hesse, runs N to be seen the remains of two ancient

Leyna, a river of Germany, which rising in the confines of Hesse, runs N and falls into the Allert at Batmar.

Leyna, a river of Germany, which rising in the confines of Hesse, runs N to be seen the remains of two ancient.

ed with lakes; the rest is arable in ma- fortifications, with ditches and basbeen ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with miles from Louvain. Lou. 4 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Lewistown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the E side of Andrascoggin river, about 13 miles above its junction with the Kennebeck. Lewistown, a post town, the canifel of Sussex county. The county of Sussex county. The county of Sussex county. The canifel of Sussex county of Sussex county. bacco.

in the arts of life; and Mr. Filson, in his account of this country, has ad-

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Lexington, a town of North America in Massachusetts. Here hostilities were first commenced between Bri-

tain and America, April 1775.

Leyden, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. In this city are said to be eight gates, 24 canals, 50 islands, 180 streets, and 145 bridges, the great-est part built of freestone. The princiest part built of freestime. The principal church is a supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally 2000 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish town, and have no tress to distinguish them. The school is a large pile of brick building; three stories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office; contiguous to these is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains purious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is one of the finest in Europe. Here were manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland which are now much decayed. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near tha ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 51 10 N.

ith ditches and bastining about six acres e other nearly three. en vessels have also up near Lexington; ainted. These, with as an argument, that formerly inhabited by t from the present Inr advanced than they and Mr. Filson, in this country, has adtins country, has act to prove, that these all probability, an an-m Wales. Lexington and of the river Elk-W of Washington, and fort. Lon. 85 10 W,

wn of North Amerietts. Here hostilities nenced between Bri-

a, April 1775. of the United Provinour miles and a half in In this city are said to 24 canals, 50 islands, 145 bridges, the great-reestone. The principerb structure, whose orted by three rows of he rest of the public ry handsome. There hospitals, and a unias generally 2000 stuhere are but two col-scholars board in the o dress to distinguish ool is a large pile of hree stories high; in f which the famous Elinting-office; contiguphysic-garden, where ntains curious manutheatre for anatomy is in Europe. Here were the best cloths and which are now much en is famous for the tained in 1573, against It is scated near the

e Rhine, four miles E Ocean, and 20 S W of n. 4 33 E, lat. 51 10 N.

r of Germany, which fines of Hesse, runs N

Allert at Batmar. the Philippine islands,

in the East Indies, about 40 leagues in | with a market on Tuesday and Satur-length, and 95 in circumference. Its day. It was, in the time of the Saxons, soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but an archbishopric, but is now a county it almost through the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the air, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow, and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the above mentioned mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 118 0 E, lat.

11 0 N,

Lezina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitana, seated on
a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles N
E of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in
Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from
the Mediterrancan sea as far as Arabia.

The summits of these mountains are so
high that they are always covered with high that they are always covered with snow; but beloware very fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country called by the ancients Colosyria.

Libau, a scaport of Courland, on the Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles Lious, a seport of Courland, on the the department of Lower Kine and Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles I ate province of Alsace, seated on a N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Liberty, a post town in Bedford county, Virginis, 15 miles N W of miles N N W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 New London, and 35 S E of Fincastle.

45 E. lat. 48 55 N.

Libertytown, a small town in Frederick county, Maryland, 13 miles N E of Fredericktown, and 32 N W of Washington. Here is a post office.

Libourne, a small well built town of

and late province of Guienne. It is of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 one of the staples of commerce of miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dor-lat. 50 20 N. dogne 20 miles N F of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by. W of Paris. Lon. 012 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Lich, or Licha, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

are two causeways with studes. It is scated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles S E of Stafford, and 119 N W of London. Lon. 144 W, lat. 52 54 N. Lichtaul, a handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle

Lichtallen, or Liestal, a town of Swisserland in the county of Basil. It is seated on the Ergetz, eight miles S E of Basil. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N. Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N. Lichtenau, a fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremburg, and is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lichtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals.

Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and

Lichtenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N E of Cullembach. Lon. 122 E, lat. 5025 N.

Libourne, a small well built town of Lichtenfels, a town of Germany, in France, in the department of Gironde the circle of Franconia, and bishopric

Lichtensteig, a handsome town of Swisserland, the capital of the county of Tockcuburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zuric. Lon. 98 E, lat. 47 15 N.

of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort on 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Licatenstein, a castle of Germany, in the archdutchy of Austria, in the Lich eld, a city in Staffordshire, neighbourhood of Vienna.

Licola, a lake in the kingdom of which after having passed through the Nacles, formerly famous for plenty of city under several bridges, unite sgain. excellent tish ; but, in 15.18, an explo- Liege is four miles in circumference, sion of a volcano, changed one part and has 130 streets, and 16 gates; of it into a mountain of ashes, and the it has also ten large suburbs, in which other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lane.

the palatinate of Wilna, situated on other public structures are the bishop's the Derta, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. palace, the town house and the arse-25 34 E, lat 53 in N.

Lidd, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Cauterbury , and 74 from London. Lon. 0 56

E. lat. 30 38 N. Liu cl, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in

mouth of the Esk. Lidhistole, 's district in Roxburgh-

shire, comprehending the whole south- ed up to the French in 1701. The al-ern angle of that county. It admits lies retook it in 1702, and the French of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Listord, a village of Devonshire, on

the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavis. tock. It was once a famous town, with a castle; and though now a contemptible village, its parish may com-pare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. at last insisted upon a charter of privi-The bridge is thrown over a part of leges. As the bishop and chapter did the river that is pent between two not comply with their demands, they high rocks; and near it is a fine had recourse to arms; and the bishop

Liefkinstock, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Autwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Liege, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on followed by requisitorial letters, ad-the W by Brabant and the county of dressed to the government of the Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his and contains mines of iron, lead, and cort, besides quarries of marble. The coil, besides quarries of marble. bishop is elected by the chapter com

Liege, an ancient populous, and large city of Germany, in the circle of West-phalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name with a castle. Here the river in 1793, the citizens were once more Macse is divided into three branches, obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles

are a great number of religious houses and churches 1 which last, with those in the city, make ten in all. The ca-Lila, a town of Lithuania Proper, in thedral contains many relies; and the and there is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life, the purgatory of men, because they are almost all governed by their wives, and the paradise of Monks, because of their that county that flows southward, rich benefices. At this place is made and falls into Sulway Frith, near the a great quantity of fire-arms, which a great quantity of fire-arms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and deliverbesieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, apprehensive for his safety, left the city and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees : in consequence posed of 60 canons; and he is one of the most considerable ecclesisatical Liege in 1791, restored the old mappiness of 300,000 ducats.

Liege in 1791, restored the old mappiness of 300,000 ducats. shop and chapter. In 1792, the French

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ng passed through the iles in circumference, ects, and 16 gates; rgc suburbs, in which per of religious houses which last, with those ten in all. The camany relies; and the ctures are the bishop's house and the arsea famous university, English nuns. It is this city, that it is the , because they are laborious life, the purceause they are almost their wives, and the iks, because of their At this place is made

of fire-arms, which different countries. d in 1691, and delivernch in 1701. The al-1702, and the French 1702, and the French a in 1705, but were the siege, on the apuke of Marlborough, uppened here, which all writings. In 1789, awing complained of hich they experienced ment of their bishop, son a charter of mivis. on a charter of privi shop and chapter did their demands, they irms; and the bishop his safety, left the ed to the imperial zlar. That chamber his favour: the king

0, scemed to act as he citizens: the senssued by the imperial the insurgents, were sisitorial letters, adgovernment of the s troops would assist ctoral princes, in enees : in consequence Austriana entered restored the old ma-d been expelled to nd reinstated the bi-

In 1792, the French effected another reing driven thence, Liege is 15 miles

S W of Maestricht, and 62 S W of department of Cher, and late province Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N. of Berry, surrounded with walls, tow-Lien-teheou-fou, a city and scaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Bourges. Lon 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N. China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tong-king, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It has one city of the second, and two of the

one city of the second, and two of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 525 miles S W of Canton.

Lieou-Kieou, the general name of a group of islands, 36 in number, lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. These islands form a powerful and extensive empire, the initializations of tensive empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with other savage na tions dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. The largest and principal is of Alia. I have each a particular name. The largest island extends 120 miles from N to S, and 33 from E to W. Their king is tributary to China.

Liere, a town of Brabant, in the late Liere, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, at the junction of the great and little Nethe, nine miles N N E of Mechlin, and 12 S E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Lesina, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 head, and abounds in corn.

and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine. It belongs to the Venetians.

and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, clives, saffron, and wine. It belongs to the Venetians.

Liesina, a scaport of Dalmatia, capltal of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fort on an inaccessible mountain, with a harbour capable of containing vessels of all sorts.

Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Liesse, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous für an image-of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number

Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49

Liestal, or Liechstal. Sec Lichtallen Liffey, a river of Ireland, which ris-ing in the county of Wicklow, runs W, thence into Kildare, then turning N E passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, a little below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

Lignitz, a town of Germany, in Sile-sia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, scated on the ri-vulet Cct, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Ligny, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, with a castle, a collegi-ate church, and a handsome park. It is scated on the Orney, eight miles S E of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

Ligon, a seaport in the peninsula of Egon, a separate in the permission of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

Ligueil, a town of France, in the de-partment of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, scatted on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 miles S S E of Toura. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Lillers, a town of France, in the de-artment of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifi-cations are demolished. It is seated

ence of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bas-tions. The streets are handsome and as straight as a line: the houses are generally only one story high, on sc-count of the earthquakes, with long galleries in the front. One part of roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never and by the city of that name, a little is not inconvenient, because it never below which it falls into the Irish Sea. rains here; but the rich inhabitants co-Lifford, a town of Ireland, in the ver theirs with fine mats, or beautiful county of Donegal, 24 miles N E of Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N. Ligne, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles N W of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Lignières, a town of France, in the

they have 10 or 12 large apartments. Limburg, the capital or Australian on the ground floor. The river which Linburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for extended to the control of the capital or the capit houses, and serve to water their gar-dens, &c. The churches and convents are all extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorn-ed with jewels. The city is four miles in length and two in breadth, and is divided into eight parishes, containing only 28000 inhabitants, 9000 of whom are Spaniards. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed, and if it was not for this it would be a perfect paradise. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. They are also very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms, about a fourth of the inhabitants are monks or nuns. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 70 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

Lima, an audience of Peru, lying on

Pacific Ocean.

Limale, a town of Austrian Brabant, scated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S.E. of Brussels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

pelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Nether lands, and the soil is good for corn. &c. It belongs in part to the Dutch and Austrians.

tain, almost inaccessible, near the river Verse, 15 miles S E of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lime, a town in Dorsetshire. See

Lime Regis.

Lime, or Limen, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and is now a poor town. Here was formerly a eastle, now converted into a farm-house.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad | bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry 1 on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent eight members to parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, or Lough Meath, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present it has lost its rark; not because it flourishes less, but bea commercial and populous place; and the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N consists of the Irish and English by the audience of Quito, on the E by Town; the latter situate on King's the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the rick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wednesday and Satt: The linen, woollen, and pa-per manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of of Brussels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Limavady, a town of Ireland.

Limbourg, or Limpurg, a town of Germany in the electorate of Treves, soated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the dutchy of Juliers, on the E by that dutchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chaplel, and on the S and W by the bish- 52 42 N.

Limavady.

to a great extent; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Here are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert are many hospirals, and aome handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. 52 42 N.

Limerick, a post town in York county, Maine, about 12 miles W of the river Saco, and has about 800 inhabitants.

Limmat, a river of Swisserland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issulake flow cont thro to the Law men ry o is a Viel and lat. Labour E by and

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capital of Austrian is a manufacture of and it is famous for ext is scatcil on a mounessible, near the river E of Liege. Lon. 6

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in Dorsetshire. See

en, a village in Kent, Hithe. It was formeroked up by the sands, or town. Here was e, now converted into

inty of Ireland, in the ter, 48 miles long and ed on the N by Shan-Kerry; on the S by E by Tipperary. It shes, and sent eight ment before the Irish tile country, and well h the W parts are

ough Meath, a city of county of Limerick, is of the province of n a century, it was it has lost its rank; rishes less, but be-shes more. It is still populous place; and Irish and English r situate on King's the Shannon. Limeles in circumference. on Wednesday and nen, woollen, and paare carried on here ; and the export of considerable. Here els, and some handictures, besides the er churches. Ardfert he county of Kerry, ishopric of Limerick.

town in York coun-12 miles W of the riabout 800 inhabi-

by King William in the garrison sur-y honourable capitu-

les S of Galway, and Lon. 8 34 W, lat,

er of Swisserland, y the junction of the shg from the N W extremity of the latter the E by the German Ocean; on the flowing from the S. The Limmat, S E by the Wash and part of Norfolk; continuing its course N W, flows through the lake of Zuric, and fails into the N are below E and the S W by Ruthand-the N are below E and the S W by Ruthand-the N are below E or the S W by Ruthand-the N are below E or the S W by Ruthand-the N are below E or the S W by Ruthand-the N are below E or the S W by Ruthand-the N are the S W by Ruthand-the S W by Ruthand-the N are the S W by Ruthandto the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the depart-ment of Upper Vienne and late territoment of Upper victine and fact territo-ry of Limosin, with a bishop's sec. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the Victine, 50 miles NE of Periguex, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limoin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche and the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Anguomois. It is covered with forests of chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienna.

Limous, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 S E of Toulouse. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Limpurg. Sec Limbourg.
Linche, or Linke, a strong town of
France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, scated on a river, 15 miles S W of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N. Lincoln, the capital of Lincolnshire,

with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Wit-ham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches now reduced to 13, besides the cathed-It is a bishop's see whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of that kind in England, and its great bell, requires 12 men to ring it. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham, and there is also a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles N E of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

on the S by Cambridge and Northamp-tonshire; on the S W by Ruthand-shire; and on the W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 miles from N to S, and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts; nanicly, Holland on the S E, Kesteven on the S W, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N and W parts is very The soil of the N and w parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E and S parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town. It is in many places, very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire.

In England, except Somersetable.

Lincolnton, the principal town of
Lincoln county, North Carolina. It
has a post office, and is situated 45
miles S E of Morgantown, and about
the same distance S W of Salisbury in

Rowan county. Lincolnton, the capital of Lincoln county, Georgia; situated on the W side of Savannah river, 29 miles N W of Augusta, in Richmond county.

Lindenfels, or Lindenfeld, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon.

8 47 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Lindisfarne. See Holy Island.

Lindkoping, a town of Sweden, capital of West Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Wenner, 12 miles N W of Skar, and 83 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Lindau, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and a Roman Catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are Protestants. tingham, and 133 N of London. Lon.

10 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincohabire, a county of England, SE of Buchoro, and 75 S by W of bounded on the N by the Humber

Augsburg. It surrendered to the

Lindsey, the largest of the three princiual divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the most elevated part of the country; and the air is generally estremed healthy, especially on the W side. To the N E is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited, but the N is thin of people: great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract. Axholm.

Lingen, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W of Osnaburg, and 37 N of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E. lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-kiang-fon, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, scated on the river Yu-ho. It has four cities of the third class in its district: but it is so much deserted that the Chinese say one hog would maintain the city two One of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire, makes it of some note. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

Lin-tein-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, scated on the Great Canal. It is much frequented by vessels, and may be called a general magazine for every kind of merchandise. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porce lain, loaded with various figures neatly executed; a stair-ease, constructed in the wall, conducts to all the stories, from which there are passages that lead into magnificent galleries, orna-

mented with gilt balustrades.

Linlithgow, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshive. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0

French in 1796. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 thian; on the S W by Lanerkshire; 38 N.

Lindsey, the largest of the three printending about 14 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. In general it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and producing coals, limestone, iron and salt; with plenty of fish from the rivers and Frith. It has a manufacture of linen, and the water of a lake near Linlithgow is remarkable for bleaching. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended a-cross this part of Scotland.

Linosa, an island of the Mediterra. nean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedosa, and 12 miles in cireumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50

Lin-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to distinguish it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds. It includes in its jurisdiction, two cities of the second, and six of the third class.

Lintz, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures, and a great deal of gun-powder is made here. It is scated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Lintz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, scated on the Rhine, 15 miles N W of Coblentz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N. Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S E of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of

London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N. Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light house, as its fives were never extinguished. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

N.

Lindithgowshire, or West Lothian, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and S E by Mid Lorry, and demolished the place; but it

S W by Lanerkshire; W by Stirlingshire; ex-W by Stringshire; ex-t 14 miles in length, and In general it is plea-ng with corn and pastures, coals, limestone, iron and enty of fish from the riv-. It has a manufacture of water of a lake near remarkable for bleachcounty Adrian or Sevegan, which extended a-t of Scotland.

island of the Mediterracoast of Africa, 12 miles losa, and 12 miles in cir-Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50

ou, a city of China, in the iang-nan. It has nothing it but the excellence of which it abounds. It inurisdiction, two cities of nd six of the third class. wn of Germany, capital of a, with two castles, the l, and the other below it. l, in which the states as ige over the Danube, and age over the Dandbe, and a great deal cr is made here. It is confluence of the Dann, 42 miles E of Passau, Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E,

own of Germany, in the lower Rhine and electrone, scated on the Rhine, V of Coblentz, and 18 S Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N. own in Cambridgeshire, ton Thursday, 12 miles ridge, and 46 N by E of 1.0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N. largest most ferthe, and

largest, most fertile, and ie Lipari Islands, about reumference. It was ceng the ancients; and, by n of Azistotle, it appears considered by the sailors hat Strombolo is in ours, se, as its fires were never It abounds with the

; cotton also grows here ; ntit:es of pumice are ga-

ancient town, capital of ipari, with a bishop's sec. in 1544, by Barbarossa, he inhabitants into slavelished the place; but it

was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. | quake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour The principal trade of the inhabitants | will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, a group of Islands Lipari Islands, a group of Islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and rearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Liparia, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue. revenue

Lippa, a town of Hungary, in the Lippa, a town of rangary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, by the Austrians in 1698, and by the Turks again in 1698, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N E of Terneswar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which

washes Paderborn, Lipstadt and Han, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

Lipstadt, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, at afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles W S W of Paderborn, and 30 S E of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Liquet, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 43 N. Liqueo, or Likea Islands. See Lieou

Lis, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running N E into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheld, at Ghent.

ride in the greatest safety; and the city being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful pros-pect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It contained before the earthquake at most 150,000 anhabitants, and is scated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Lisburn, a horough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ul-ster. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles S W of Belfast. Lon. 60 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Lisca, one of the Lipari islands, three miles from Lipari. It is a small desert

Lisier, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans. It is a bishop's see, with a chapel, which was much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles S E of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Lisieux, an ancient town of France, Listeux, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. The churches, and the late cpiscopal palace and convents are all very handsome structures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is scated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec. 12 unites from the see and 40 seed. bec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11

Liste, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhebitants are computed to be the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel construct-Aaire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheld, at Ghent.

Liston, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally destroyed by an earths! public structures most worthy of no. Ccc

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tice, are the exchange, a magazine of part of Red Russia; on the W by Upvast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called L'Hospital Comtesse, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Liste was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in cousideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 S W of Ghent, 37 N W of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lisie, a post to an in Tioga county, New York; situated on the Tiough-neoga river, near its junction with the

Loch Linhe, a capacious take in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island,

Lisanzo, a river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishert of pilchards and anchovies. It pro-duces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N

Lissa, a town of Poland, in the paistinate of Posnis, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lissa, a village of Silesia, 16 miles

Hillsa, a village of Silesia, 16 miles

Hillsa, a village of Silesia, 16 miles

Hillsa, a village of Silesia, 16 miles

from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, 1757. It is eight miles from Lancas-which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand dutchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia, and rope, bounded on the N by Janna, on

per Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moscovia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Noman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into eight palatinates; namely, Troki, Minski, Novogrodec, Bresta, Wilna, Mfeislau, Vitepsk, and Polocsk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillege. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to New York; situated on the Tioughneogariver, near its junction with the
Chenengo, and about 14 miles N E of
Union. It contains about 100 families.

Lienore, one of the Western islands
of Scotland, seated at the mouth of
Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in
L hat part of Lithuania, bordering upon seven miles long and one and a half broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

Lisonzo, a river of Italy, which rises Mohilef.

Musia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland in consequence of which she extended her dominions over almost the whole of Lithuania.

Litchfield, the capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 24 miles W of Hartford, and 44 N W of New Haven. It is a post town, and is situated in lat. 41 46 N, and lon. 73 37 W.

Littleton, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 45 Lissa, a town of Poland, in the pala-miles N E of Haverhill, and about 40

the last Census.

Litiz, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in

ia; on the W by Up-chia, Ducal Prussia, on the N by Livonia hich also bounds it on t 300 miles in length h, and is watered by vers, the principal of icper, the Dw.na, the pecz, and the Bogg. ito cight palatinates; Minski, Novogrodec, Ifcislau, Vitepsk, and flat country, like Poands are very proper oil is not only fertile in

duces honey, wood, quantities of wool. xcellent little horses, shoe, because their nard. In the forests, ellow amber are fre-The country awarms, though numerous in of Poland, seem to read quarters in this , perhaps, is the only e, where Jews culti-The peasants are in

ost abject vassalage. ress Catharine comto cede to her all nania. bordering upon ding at least one third This she creeted into ments of Polotsk and , in conjunction with ia, she effected anooland in consequence enden her dominions whole of Lithuania.

capital of Litchfield cut, 24 miles W of N W of New Haven. and is situated in lat. 73 37 W. st town in Grafton mpshire; situated on

connecticut river, 45 erhill, and about 40

in Middlesex coung 904 inhabitants at of the state of Penn-

is a flourishing set. Moravians, begun in miles from Lancas-Philadelphia.

ince of Turkey in Euthe N by Janna, on diterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capi-tal is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey in Furope, in a province of the same name. It carries on a trade in wool corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes

all Greece, and is 58 miles N W of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 3840 N.

Livadosta, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the Isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city

of that name, with a bishop's sec.

Livella, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the g... if of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caprlo.

Liverdun, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, Light miles N E of Toul. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

E of Toul. Lon. 0.5 E, lat. 48 43 N.
Liverpool, a considerable borough
and scaport in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Its situation is low
but extremely healthy, pleasant, and
commodious, at the mouth of the liver Mersey, which is here from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide; is a populous town, the most flourishing seaport in these parts, and pretends to rival, if not excel Bristol. The inhabitants are universal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts but Turkey and the East Indies. It shares the trade to Ireland and Wales with Bristol. Ships of any burden may come up with their full lading, and ride before the town, which is quite open and un-fortified. In 1644 it was besieged by prince Rupert; and after a stout resis-tance taken. The exchange, in which is the town hall; council-room, and assembly room, is a handsome Corinthian edifice, with a dome built in 1749, and since considerably enlarged. All the new buildings are handsome, and the streets spacious. Some merchants have houses here, which in Italy would pass for palaces. The custom house is a neat and commodious brick buildis a neat and commodious brick building, too small for its trade. There are land is so fertile in corn, that it is callicity public docks, which form an area of about twenty four acres, and can contain above 1000 ships, with the greatest safety. They are bounding abound here are salmons, carps, pikes, cal by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of ests there are wolves, bears, elks, reinvented.

the E by the Archipelago, on the S by shipping. These docks have been the Morea, and on the W by the Meerected at a very great expense. One of them cost no less than 21,000. There is a ! rary, and a theatre royal was opened in 1772, which cost above 6000l. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563, was only 12, with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1766, there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 vessels cleared ontwards, and above 3000 inwards. on ontwards, and above 3000 inwards so amazingly great has been the increase. The duties paid at the custom house in 1734 were 630,5102. There were four millions bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise: also 15,000 tons of coal, were expected, and 15,500 tons sent coastwise. The export of salt and salt rock is from 90,000 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Mersey, and that for ships of burden too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the S Chan-nel, as they call the river Weever; but it is chiefly for ruck salt and Cheshire cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W and S parts of England. Among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and a new asylum for bratics. Liverpool: is:18

miles W or Warrington, and 203 N W.
of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 53 23 N.
Livonia, a province of the Russian,
empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and pos-sessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Poletak and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The

deer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous: but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandises which they send abroad are lax, them the property of the prop hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potashes.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N

Llanbeder, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seat-ed on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 48 W, lat. 52 9 N. Llandilovawr, a town in Carmarthen-

shire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, on the river Towy, which is a bridge. Lon. 3 58 W, at. 51 55 N.

Llanelly, a town in Carmarthen-shire, with a market on Tuesday. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Llangadoc, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Llangollen, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge, 184 miles from London.

Llangunner, a village in Carmarthen-shire. Sir Richard Steele had a private seat here, and here he died in 1729. Llawross, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Conway, 15 miles S W of Denbigh, and 222 N W of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

day and Saturday. It is seated near the Towy, had once a castle, now in runs, and it is 26 miles E N E of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N. get are tab sis lea han Lo ne: 44

shi thi and free par process ry

Llaugharn, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Town, near the ruins of two cas-tles. It is pretty well built and is seven miles S W of Carmarthen, and 233 W by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Loyds, a post town in Essex county, Virginia, 94 miles from Washington.

Lo, St. a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is scated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Cou-tances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

Loanda, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles the coast of Angoia. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in South Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a oishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a wast number of pergrees. there are a vast number of negroes huts made of straw and earth. Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, insomuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Por-

3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Liantrissent, a town in Glamorganbirc, in S Wales with a market on
Priday. It is seated in a hilly country,
and is 10 miles N W of Landaff, and
166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat.
51 28 N.

Lianvilling, a town in Montgome.
birc, with a market on Tuesday. It
is seated in a 2.1, among the hills,
sear the river Cane, 15 miles N by there are a great number of trees, from
W of Montgomery, and 179 N W of whence they draw palm-wine. The

3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N. town in Montgomeryreat market on Saturvarn. It is 18 miles mery, and 157 W N W 1. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N. y, a town in Carmar-a market on Wednesav. It is seated near once a castle, now in 26 miles E N E of Car-31 W by N of London. it. 51 56 N.

town of Carmarthenes with a market on seated at the mouth ef the ruins of two castty well built and is W of Carmarthen, and f London. Lon. 4 28

town in Essex county, les from Washington n of France, in the dee Channel and late prondy, with good citadel. on, and gold lace. It is ire, 12 miles E of Cou-W by N of Paris. Lon.

6 N all island of Africs, on ngoia. It is 12 miles ree quarters of a mile thas a town of the ch is capital of the king-in South Guinea, with bour, a fort, and a oi-is large and handsome, country, and may con-houses, built of stone, h tiles. Besides these, t number of negroes ollege here, and there her religious houses; to fresh water. They

he Jesuits alone have It belongs to the Por-12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S. siderable kingdom of o, 250 miles in length, dth; bounded on the n the E by parts un-S by Congo Proper, v the Atlantic Ocean. fruitful, that they have millet in a year; and tnumber of trees, from raw palm-wine. The

women cultivate the ground, sow, and | Lochmaben, a royal borough in Duraget in the harvest. The inhabitants | friesshire, situate on the W side of the are black, well made, mild, and trac-table, and their principal trade, consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and slaves.

Loango, a town of Congo, capital of key in Europe, in Albania, seated on a kingdom of the same name, with a a hill, near a lake of the same name, harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. with a Greek archbishop's see. It is Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Loans, or Lavaro, a town of Genoa, near the sea coast. Lon. 7 58 E, lat.

Lobaw, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the hishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Locurno, a town of Swisserland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwics. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at present it stands at the distance of at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locarno, Lake of. See Maggiore.
Lochaber, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the S W part of Invernesshire.

Lochem, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutohen. It was

Lochem, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Locher Moss, a morsss in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also cances and anchors have been reconstituding up.

Annan, almost surrounded with fresh water lakes abounding with figh. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

Lochrida, or Ocrida, a town of Tur-

a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 62 miles S E of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Lochta, a scaport town of Sweden, in East Bothnin, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lockwinnoch, a town of Renfrew-shire, Scotland, scated on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near three miles in length. On an island in this lake, is an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

Lochy, Loch, a lake in the S W part of Invernesshire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at fort William.

Eil, at fort William.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norfolk, and 113 NE of London. Lon.

1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Lodesan, a district of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high estcem, Lodi is the capital.

Lode is the capital.

Lodeve, a town of France in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, was lately a bishop's see. Its manufactures of cloth renderit very rich, but it is seated in a dry the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. Lon 3 30 E, lat. 4247

shire, Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It has a strong castle, the prospect from which is very extensive. Loches is scated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 W of Tours. Lon. 51 E, lat. 47 10 N.

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Lodi, a strong town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodesan. It is scated in a pleasant country on the Adda, 15 miles N W of Placettia, and 20 S E of Milan. In 1798 the Freich under Bonaparte in attempting to force the passage of a bridge at this place which was vigorously defended by the Austrians, after being three times repulsed, at last carried it with the loss of 6000 men; 1500

ric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Loftus Heights, a military post, in Adams county, Mississippi territory; situated on the E bank of the river Mississippi, 30 miles below the town of Natches, where there is a post-office, and a foundation of the grandest fortification in the United States.

Logowogorod, a town of Poland, in Lower Voltimia, seated on the W bank of the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50

Logronno, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is

scated on the Ebr., 115 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 220 W, lat. 42 29 N. Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Blasois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Laire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; is joined to the Scine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, and falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbouf.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its south boundary. Puy is the

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orleanois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital

were said to have been killed by the first discharge of the Austrian artillery.

Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Lodoneria. See Galicia.

Lodone, a town of Italy in the bishopces, and the dutchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Far-ma, Modena, Mantua, Ferara, the Bo-lognese, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Berga-mese. In the present war, nearly the whole of these provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but also demanded many of their finest pictures and statues. which they transported to Paris.

Lombez, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, lately a hishop's see. It is scated on the Save, 27 miles S W of Toulouse. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Lomond, Ben, a great mountain, in the North of Sterlingshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the counbroad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles. Ptarmigans, and other heathfowls, frequent its upper regions; its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its basc. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the castern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond, Loch, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonshire, Loch-lomond, the last, the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The first view of it from Tarbat presents an extensive serpentine winding amidst lofty hills; on the N, barren, black, and rocky, which darken with their shade that contracted part of the water. On the W side, the mountains are clothed near the bottoms with. woods of oak quite to the wateredge; their summits lofty, naked and craggy. On the east side, the moun-tains are equally high; but the tops form Lombardy, a name given to part of a more even ridge parallel to the lake, Italy, and which comprehends almost except where Ben-lomond, like Saul

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, a beautiful lake in Loch-lomond, the eautiful of the Caledofirst view of it from n extensive serpentine lofty hills; on the N, drocky, which darken that contracted part.
On the W side, the other hear the bottoms ak quite to the watermits lofty, naked and east side, the mounigh; but the tops form e parallel to the lake, len-lomond, like Saul

amidst his companions, overtops the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conrest. The upper parts were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at least of industry, for the ster Abby, the collegiate church of St. fertility, or at least of industry, for the yellow corn was finely contrasted with the vordure of the groves intermixed with it. The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greatest breadth 8, its greatest depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Bendomand, is 120 fathoms. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake

Long or Lune, a beautiful and roman-tic river which rises in Westmoreland. and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are heautiful. London, the metropolis of Great Brit-

ain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Taci-tus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most ex-tensive view, as the metropolis it consists of the city, properly so called, the of Southwark, besides the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-council-men, a recorder a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town clerk, a city-remembrancer a water-bailiff, and many inferior offi cers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governa nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under steward who officiates for him. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the ma-gistrates; and those of Middlesex, besides the county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. In the reign of Edward VI. Southwark was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without On the death of the alderman of this on the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority. The city has likewise a shigh bailiff and ateward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the Tower an ancient fortress, once a roy-

ster Abby, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learnnegative the royal pears in the royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park, mean in external appearance; but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for a small park in the same and the same said to be the best calculated for a small park in the same said to be the best calculated for the same said to be the best calculated. regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James's park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is atill frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James's palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended, but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, be-gun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to worthy of the residence of the Bri. a monarchs, but left iromplete. Besides the royal palares, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons. The former was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, and there is a gallery where strangers are permitted to sit and hear the debates, but since the Irish Union it has been enlarged for the reception and accommodation for the reception and accommonators of the representatives of the three kingdoms, as has also the house of Lords, which is an oblong room not quite so large as the house of Commons, and is hung with fine old tapestry re-presenting the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the giori-

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al palace, now containing some public that is equally beneficial to the head and offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a arc here as rich as noblemen: witness offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent struc-ture called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street, the Custom-house, in Thames-street; the Excise Office, in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; the South Sea House, in Throgmorton street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument in com memoration of the great fire in 1666; and the ancient bridge, called London-bridge. It is in agriation to pull this down, and rebuild it on a most extensive plan, making one arch the span of which shall be so high as to admit vessels of large burden under it; the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-Magaine Madern The British
Museum in Great Russel-street,
Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, per-haps, the noblest of their kind in Eu-The Inns of Court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned socie-ties, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons, public pla-ces of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, which are numerous, and built with great regularity, are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London, then, in its large sense, in-cluding Westminster, Southwark, and part of Middlesex, forms one great me-tropolis, of vast extent and of prodigi-gious wealth. When considered with all its advantages, it is now what ancient numerous to be particularly mentioned. Rome once was: the seat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. It is the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingtion with all the counties in the king-dom; and is the grand mart of the na-tion, to which all parts send their commodities, from whence they are again sent back into every town in the nation, and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages by land and water are constantly employ-ed: and from hence arises that circu-lation in the national body which ren-

their incredible loans to government: and there is no place in the world where the shops of tradesmen make such a nothe snow of tradesmen make such a no-ble and elegant appearance, or are bet-ter stocked. The Thames, on the banks of which London is situated, is a river which, though not the largest, is the richest and most commodious for commerce of any in the world It is continually filled with fleets, sailing to or from the most distant climates: and its banks, from London bridge to Black-wall, form almost one continued great wan, form affirms time continued great magazine of naval stores; containing three large wet-docks, 32 dry-docks, and 33 yards for the building of ships for the use of the merchants; besides the places allotted for the building of boats and lighters, and the king's yards lower down the river for the building of men-of-war. As the city is about 60 miles distant from the sea, it enjoys, by means of this beaufful river, all the be-nefits of navigation, without the danger of being surprised by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moist vapours of the sea. It rises regularly, from the water-side, and, extending itself on both sides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W, in a kind of amplitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 20 miles on and is continued for hear 20 miles on all sides, in a succession of magnificent villas and populous villages, the coun-try-scats of gentlemen and tradesmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of fresh air, and to relax their minds of fresh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of business. The re-gard paid by the legislature to the pro-perty of the subject, has hitherto pre-vented any bounds being fixed for its extension. The irregular form of Lon-don makes it difficult to ascertain its extent. However, its length from E toseven miles from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and its breadth in some places three, in others two, and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is althe creamierence of the whole is almost 18 miles; or, according to a later measurement, the extent of continued buildings is 35 miles, two furlongs and 39 roods. But it is much easier to form an idea of the large extent of a city so irregularly built by the number ders every part healthful, vigorous, and of the people, who are computed to be in a prosperous condition; a circulation above a million; and from the number

eneficial to the head and t members. Merchants nas noblemen: witness loans to government i desmen make such a noappearance, or are bet-The Thames, on the London is situated, is a ough not the largest, is most commodious for ny in the world It is d with fleets, sailing to st distant climates: and London bridge to Blackst one continued great est one continued great varial stores; containing et-docks, 32 dry-docks, r the building of ships he merchants; besides ded for the building of ers, and the king's yards river for the building As the city is about 60 continues it sains. As the city is about or om the sca, it enjoys, by eautiful river, all the be-tion, without the danger and by foreign fleets, or ad by foreign neets, or d by the moist vapours rises regularly, from the l, extending itself on g its banks, reaches a th from E to W, in a leatre towards the N, I for near 20 miles on eccession of magnificent ous villages, the coun-tlemen and tradesmen; ter retire for the benefit I to relax their minds of business. The re-c legislature to the prooject, has hitherto pre-nds being fixed for its e irregular form of Lonifficult to ascertain its ver, its length from E to-y allowed to be above m Hyde-park corner to b breadth in some places two, and in others again e half a mile. Hence nce of the whole is alor, according to a lat-or, according to a lat-it, the extent of conti-is 35 miles, two furlongs But it is much easier to of the large extent of a arly built by the number who are computed to be; and from the number

religion. Of these, there are 305 in the compass of this vast pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-parishes usually included in the bills of inortality, and a great number of ine-thodist tabernacles. There are also in and near this city 100 alms-houses, about 20 hospitals and infirmaries, three colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets; one market for live cattle; two other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay; &c. 15 inns of court, 27 public squares, besides those within single buildings, as the Temple, &c. three bridges, 55 halls for companies, eight public schools, called free-schools; and 131 charity schools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inus, 447 taverus, 551 cof-fee houses, 5975 alchouses; 1000 hack-ney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs; 7000 streets, lanes, courts and alleys, and 150,000 dwelling-houses, containing, as has been already observed, above 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according 1,000,000 mhabitants; who, according to a moderate estimate, are supposed to consume weekly provisions, clothing, &c. to the amount of £ 500,000. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. ral. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater per-fection than in any other country. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, cf which there are consumed upwards of 766,830 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westmirth Called States. don and Westminster for lamps amounts to 400,000%. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home-consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,856 barrels. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, both with respect to opulence and to number of inhabitants. London is a bishop's see, and

of edifices devoted to the service of sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, people, and the dreaming random in 1666, by which it received damage to the amount of £ 10,689,000. London is 165 miles N W of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 S E of Dublin. Lat. 51 31 N.

London, New, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It s defended by two forts, at d seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles N E of New York. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

London, New, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James river.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and S W by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II. in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, which the enemy were so dispirited, as to reise the elege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The princ pal commerce of London-derry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 S W, lat 55 4 N.

Londonderry, a post town in Rock-

Londonderry, a post town in Rock Dpp

ingham county, New Hampshire, 35 partment of Moselle and late dutchy of miles S W of Portsmouth, and 37 N Lorrain, with a castle. It is divided with the Cid and New Town, the latter to be peopled mostly by enigrants of which is fortified. It was taken by from Ireland, as the name implies, and contained 2650 inhabitants, at the last enumeration.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Linster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by West Meath, on the N W by Leitrim, on the MEby Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament.

Lingford, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles W N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Long Island, and island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It ex-tends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than ten bridge. They send together as many broad on a medium. Hence are expression to explanant as a London ported to the West Indies, &c. whaleoil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, heef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, con-

tained upwards of 30,000 inhabitants.

Long Island Sound, a kind of inland sea, m North America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the Island.

Longinico, a town of the Morea anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is a now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, scatted on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 N N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on a muall river, 23 miles N of Rouen.

Jonguy, a town of France, in the de-

ken two months after. It is sented on an eminence, 15 miles S W of Luxem-burg, and 167 N E of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 40 30 N.

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Lonsdale. See Kirby Lonsdale.

Lons-ie-Saulnier, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is scated on the Solvan, 30 miles S S W of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 37 N.

Loo, town of Dutch Guelderland. where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, eight miles W of Deventer.

Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Looe, East and West, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone members to parliament as London.
The market held at East Looe, is on
Saturday. They are 16 miles W of
Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Loovenburg, a town in Green county, New York, near Catskill on the Hudson river. It has a post office 378 miles from Washington.

Loudon, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Merrin.ack river, between Canterbury and Epsom, with 1279 inhabitants.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of North Carolina, S of cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound

Loots, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name in the bishop-ric of Liege, 16 miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Lopatka, Cape, the S extremity of the Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See Kuriles.

Lora, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles N E of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxonv, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30

Lore, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W. lat. 36 50 N.

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Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains | it is an image of the Blessed Virgin, Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Larca, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W of Carthagena. Lou. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44

Lorca, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of l'abingen. It is a poor place though scated in a fertile country on the Remms, 20 miles N W of Eshingen.

Lord Howe's Group, an extensive group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the most nead distinctly descried 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives are a stout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper cotour; their mir tied in a knot on the back of the nead; and they appeared as if clean-shaved. The arms and thighs were tattowed, and some were They were a wrapper round their mid-dle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lord Howe's Island, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here, and it abounds with a variety of birds. The island is 140 leagues E of New South Wales, three nules and a half tong, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36

Loredo, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Polesino, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatta, and thence to the place where it now stands. Four walls of white Parian marble have been crected to surround the holy chamber, which itself is built of bricks of unequal size; the district of Rheingau, seated on the it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 E side of the Rhine, eight males N W high, without any roof or covering; in of Bingen.

of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, placed in a niche, with the heavenly fertile in corn, 150 miles S W of Tenis, infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole statue a covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a sort or rambow of precions stones of divers colours; all the clars, utensis, and ornaments in the place are immensely rich. The sacrista, or treasury, is filled with jewels, gold vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold itself, the votive presents of emperors, kings, princes, quecas, popes, and other persons of both sexes for these many hundred years past. Works in silver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth nine nullions of rix-dollars. And we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy house, which is very richly stored. The town itself, cxclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 S E of Ancona, and 112 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Lorgues, a very populous town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated on the Argens, five niles W by S of Dra-

guignan, and 430 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Lorn, the N dis rict of Argyleshire in Scotland, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorrain, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburgh and the archibishopric of Treves, on the E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comté, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed, and in general in all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seilles, the Mourthe, and the Sare This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle and the Vosges.

Lorrich, a small town of Germany, in'

Montargis.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Ga-rone, at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, East. See Haddingtonshire. Lothian, Mid. See Edinburghshire.

Lothian, West. See Linlith gowshire. Louans, a small town of France, in

Loudun, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poiton. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles N W of Poitiers, and 155 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Loughborough, a town in Leicester-shire, with a market on Thursday, shire, with a market on Thursday, Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed pleasantly sented among fertile meathy M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settlewas near the forest of Charwood, on the dby Lewis XIV. in the beginning the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicestof this century. In 1763, it was ceded ter, and 109 N N W of London. Lon. to Spain; in 1800 reconveyed to 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Louisa, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

Louisburgh, a town of North America, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763: since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

Louisburg, a post town in Franklin county, North Carolina, on the E bank of Tar river, 23 miles N E of Raleigh the capital of the state.

Louisville, a post town in Jessesson on the S, with the Frith of Clyde.

county, Kentucky; scated on the E
bank of the river Ohio, 54 miles W of
Frankfort, and 640 miles below Pittslate province of Bigorre, with an anburg. It is a port of entry and the capicient and strong castle, seated on a

Lorris, a town of France in the department of Loiret and late province of for the situation has checked its growth. Orleanois. It is 15 miles W by S of The inhabitants are estimated at 400. Montargis. W

> Louisville, a post town, the capital of the state of Georgia; situated on the NE of the Great Ogcobee river in Jefferson county, 100 miles N W of Savannah, in the lat. of 32° 50' N. and lon. of 83° 38' W.

Lauisiana, a large country of North America, bounded on the E by the Mississippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Acesleo, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, wal-Lowers, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situate in a kind of island between the rivers, Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles S E of Chalons. flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a sta-ple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of line rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano This country was discovered by

Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed France; and in 1803 purchased by the

United States.

Loui-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separ-ated by a narrow strait from the isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 345 miles S W of Canton.

Louitz, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Lou-ngan-fon, a city of China, in-the province of Chan-si, agreeably situate near the source of the river Tso-tsangho. It is 375 miles S W of Pekin.

Loung Loch, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates on the S, with the Frith of Clyde.

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rge country of North led on the E by the the S by the gulf of W by New Accico, finitely N. It is agreeween the extremes of ts climate varying as it the N. The timber is the world; and the ess, and cedar, are as-neighbourhood of the sides, furnishes the great variety. The ly adapted for hemp, ; and indigo is a sta-which commonly yields e or four cuttings a sected by a number of g which are the Nat-c Adayes, or Mexica-ry was discovered by to, in 1541; traversed e, in 1682; and set-IV. in the beginning In 1763, it was ceded

1803 purchased by the , a city of China, in Quang-tong, separ-ow strait from the where pearls are said nerly fished up. It is f Canton.

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of Great Poland, in Rava, 55 miles E of 0 E, lat. 52 26 N. city of China, in the

-si, agreeably situate f the river Tso-tsangles S W of Pekin. great arm of the sea. which communicates e Frith of Clyde.

of France, in the de-Upper Pyrenees and Bigorre, with an an-castle, serted on a

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E by the Irish Sen, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it but fruitful country, and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Droghevert country da is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W

of Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large well built town, the market well, frequented and here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a freeschool founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles N E of Lincoln, and 148 Nof London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 53 25 N

Louvain, a large and pleasant city of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumfer-ence, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is scated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 N E of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louvestein, a fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Macse, on the W end of an Island called Bommel Waert. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Louviers, a handsome town of France. in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a considera-ble manufacture of cloth, and seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 N W of Pavis. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Louve, a town of the kingdom of Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

rock on the Gave de Pau, almost 15 Siam, with a royal palace. It is very miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. populous, and seated on a fertile plain 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

Lowdore, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick, formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through a chasm made by two vast rocks; but fails entirely in a

Lower Marlbro', a post town in Calvert county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Patuxent river, 30 miles S S W of Annapolis, and 24 N W of St. Leonards.

Lowes-water, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Melbreak, fulls into Cromack-water.

Lowicz, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Low-Layton, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest. Here a great many Roman antiquities have, been dug up. It is six miles N E of London.

Lowville, a post town in Oncida county, New York, about 35 miles E of lake Ontario.

Loxa, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Loxa, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles E N E of Paita. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 4 50 S.

Loytz, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, ten miles above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its rincipal mountains. Mende is the apital.

Luban, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga.

Lubansken-Sea, or the Lake of Luban, of the same name, in the principality a lake in Livania, toward the confines of Lignitz, 22 miles N W of Breslaw. of Courland and Lithuania. The river | Lon. 16 28 £, lat. 51 20 N. Rositta falls into this lake.

Lubben, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castie. It belongs to the duke of Mersenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 6U miles S E of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a seaport town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstem, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, Hansentic town, and the streets are handsome, large, and neat. The houses are all built with free atone, and have large apartments, with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through them. The town house is a superb structure, and has several towers. On the ground hoor is the half of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assembles regularly three times a week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanseatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange, which was built in 1683 The senute is composed of 20 persons, four of which are borgo-masters, the others consist of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and four se-cretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the eathedral, whose body is of an exthe catherine, whose rare traordinary length, containing several curiosities: such as, an handsome atutue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There are 14 hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest house, and four others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, ten miles SW of the Baltic Sea, and 17 N E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 53 57 N.

Lubec, Bishopric of, a small bishopric, in the dutchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein.

Lubec, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Luben, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, capital of a circle

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish synsgogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S E of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles N E of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 mdes S of Grenoble. Lon. 548 E, lut. 44 40 N.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid-Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Gaudiana, 39 miles N E of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar-La-Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andal sia, sested on the Guadiana, 10 miles N W of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

Lucca, a town of Italy, capital of a epublic of the same name. It is about hree miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade. They oblige all travel-lers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles N E of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43

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Lucca, the republic of, a small ter-

ame, in the principality miles N W of Breslaw. lat. 51 20 N.

UC

ty of Poland, capital of a the same name, with a shop's see, an academy, synagogue. It is scat-prz, 75 miles SE of War-45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

own of Poland, in the Cracow, 50 miles S E of 1. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N. n of France, in the dear and late province of miles N E of Toulon. at. 43 28 N.

n of France, in the deere and late province of ited on the river Drome, Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E.

rameda, St. a seaport of dalusia, with a bishop's very large, fine harbour, i; and is seated at the Guadalquiver, 44 miles S lle, and 270 of Madrid. lat. 36 58 N.

adiana, St. a strong town Andalusia, with a small he river Gaudiana, 39 Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat.

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a wall and other modern It is an archbishop's churches are very handnliabitants have a considacture of silk, and gold uffs, in which they drive They oblige all travel-their arms at the city

I not suffer any one to I within it. It is seated of a fruitful plain, sur-pleasant hills, near the of Florence, and 155 No. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43

republic of, a small ter-

about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000/. er annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

Luce, a great bay in Wigtonshire, lying to the E of the mull of Galloway.

Lucera, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 mile: S W of Manfredonia, and 65 N F of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucere, one of the cantons of Swisserland, and the most considerable, except Zuric and Berne. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth : bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are veckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the seve-

which the town is seated, and com-mands an extensive prospect. It scarce-ly contains 3000 inhebitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the pipe and ramarkable for their the place, and remarkable for their attentive to them as he passes, and to length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles near the Goomty, and command an exof the Swiss, and the dance of death.

Lucern is 30 miles 3 W of Zuric, and country on the eastern pide. Lucknow the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the his-tories of the Old Testament, the battles

ritory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; 135 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N. Lucern, Lake of. See Waldstetter See. Lucerna, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles S W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Luchen, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Vaiencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. U 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commo-dious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Lucia. 5. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Lucignano, a town of Italy in the

Lucinomo, a town or Italy in the dutchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lane 3 0 N.

Luchnow, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built: the houses are chiefly mind walls covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bambous, and are thatched with leaves of the cocca-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. Very having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people. Lucern, the capital of the canton of India. In the dry season, the dust and Lucern, in Swisserland. It is divided inheat are intolerable; in the rainy seasons. Lucern, in Swisserland. Its divided in-to two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the N W end of ly passable; and there is a great num-which the town is seated, and com-mands an extensive prospect. It scarce-bob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoy-ance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comforts, conveniency, or property of this class of people, are indeed little at-tended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more

capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ste., 75 miles N E of Lemburg, and 175 S E of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, scated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or Luzon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholsome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot paths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocon-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II. of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Phi-lippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable num-ber of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a lirect course of navigation, the longes from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Canao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla, spices, drugs, China and Japan warrs, calicoes, chintz, muslius, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long lives name to the Lumellin, a small heir, and good features; and there is district lying on the river Po, belonging

is 650 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. one tribe, who prick their skins, and 26 35 N, lon. 81 25 E. draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See Manilla.

Ludersburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

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Ludgershall, a borough in Witshire,

15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by
W of London. It sends two members
to parliament, but has no market.

Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire,
with a market on Monday. Here a
court is held for the marches of Wales;
and it is accompassed by a well buring

and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transact a for the principality of Wales; and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It sends two members to parliament, and is scated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 N W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Lugano, a town of Swisserland, capiwhich is the principal of the four trans-alpine bailiwies. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills, and being the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It is pretty populous, containing 8000 inhabitants. It is 17 miles N W of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Swisserland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a hishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is scated on the Minlio, 32 miles S.E. of Mondonnedo, and 60 S W of Oviedo.

Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a town of Swedish Lapland;
seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia 42 miles S W of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 30 N.

Lula Lapmark, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Tornea, on the E by the Bothnic gulf, on the S by Pithia, and on the W by Norway.

Lumella, s village in Italy, which sives name to the Lumellin, a small district before the same.

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town of Germany in the Saxony, in the dutchy seated on the Elbe, five

town of Lawenburg.
a borough in Wiltshire,
Salisbury, and 72 N by
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on Monday. Here a bassed by a wall, having has likewise a castle, ess was formerly transprincipality of Wales; church, formerly colles two members to parlieated on the Tane, 29 wsbury, and 138 N W on. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N. wn of Swisserland, capiic of the same name,

incipal of the four trans-incipal of the four trans-incipal of the four trans-the lake of Lugano, and nphitheatre of hills, and orium of the greatest chandise, which passes the St. Gothard, or the is pretty populous, con-abitants. It is 17 miles b. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45

e of Swisserland, on the the Alps, 25 miles in n two to four in breadth. 30 feet higher than the

Locarno. cient city of Spain, in his city boiling hot. It Minho, 32 miles SE There , and 60 S W of Oviedo. at. 42 46 N.

of Swedish Lapland; of the gulf of Bothnia, of Tornes. Lon. 21 0

A, a province of Swedish led on the N. by Tornea, Bothnic gulf, on the S mithe W by Norway. willage in Italy, which the Lumellin, a small the river Po, belonging

to the duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, | church of St. Michael, in which are inlat. 45 5 N.

Lumberton, a post town in Robesco-county, North Carolina, on the E side of Drowning creek, 25 miles S of Fay-etteville in Cumberland county.

Lumberton, a village in Burlington county, New-Jersey, one mile S E of Montholly.

Lund, a considerable town in Gothland and capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is an inconsiderable place containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here which is its chief supuniversity nere which is its chief sup-port. The cathedral is an ancient irre-gular building. It is 20 miles SE of Landscrona, and 225 S W of Stock-holm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N. Lunden, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles N N W of Gluckstadt.

Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Lundy, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, be-tween Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Lune, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E. lat. 43 38 N.

E, lat. 43 38 N.

Lunen, a town of Germany in the circle of Weetphalia, 20 miles from Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Lunenburg, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg, on the E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the S by the dutchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the dutchies of Bremen and Westphalia, being about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Flbe, and Ilmenay.

length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Fibe, and Ilmenay, and part of it is full of heaths and forcests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Lunenburg, a tortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish church. J, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the town house, the salt-magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual and part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, same. The chief public edifices are three parish church. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

Lusquan, a town of France in the attemptation of Vienna and late province are, the academy, and the conventual of Poitou, seated on the Vonne, 15

terred the ancient dukes ; it also contains a famous table, eight feet long, and four wide, plated over with chased gold, and the rim embellished with precious stones of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and most of the gold. The salt springs near this place, produce great quantities of salt, which bring 'n a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles S E of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Lunenburg Court House, the principal seat of justice in Lunenburg county, Virginia, where there is a post office. It lies on the N E side of Meherrin river, about 50 miles S W of Richmond.

Lunera, a mountain of Italy, between

Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum: and the springs that rise from it are excellent

for curing wounds.

Luneville, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late dutchy of Lorrain, with a castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. Here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles S E of Nanci, and 62 W of Strasburg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lupo Glavo, a town of Austrian Istria, scated near the mountains of Vena, \$5 miles W of St. Veit.

Lure, a town of France, in the de-partment of Upper Saone and late pro-vince of Franche Comte. It is seated on the river l'Ongnon, 39 miles N E of Besancon. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 47 38

Luri, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corse and the towns of Bastla and St. Fiorenzo.

Latinge, a town of France, in the de-partment of Moselle, 11 miles from Mentz. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 49 11 N. Lutenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of

Stiria, seated on the Muchr, 34 miles \$ E of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Luttenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 m.lcs from Ploen.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, scated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Lutschinen, a river of the canton of Bern, in Swisserland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one cal-led the Weiss Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterhrunen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes im-petuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable, violence, forces from their beds the most enormous frag-ments. The road to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. A huge vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be nei-ther steady nor solid, and these form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undainted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutschinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brientz.

Lutter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles N W of Goslar, and 13 S E of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, ith a market 'Thursday. It is seatwith a market ed on the rive

miles S S W of Poitiers, and 200 of and is adorned with a large handsome Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N. church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in Wickliffe, the first reformer, was rector, Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in Wickine, the historior, was rector, the dutchy of U-bino, crosses part of who died in 1385; but was dug up and Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

Lutange, a town of France, in the de88 N N W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

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lat. 52 26 N.

Lutzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is scated on the Elster, 12 miles N W of Leipsic. Lun 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Lutzenstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It has a strong castle, and is scatted on a mountain, 30 miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 17 E. lat. 48 55 N.

Luxenburg, a dutchy of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S by Lorrain; on the W by Champagne, and Liege, and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. It lies in the forces of Ardeme, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and in general tertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Oarte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

French part.

Luxemburg, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. It was coded to the louse of Austria in 1715. In the present war it surrendered by cantillation to the French June 1. 1795. naccustomed to such ications, would trem-thene the Lutschinen. It is divided by the Alsitz into the upper and lower towns; the former almost quite surrounded by rocks, but saxony, in the dutchy markable for the batwee the Imperialists, in 1626. It is eight costar, and 13 S E of the cost of the

with a large handsome ne lofty steeple. Here streformer, was rector, 5; but was dug up and ic 40 years after. Lut-iles S of Leicester, and adon. Lon. 1 10 W,

of Germany, in the axony, in Misnia, fa-e, in 1632, in which ms, king of Sweden, moment of victory. It Elster, 12 miles N W 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N. town of France, in the lower Rhine and late ice. It has a strong ted on a mountain, 30 rasburg. Lon. 7 17 E,

lutchy of the Austrian unded on the E by the Treves; on the S by e W by Champagne, on the N by Limburgh es in the forest of Arone of the most famous ome places it is coverins and woods, but in in corn and wine; great number of iron ncipal rivers are, the r, the Ourte, and the igs partly to the house partly to the French; is the capital of the

city of the Austrian oital of a dutchy of the vas more than once tain the wars of the 16th 4, it was taken by the mented the fortifica-that it is one of the in Europe. It was se of Austria in 1715. 189 of Austria in 1715, ar it surrendered by, he Alsitz into the upwars; the former alunded by rocks, but in a plain, It is 25 eves, and 100 W of 7. E, lat 49 37 N, no of France in the de-7. L., lat. 49 37. N., nof France in the de-er. Sanne and late pro-comté, remarkable tters. From the num-lals, and inscriptions,

upposed to have been

a considerable place in the time of the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late eelebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W of Versoul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Luzerae, a county of Pennsylvania, is seated about a mile from the channel of the body of the channel of the columns of the channel of the columns of the channel of the c

torrated above, founded by St. Columban, an frishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W of Vesoul. Lon. 624 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Luzerse, a county of Pennsylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkes-

it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkesborough is the capital.

Luzzara, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the dutchies of Mantua and Gaustalla, near the confinence of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, three miles S of Bisignano.

miles S of Bisignano.

Lycham, a town in Norfolk, whose market is disused. It is 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 92 N N E of Lon-

don.

Lydd; a populous town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque poet of Roinney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London.
Lon. 14 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Lyding, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward the sons of Ethelied, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

Lyese, a town of France, in the de-

is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable furden. It is seated on a high hill, and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles S S W of Southampton, and 90 S W of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Linchburg, a post town in Bedford county, Virginia; situated on the Saide of James river, 113 miles W of Richmond, and 128 W by N of Petersburg.

side of Jaines Five, 115 miles w or stichmond, and 128 W by N of Petersburg.

Lindhuret, a village in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

Lym, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts, famous for the manufactory of women's shoës, and contains 2837, inhabitants. It has a post office, and is situated 10 miles N E of Boston, and S SW of Salem, in the lat of 42° 28' N, and lon, of 70° 52' W.

Lym Regis, or King's Lynn, a corough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different countes, by which many considerable. of their father's throne, were massacred by Gödevin earl of Kent.

Lyeses, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landrecy. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Lyne, a post town in New London county, Connecticut: situated on the Board of Connecticut: situated on the Royal of Royal o

and formerly they drove a good trade to France till it was turned off, by treatics on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. It is 42 miles WNW of Nor-wich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E. lat. 52 48 N.

Lyons, the second city of France for Lyons, the second city of France for

beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saune. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent ca-lamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most quisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France: The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Ex-change, the Custom-house; the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public libra-ry, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the auburb of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the auburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischieß of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June 1793 it revolted against the national convention, and being obliged to surrender in October following, became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. It is reckoned that not less than 70,000 in this city alone were cither massacred or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention that the walls and public build-

sends more of it abroad than any port, lings of Lyons should be destroyed, and except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, early the name of the city changed to that of merchants here is very considerable, and the mame of the city changed to that of the destruction of the faction of the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal Jacobins, the convention decreed that Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient . name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. This city is 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N.

M.

M.1ATEA, one of the Society isles in the South Sea. See Society Isles.
Mabra, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

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of the town of Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 duests for the liberty of choosing their own maristrates, exercising ing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

Mucarsca, a seaport of Dalmatis, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles S E of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N

Macassor, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar.

M. of the Society isles in

ea. See Society Isles. on of the kingdom of n the gulf of Bona, W na.

of China, in the pro-n an island at the en-of Canton. It is de-orts. The Portuguese ession of the harbour ey pay a tribute of or the liberty of choosor the liberty of choosgistrates, exercising
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eaport of Dalmatia, d harbour and a bishon the gulf of Venice, palatro. Lon. 18 7 E,

ingdom of Celebes, d is called Macassar.

ge town of the island e houses are all of by thick posts, and ed with very targe hey draw up as soon red. It is seated near ge river, which runs lom from N to Si Lon.

corporate town in narket on Monday. It lge of a forest of the yor. It has manufacwist, hatbands, butand mills for the

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

Macerata, a handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles S W of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Marchecou, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles S W of Nantea. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 47 2 N.

Mucherry, a town of Hindoostan pro-per, situate in the province of Mewat, about 72 miles distant from Delhi.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves, and the Dutch bave here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

Machicaco, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Machynleth, a town in Mont omery-shire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Dousy, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 52 24 N

Mackeran, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan, and Sa-blestan, on the E by Hindoostan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar, and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles N W of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0

winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, Chester, and 171 N W of London. and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebeds.

Macri, an ancient town of Samos, in

Macri, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

Macro, or Macronisee, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Atlens.

Macuna, one of the Navigatora Islands, in the S Pacific occan. Here M. de la Peyrouae, commander of the French ships, the Boussoule and Aatrolabe, on a voyage of discovery, matwith a dreadful accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Astrolabe, with with a dreadful accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S.

Maczua, a small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of 'Abex.

Middrague, always island of A fries.

Sea, near the coast of 'Abex.

Madagascar, a large island of Africa,
discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492.
It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of
Africa, from which it is separated by
the strait of Mosambique. It extends
200 miles from N to S, and is from 200
to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black.
They are a civil and good natured pea. They are a civil and good natured peo-ple but essily provoked, and apt to shew their resentment on the least proshew their resentment on the least provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small though not flat, and they have no thick llps. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their nouses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimnies, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. All the women of Madagascar, except the poorest sort, wear chimnes, and the Loby Thadostan Froper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar, and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles N W of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Macoco, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants' teeth and copper.

Macon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone, and Loire and late province of Burgundy, lately a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the deeli, vity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S E of Paris.

Macres, a river of Africa, which

abundance and variety of provisions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile soil can produce are on no part of the globe superior to those of Madagas-The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the const yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

Mudeira, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second younge to their recently-discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed towards the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, aninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These throve so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some censequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the East or West Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorch ing heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and Autumn reign continually, and produce flowers, and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate beds of the brooks are in some places covered with stones of all sizes, carried down from the higher parts by the vio-lence of winter rains or floods of melted snow. The water is conducted by wears and channels in the vineyards where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time ; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to to find any which will resist the rava-ase it thrice, others twice, and others ges of the white ant. These animals

locusts, crucodiles, camelions, and chimate renders this supply of water to other animals common to Africa. The the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expence that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water at a high price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it; The codar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree very ragrant smett. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle; rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the lark spur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c, springup spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains ; of the former mimbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered

England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

Madia, or Maggia, a town, river, valley, and bailiwic of Swisserland, in Upper Valluis. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwic. The town is 10 miles N W of Locarno.

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Madras, or Fort St. George, the prin-cipal settlement of the English East India Company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the mar-gin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest murble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open portions, and flat roof, and the city contains many handsome and spacious sircets. But the inner aparaments of the houses are not highly decorated; presenting to the eye only white wahs; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so not a country. Ceilings are very uncomonly once a week. As the heat of the are chiefly formidable from the immenthis supply of water to great expence that a which, the owners must at a high price, from ed to spare some of it; is found in great abun-remely beautiful; most md furniture at Madeira and furniture at Madeira at wood, which yields a mell. The dragon tree this island. Flowers English greenhouses in the fields; the hedg-

formed of the myrtle and honeyauckle; while fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. few reptiles to be seen the lizard is the most ry birds and goldfinches e mountains; of the forare sent every year to sisland is well watered Funchal is the capital.

Maggia, a town, river, liwic of Swisserland, in The valley is long and eth ligh mountains, was out its whole length by it is the fourth transal-The town is 10 miles

Fort St. George, the prin-nt of the English East y on the E side of the pe-doostan, on the coast of It is a fortress of great ding within it a regular

It is close on the marof Bengal, from which it
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ing covered with a stucco
which is nearly as com-

est murble, and bears as They consist of long with open portions, and the city contains many spacious streets. But ments of the houses are orated; presenting to the walis; which, however, ple-like appearance of the freshness grateful in so Ceilings are very uncoin oms; it being impossible ich will resist the rava-

ite aut. These animals midable from the immen-

as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. " The approach to Madras, from the sea (says pearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished, white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green to the eight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with debut contemplate the difference with de-light; and the eye being thus gratified, the mind scor assumes a gay and tran-quil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold earnings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, by the European voysger are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the penin-sula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in par-ticular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent the rest of the person, which is usually pean settlements on this coast, has no above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners: mild, tranquil, and sedulous-ly attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; 13 5 N.

Madre-de-Popa, a town and convent of South America, in Terra Firma, ship a stranger is couveyed on shore in seated on the Rio-Grande, 20 miles E

sity of their numbers, which are such a boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat; a work of curious construc-tion, and well calculated to clude the violent shucks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat bottomed, with the sides raised high, are sewed together with the fibres of the cocoanut tree, and caulked with the same material; they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two Kattamarans (rafts) paddled ed by two Sattamarans (raits) pindiled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in, it may be preserved. The boat is driv-en, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine, sandy beach, and immediately enter sandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and reck is to be discovered; besides this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders, on palankeens, and men ri-ding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very the strongest emotions of surprise!"
There is a second city, called the Black
Town, separated from Madras by the
breadth of a proper esplanade only;
and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the chemy's horse; an a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the vear. 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, its perhaps, one of the best fortresses is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no

of Carthagena. It is almost as much | Castile, scated in a plain, fertile in ex-resorted to by pilgrims of America, cellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del as Luretto is in Europe; and they pre- Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N. tend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the sentaring people. Lon. 76 0 W,

Mairid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the irchbishop of 1 oledo; but the parity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city, and very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordimary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it. shes. The firest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, or Market place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a hand-some balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine ar-cades. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-lights. The finest houses have no glass windows, there being only latrices in place of them. Casa-del-Campo, is a royal house of pleasure, a little more than half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to qualled by the loudest and most dread-in the heat of summer, there being a ful cataracts; and the vortices or pits great number of fish-ponds, grottos, are of such an extent and depth, that tents, groves, and hermitages. Ma- if a ship comes within its attraction, it

in religion.

Malrigal, a town of South America in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 050 N.

Madricio, a small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 32 miles from Ve-

Madrogam, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E. lat. 18 0 S.

Midura, a large town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 N. Madura, a town of the Carnatic, ca-

pital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 S S W of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 955 N.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania, containing several fine islands. It is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and an easy com-munication is opened by means of sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm

Maelstrom, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named Moskoestrom. The mountain of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lies a lesgue from the island of Moskoe, and lesgue from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity: but the roar of its importance of the stream runs up the country and the stream reserves. impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce e tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares,
which, though small, is adorned with
two magnificent bridges. It is 265
against the rocks; and when the water
miles N E of Lisbon. 590 S by W of
London, and 625 S S W of Paris. Lon.
3 20 W, lat 40 25 N.

Mudrid, New, a city in a new Spanish
settlement, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio.
The people here enjoy a free toleration
in religion.

When
the stream is most boisterous, and its
five heightened by a storm, it is danreligion.

fury heightened by a storm, it is danMadrigal, a town of Spain, in Old gerous to come within aix miles of it;

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ter against a gree plaise or a white of I Ma See Chick National Ch

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Dut 1673 ed it was were in a plain, fertile in exmiles from Medina-del 19 W, lat. 41 25 N. wn of South America, of Popayan. Lon. 75

mall town of Italy, in icc, 32 miles from Ve-

large town of Africa, otapa, with a spacious he upper part of the shape of a bell. Lon. 0 5.

rge town, and capital the same name, in the n. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 Nown of the Carnatic, cacce of the same name Coromandel, 130 miles Comorin, and 300 S S on. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N. e of Sweden, situated ovinces of Westmania containing several fine sually frozen during a nter, and an easy com-ppened by, means of n the interior parts of

city of Stockholm very extraordinary and lpool, on the coast of N lat. in the province I district of Lofoden, of Moskoe, whence it oskoestrom. The moun-gen, in Lofoden, lies a island of Moskoe, and wo, runs this large and the depth of which is fathoms. When it is m runs up the country en and Moskoe with a ty: but the roar of its udest and most dreadnd the vortices or pits xtent and depth, that within its attraction, it rbed and carried down nd there beat to pieces ; and when the water agments thereof are . But these intervals

e only at the turn of d, and calm weather; quarter of an hour, its lly returning. When by a storm, it is dan-within aix miles of it;

way, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpow-ered by its violence: and then it is impossible to describe the noise they make in their fruitless struggles to dis engage themselves. A hear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep in that island, the atream caught him and bore him down, while he roar-ed so terribly, as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of fir and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a de-gree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shews the bottom to consist of cruggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

Maese, or Meuse, a river, which takes its rise in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne, and watering Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; enters the Netherlands at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Dinaut, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravestein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort it divides into four principal branches. These form the islands of Yaselmonde, Voorn,

hoats and ships having been carried a- | on condition of its being restored at the

on condition of its being restored at the peace then negociating. In 1794, it was again taken by the French. Maestricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N. Maesyet, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Macac, eight miles S W of Ruremonde. Magadoxa, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan, eacted near the mouth of a river of the same name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Malumetans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat 2 30 N.

The inhabitants are Manometans. Lon-44 0 E, lat 2 30 N.

Magdalen's Caros, a cave of Germany,
in Carinthla, ten miles E of Goritz.

It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a heautiful ap-pearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance.

Magdeburg, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W by Brunawick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of

into four principal branches. These form the Islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

Mucelandsluys, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles S W of Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Maestricht, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both pspits and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the Maicas, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge-This city revoluted from Spain in 1570. It uses restaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV. took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invest. ed it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to take possession of it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it the search of the miles of the miles

M. gellan, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520, by Ma-America, discovered in 1520, by Ma-tor the principal channel, near range gell m, a Portogueae in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators that the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spainiards call the country to the N of nah, or Western Mahratus; and the thirst-stiffing Mexilianiae, and the Borar, or Ressen. Collectively they

Maggia. See Madia.

Maggiore, or Locarno, a lake of Italy, partly in the dutchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length and six in breadth.

Magliano. a small but populous town of Ituly, in the territory of the pape,

Mognetia. See Manachia.

10 N.

Magra, a valley in the dutchy of Tus-nny, 27 miles in length and 15 in

cany, 27 breadth.

Maguelone, a lake of France, in the department of Herault and late pro-Mahadia. See Elmadia.

it carries on a considerable linen, cottons, and sal-ammode the inhiabitants have ovens ty town of Kent; with a market on trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammo-niae; and the inhabitants have ovens

Pacific Ocean below Madre de Popa to mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cat-the S W of the bay of St. Lewis. of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Ca-

this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reck-on it a part of Chili.

This strait Tierra Magellanica, and reck-occupy all the S part of Hindonstan Berar, or Eastern. Collectively they occupy all the S part of Hindonstan Proper, with a large proportion of the Decean. Malwa, Orissa, Candelsh, and Visiapour : the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, surd Agimere; and a small part of Towlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their continuous middle actual from sea to see. empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula and from the confines of Agra northof Italy, in the territory of the pope, across the widest part of the peninsula, and district of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S ward to the river Kishna southward; W of Spoletto, and 30 N of Rome.

Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Mignavacca, a town of Italy, in the pital of which is Poonah, is divided at the mount of the lake of Comachio, in the whose obedience to the paishwah, or gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. head, like that of the German princes Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N. to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an op-position of interests begets wars, not Magn., a town of France, in the department of Scine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Magra, a river of Italy, which rises Both these states, with the nizam of in the Appennines, in the valley of Market Rotal Remoli and Sarzana, English East India company, in the below which it falls into the Mediter-late war against Tippoo Sultan, regent late war against Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of

light horse. Muidenhead, a corporate town in vince of Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc. ed on the Thanes, over which is a Mahadia. See Elmadia.

Mahadea. a town of Egypt, capital of and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40

niae; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 20 31 E, lat. Thursday. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through Mahanaday, or Mahanaday, a river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the N V part of Berar. It falls by several the commodities of the county, parti-

hay of Bengal, at Catoths form an assemblage islands. At the mouth al channel, near False lfied island, named Ca-

wo large and powerful, which derive their name an ancient province of They are called the Pobern Mahrattas; and the ern. Collectively they e S part of Hindonstan e S part of Findobases a large proportion of the dwa, Orissa, Candelsh, the principal parts of at, and Agimere; and a Towlatabad, Agra, and e comprised within their s extends from sea to sea, dest part of the peninsula confines of Agra northriver Kishna southward; ct of 1000 inites long and The western state, the ca-is Poonah, is divided a-ber of chiefs or princes, ence to the palshwah, or at of the German princes ror, is merely numinal at nterests begets wars, not the members of the em-

ves, but also between the d the head. Nagpour is of the Eastern Mahrattas. states, with the nizam of were in alliance with the it India company, in the inst Tippou Sultan, regent-from whose territories, on ion of the war, they gained erable acquisitions. Thele principally composed of

ad, a corporate town in with a market on Wednesrries on a pretty considerain malt, meal, and timber; ned by a mayor. It is seat. Thames, over which is a miles E by N of Reading, by N of London. Lon. 0 40

32 N. e, a borough, and the coun-f Kent, with a market on It is seated on the Med-neh of which runs through ver which there is a bridge, a brisk trade in exporting dities of the county, parti-

Maillegaie, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province

stepartment of ventice and late province of Poiton, acated in a morass on an island formed by the Seure and Autize, 22 miles N E of Rochelle, and 210 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Main, a province of North America in the state of Massachusetts, 300 miles long and 104 broad; lying be tween 68 and 72° W lon. and 43 and 45° N let. It is broughed on the N W 46° N lat. It is bounded on the N W by New Hampshire, on the E by the river St. Craix, and Nova Scotia; on the S E by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties. The heat in sum mer is scorehing and the cold in winter intense; all the lakes and rivers are for the most part passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

Maina, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bambeng, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

Maine, or Mayenne, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction, with the Sarte, falls.

after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late pro-zince of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers

Maneville, a town of France in the

cularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles verdant spots, which appear smooth W of Canterbury, and 35 E S E of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 31 16 N. to be seen, except the Jumper and the and fertile. Netther tree nor surprise to be seen, except the Juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lefty chils, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters, and to the winding buys re-sort swans, geese, scarls, and other a-quatic hirds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of tain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are visited at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, the wool of which is uncommonly soft and fine. The inhabitants are a stout, well-made, comely people; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion. The gentry are altiwed, by all who The gentry are allowed, by all who have conversed with them, to be most have conversed with them, to be most of them politice, sirrewd, earsible, lively, active, and intelligent persons: they manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, as also linen. They make likewise of their own wool very fine stockings. They export, besides the different kinds of fish alrea'y mentioned, some herrings, a considerable quantity of butter and train-oil, otter and seal skins, and no inconsiderable quantity of the fine stockings just mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburgl, Spain, and to the London, Hamburgh, Spain, and to the Straits. They inport timbers, deals, and some of their best oats, from Norway; corn and flour from the Orkneys, and from North Britain; spirits and some other things from Hamburgh.

Mainland, or Pormona, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall

is the capital. See Orcades.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Fure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Eure between two mountains with a castle, department of Eure, and late province between two mountains with a cuatle, of Normandy. Lon. 126 E, lat. 49 2 N. a late collegiate church, and a late pri-Maintant, the principal of the Shet ory. It is five miles N by E of Chartres. land isles, 50 miler long, from N to S, Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Mainungen, a town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the features. In some places they are dishouse of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles tinguished into tribes, all of which are Nof Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 T.

Majorca, an Island formerly subject to the king of Spain, but in 1799 it was taken by the British; it is situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, divetrees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabi-tants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

Majorez, a large rich and strong citry, capital of an island of the same name with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more an-cient then celebrated. It has 22 cient then celcbrated. churches, besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S W side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Maire, Le, a strait of South America. between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

Maisey, a town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 49 24 N.

Maixant, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. is a bishop's see, and carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles S W of Poitiers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46

Makran. See Mackeran.
Malabar, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14. N lst. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or at least, of a dark olive complexion, a market on Saturday. It has two

brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article Hindoostan.

the article Hindoostan.

Malacca, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the S W by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and ronts. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the encoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little come and above. is but little corn, and sheep and bul-locks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanine natives is a mixture of Manometan-ism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours: "
Malacca, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the

peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English, in Angust 1795. Malacca is scated on the straits of its own name, 480 miles S E of Acheen. Lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2

30 N.

Malaga, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova and 235

of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamocco, a small island and sesport town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of that city."

five miles S of that city.

Malathia, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N. Malchin, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Meckachers and the state of the seatest and the seat

lenburg, seated on the river Pcene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Malden, a' borough in Essex, with

black hair, and tolerable In some places they are dis-into tribes, all of which are to the same employments rents. These are the Gen-vhom see an account under Hindoostan.

, a peninsula in Asia, con-tingdom of the same name; n the N by Siam, on the E an, and on the S W by the Malacca, which separate it atra. It is 600 miles in 200 in breadth. It produces odities for trade, except tin ants teeth; but there are a y excellent fruits and roots. apples are the best in the old an English quart. There le corn, and sheep and bul-carce; but hogs and poultry plentiful. The religion of s is a mixture of Mahometanhey are addicted to juggling.

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It is seated on the Mediat the foot of a craggy mounties. Condens and 200 iles S of Cordova and 235

Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N. in the Lagunes of Venice, S of that city. a, an ancient town of Tur-

a, capital of Lesser Armenia, the Arzu, with an archbi-Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N. , a town of Germany in xony, in the dutchy of Meckeated on the river Pcene, alls into the lake Camrow, 10 of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E,

a' borough in Essex, with on Saturday. It has two

parish churches; a third church, correspond in many particulars with which it had formerly, having been the natives of New Guinea, particular-long converted into a freeschool. It is in their black colour and woolly hair. is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Black-water. Vessels of a moderate burde, come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends two members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles
E of Chelmsford, and 37 N E of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Malden, a village in Surry, two miles
S E of Kingston, with some gunpow-

der mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands 533 miles S W of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N.: Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoanuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shellfish, whose shells serve instead of mo-

ncy.

Malesherbes, a town of France in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E, lat.

48 20 N.

Malestroit, a town of France in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Cust, 37 miles E of Port l'Oriert. Lon. 2 23 W, lat 47.45 N.

Malio, Cape of, or St. Angelo, a cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E of Mal-

Malicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; eccos nuts, head fruit, bananas, sugar-ca.es, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands.

They go almost quite naked, are of a They go almost quite naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean. of the Pacific Ocean.

Malling, Wess, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Mallow, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munater, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W. lat. 52 10 N

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ab-bey. It was taken by the French in 1794, seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Malmistra, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia, with an archbishop's see, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S E of Terasso. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Malmoe, a seaport of Sweden, in Mamoe, a scaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles S E of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38

Mal. abury, an ancient borough in Wiltshire with a market on Saturday. withing with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. In its church, is to be seen the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

Male, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Bretagne. It has a spacious harbour, Their form, language, and manners, but difficult of access, on account of are whilely different. They acem to

ing place, of great importance, defend-lish after a blockade of near two years, ed by a strong castle. It was bom-land is still possessed by them. The barded by the English in 1693, but knights of Malta, formerly consisted of without success. In 1758, they land-eight nations; but now they are but ed in Cancalle Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt about one hun-dred ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men who in the time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 miles N W of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 157 W, lat. 48 39 N.

Moloria, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuacany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Malpartido, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Matpus, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles S E of Chester, and 166 N W of London. Lon. 245 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, a village of Austrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and some-times called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village, and is seven miles from Mons.

Malta, an island of the Mediterrane-

long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently lit-tle else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily, that it is now become a fer-tile island, though it does not grow corn sufficient to support the inhabitants. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John

seven, the English having for when them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles S of Si-

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Malta, Melita, or Citsa Vecchia, an ancient city of the island of Malta. The city of Valetta has certainly the happiest situation that can be imagined. It stands upon a peninaula between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the south side of the city is the largest. It runs about two miles into the heart of the island : and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that they assured us the largest ships of war night ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a ca-ble. This beautiful bason is divided into ave distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing an immense number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a an, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by batteries that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before she could enter. Besides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is a fleur d'eau, or on a level with the water. These are mounted with about 80 of their heaviest artillery: so that this harbour I think, may really be considered as impregnable 1 and indeed the turks have ever found it so, and 1 believe ever will. The harbour on the N side of the city, although they only use it for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be considered as inestima-ble. It is likewise defended by very strong works ; and in the centre of the bason is an island on which they bave built a castle and a lazaret. The fortiof Jerusalem. It was attacked in 1566 fications of Malta are indeed a most by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. In 1798 the grand masstupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a trifle to the immense excavations that ter treacherously delivered up Malta to have been made in this little island. the French under the command of Buo-naparte, but it was taken by the Eng-out of the solid rock. These extend

blockade of near two years, possessed by them. The dalta, formerly consisted of s; but now they are but English having for then y are obliged to sup, ress and are at perpetual war irks and other Mahometans. Il under a vow of celibacy y; and yet they make no aking Grecian women for Malta is 60 miles S of Si-

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mmense exeavations that nade in this little island. of a vast size, are all cut solid rock. These extend for a great many miles, and raise our Malung, a town of Sweden, in the astonishment to think that so small province of Dulecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, attace has ever been able to make them that 60 30 N.

It is scated on a hill in the centre of the Malwa, a province of Hindoostan island and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook

is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a pocontaining three churches. It is a po-pulous place, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles N E of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 54 9 N. Malvasia, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Mo-

rea, remarkable for its ext llent wines, that are called Malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Mal-

Maleson, Great, a village in Worces-tershire, eight miles W by S of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs, re-commended as excellent in scrofulous complaints.

Malvern, Little, a village in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII. adorned the church with a great number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mu-

seven miles, and run from N to S; the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side is the camp of Owbrest of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of Mosaurica and Capital of the kingdom of Siam, scated at the mouth of the channel of

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Al-lahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candeish. It is one of the most extencanacism. It is one of the most extensive, clerated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan and is divided almong the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ongen and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamars, an ancient town of France,

the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

Malton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which towns are Ruthen, Dauglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a thixture of English, Scotch, and Irish, the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain them. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this sland, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manoral rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

Manachia, an ancient and considerable town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's sea, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is scated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. , Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Walvern Chase, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Malvern Elils, lefts recent and the East Indies, and the

and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Maleern Hills, lofty mountains in the S W of Worcestershire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire.

They rise one above another for about held sacred by the Indians.

Manhel, a small town of Persia, 160

shire, near Atherstone and the river Beverly, with 1000 inhabitants, and a Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

M.mcha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalosia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

Manche, or Channel, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy 1t is almost surrounded by the English Channel, and Contances is the capital.

Manchester, a large and populous town of Lancashire, with a market or Saturday. It is scated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long no-ted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is ailk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dying and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export that quantities particularly they export vast quantities particularly to the West Indics, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief orna-ments are the college, the exchange the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a commu-nication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly, the duke of Bridgegation, participantly, the duke of Bridge-water's canal which is seven miles from it. It sends no members to par-liament, and is 67 miles W S W of York, and 182 N N W of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Manchester, a town in Bennington county, Vermont, 22 miles N of Bennington, and 44 N E of Tray in New York, with 1400 inhabitants, and a post

Manchester, a post town in Essex comty. Massachusetts, a few miles N E of Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

post flice.

Manchester, a town in Chesterfield county, Virginia, situated on the S side of James river, opposite to Richmond, and 33 miles N W of Williamsburg. Here is a post office.

Manciet, a town of France in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Mandal, a seaport town of Christianbo du of sti 37 E, I.o. sou decthe

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sand in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 582 N. Manderscheit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Mandria, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Lan-It gives name to the sea near it. gos. Manebach, a small village of Susbia, pleasantly seated on the lake of Con-

Manfredonsa, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good har-bour, and an archbishop's sec. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Circnza, and 100 N E of Naples.

Lon 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a seaport of Canara, on
the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The for-mer, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers; and on the wheels are several sharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves and are crushed to pieces. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black con-verts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

Mangeea, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island, and the interior of the country is diversified by hills and vallies. The hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon.

a town in Chesterfield a, situated on the S side , opposite to Richmond, N W of Williamsburg. office.

wn of France in the deera and late province of . 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N. caport town of Christian-v. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 582 N. , a town of Germany, in

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ground, 100 miles N by rry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat.

Mangushlak, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, fors, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles S W of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Manhartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

Manheim, a strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handsome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure. Manheim surrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles N E of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Munica, an inland kingdom of Africa.

It has on the N Monomatapa, on the E Sofola, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

Manickdurg, a small town of the Dec-

can, in the county of Berar

Manickpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 miles distant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Maniel, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessi-

Manilla. See Luconia.

Manilla, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine Islands. Must of the public strucures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625 a third part of the city was over-thrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next ear, there was another less violent. This city is seated on the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the ges. It is 115 miles in circumference area, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° Nh.

compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bania, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. In compass it is two miles, in length one third of a mile; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle. On the S it is washed by the sea, and on the N and E by the river; being also strongly for-tified with walls, bastions, forts, and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motly race. Here stands the arsenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expence. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight exclusive of casualties. Lon. 12053 E, lat. 1436 N.

Manlius, a post town of Onondago county, and the principal seat of justice: it is situated between the salt lake and lake Oneida, 42 miles W of Whites-town on Mohock river.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manning-tree-water. It is 11 miles W of Har-wich, and 60 E N E of London. Lon.

1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Manosque, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is scated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Manresa, an ancient town of Spain, Catalonia, scated at the confluence of the Cardonera and Lobbregat, 15 miles S E of Cardona, and 20 N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mans, an ancient town of France, ca-

pital of the department of Maine. It formerly contained 18000, but now only 14000 inhabitants. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are fa-mous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 miles S of Alencon, and 75 W by N of Orleaus. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Munearoar, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Gan

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Manefeld, a town of Germany, in the | bioneta; the principalities of Castiglioircle of Upper Saxony, capital of a one Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise county of the same name, 35 miles SW | the county of Novellara. The principal of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51

Mansfield, a town in Nottingham shire, with a market on Thursday. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N
of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of
London. Lon. 19 W. lat. 53 10 N.
Mansilla, a town of Spain, in Leon,
15 miles S W of the city of Leon. Lon.

4 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Mantaca. See Mataca.

Mantchew Tartars, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. Their country is divided into three districts, viz. E Chinese Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teiteicar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

Mantes. a considerable town France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, al-though elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Mantua, or Mantuan, a dutchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the dutchics of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter the empress queen, kept pos-session of the Mantuan, and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the dutchies of Mantua and Sa-

rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, the capital of a dutchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archhishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and numeries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situa-tion as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake ; for which reason it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very un-wholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was besieged by the French, for above six months, in 1756. and surrendered to them, the 2d February, 1797. On the recommencement of the next campaign, it surrendered to the Austrian and Russian armics after a short siege on the 30th July, 1799. It is 35 miles N E of Parma, 22 S W of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

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Maracaybo, a lake, or arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Caribbean Sea, is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns

scated on the coast.

Maracaybo, a considerable town of South America, capital of the province of Venezula. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated near a lake of the same name, Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 100 N.

Maragal, a town of Persia, 42 miles from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37

36 N.

Maragnan, a province of South Amer-ica, in Brasil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

incipalities of Castigliand Bosolo; likewise lovellara. The principal ountry are the Po, the

capital of a dutchy of , in Italy, with an arch-nd a university, seated the middle of a lake. re broad and straight, it gates, 21 parishes, 40 nunneries, a quarter for e in, and above 16,000 t is very strong by situaby art, and there is no but by two causeways, e lake; for which reathe most considerable imope. It was greatly ilks, and silk manufacre now much decayed. ic summer is very un-ind the lake is formed by s of the Mincio. Virgil village near this city.

esieged by the French, months, in 1796, and sur-them, the 2d February, recommencement of the n, it surrendered to the Russian armies after a the 30th July, 1799. It E of Parma, 22 S W of 220 N by W of Rome.

lat. 45 10 N. lat. 45 10 N.
a lake, or arm of the sea, ma, lying in about 70° W V lat. It opens into the a, is defended by strong s several Spanish towns

coast. a considerable town of ca, capital of the province

It carries on a great and chocolate, which is America; and it has very It is seated near a lake same. Lon. 70 45 E, lat.

town of Persia, 42 miles Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37

a province of South Amerl, which comprchends a ous island, 112 miles in The French settled, and built a town; but n expelled by the Portuwe possessed it ever since. e, a harbour, and a bish-n. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S. Murano, a town of Italy, in Venetian Frieli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the galf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of

Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 53 N. - Murane, a rich town of France in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated among sidt marshes near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn and is 12 miles N E of Rochelle. Lon. U 55 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Marasch, a populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, a village of Livadia, for-chatcau, and 40 S by W of Foul. Lon. merly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N. is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over

separates Surinam from the French colony of Cavenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, Marbach, a town of Capital and a surject of the Marbach, a town of Capital and a surject of the Marbach, a town of Capital and the Marbach, and the Marbach, a town of Capital and the Marbach, and the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and a suburb as large as the town; in Andalasia, with the title of a dutely and

circle of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stutgard. Lon, 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles S W of Malaga, Lon.

5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

Marblehead, a considerable seaport and post town in Essex county, Massa-N E of Boston, in the lat. of 42° 35′ N of Petraw, and 25 S.S. W of Gratz, and ton. 69° 50. The town contains 5200 inhabitants and the harbour is defended by a battery.

Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N. which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in the circle of Westphe

which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, S: a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is a handsome place agreeably scated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Marcellino, a small river of Sicity, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

Marcellas, a post town of Onondago county, New York; 4 miles N E of a small lake called Skalkeatales, and about 12 S of Seneca river.

Murche, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, on the E by Aurergae, on the W by Angoumois, and on the S by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, a town of France in the department of the Vosges and late pro-vince of Lorrain, 20 miles S of Neuf-

Marche, or Marche-en-Famine, a town of Luxeniburg, seated on the Marsette, 45 miles N N W of Luxem-

seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 S W of Namor. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 23 N. Marchiennes, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Donay and St. Amand.

Marchpurg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, with a strong cas-

nded by a battery.

Marca, a small island in the gulf of ples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon,

Marcholsheim, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsacc. Lon. 7 lat. 10 46 N. 27 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Marco, St. a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Scnito, 22 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

Marcon, St. two islands in the English Channel; Tables from the coast of France. They we subject to the English, and in Tim they were attacked Lot 1 17 W, lat. 49 31 N.

name from it; it is four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

March, a small town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Marce, Loch, a fresh-water lake Rosshire. It is 18 miles long, and, ir some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village in Italy, near Milan, remarkable for a bloody and desperate action between the French and Austrians under Generals Melas and Austrians under Generals Melas and Bonaparte, in July, 1300, which lasted all day, wherein the former were vic-torious, though the loss was pretty e-qual on both sides. This battle was decisive of the campaign and for the present of the fate of Italy.

Marennes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt, it sends to other places. It is seated near the Atlantic, 32 miles N W of Saints, and 272 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

Maretimo, an island of Italy, on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in eircumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margaretta, an island of South America, in Andolusia near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it is not considerable since the Spaniards retired thence to Terra

Margate, a scaport in Kem, in the isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported lience, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are also regular passage boats, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 tish, and in Tim they were attacked up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 by the french who were repulsed. E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Mardike, a charge of Trance, in the department of the North; a celebrated canal, on which it is scated, takes its scated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Margozza, a town of Italy in the Milanese, situate near a small lake from which it takes its name.

Marian Islands. See Ladrones. Maria, St. an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth; well-watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

Maria, St. the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, producing plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

Maria, St. a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is scated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Maria, St. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper, in the andience of Panama, built by the Spaniards af-ter they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St Michael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, Firma. The present inhabitants are that shelter vast numbers of tropical mulattoes, and the original natives. It birds, It has several large caverna, 1626 by the Dutch, who ie castle. Lon. 63 12 E.

seaport in Kem, in the . It has much increased by the great resort to it. Great quantities of orted hence, and vessels y passing to and from the lers. There are also reboats, to and from Lonwhich are elegantly fitted miles N of Deal, and 72 mdon. Lon. 1 28 E, lat.

n, a town of Germany, of Franconia, subject to ter of the Tentonic order, e river Tauber, 16 miles zburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat.

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a considerable town of lalusia, with a small cas-taken by the English and 02; and is seated on the the mouth of which is a battery, 18 miles N of

6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N. a considerable town of Proper, in the audience uilt by the Spaniards afliscovered the gold mines it, and soon after taken sh. It is seated at the gulf of St Michael, at a navigable river of the Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N. te, one of the Leeward ands, in the W Indies, e French, extending 16 to S, and four from E to of hills, and along the ofty perpendicular rocks, vast numbers of tropical s several large caverna,

with fresu and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wildeinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles it of Dominica, c. d 40 E of Gaudalou, e. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. 15 52 N.
Marcilo, a small town of Italy, in

Masks, in the province of Bari.

Marie-aux-Mines, a town of France, in the department of the Voges and late province of Lorrain, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous great plenty, in the neighbouring comfor its silver mines, and is 25 miles N W of New Brisach. Lon. 7 24 E, lat.

48 16 N.

Marienburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is scated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles S S W of Dres-den. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Marienburg, an ancient and strong town of Poland, in Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Naget, on a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles S W of Elbing, and 30 S E of I ntzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienburg, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrences. It is ten miles, S W of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Marienstadt, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles S F. of Carlstadt, and 162 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Marienwerder, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles S S W of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Murietta, a fortress and a post town when the state of Obio; situated on the W bank of Muskingham river, near its junction with the Obio, and about ten miles above Vienna in Virginia, in the lat. of 39 25 N, and lon. 82 20 W.

Marignano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss, by the French, in 1515. It is scated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

tay little streams, and pon ls of the streams, and pon ls of the streams, and pon ls of the streams, and is seated on a mountainly abounds with tobacco tain, 10 miles S W of Rimini, and 14 wildeinnamon-tree. It is 30 N W of Urbine Lon. 12 33 E, later of Dominica, and 40 E of Gau-43 54 N.

Marino, St. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 34 N.

great plenty, in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the English in January, 1794, and is 45 miles N N W of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

Marlborough, a post town in Che-shire county, New Hampshire, 11 miles E of Connecticut river, and 36 E of Bennington in Vermont. It has 1200 inhabitants.

Bennington in Vermont. It has 1200 inhabitants.

Marlboro', a town in Middlesex, county, Massinchusetts, 28 miles W of Boston, convaining 17.35 inhabitants.

Marlboro', a post town in Windham county, Vermont, nine miles S W of Brattleboro', and 27 E of Bennington.

Market-Jew. See Merazion.

Marlborough, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. This town has often suffered by fire, particularly in 1690. It gives title to a duke, contains two churches, and about 500 houses, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is scated on a chalky soil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London. Lon. I 26 W, lat. 5128 N.

Marlborough, Fort, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen,

Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 N W of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It sends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 17 miles S of Ailesbury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N. Mali, a village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, seated in a valley, near a forest of the same name. Here was a royal palace noted for its fine gradens and water-works. shire, with a market on Saturday. It

for its fine gardens and water-works, Marino, St. a strong town of Italy, there being a curious machine on the capital of a small republic, surrounded by the dutchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three cas- It is ten miles N W of Paris.

department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and Brandy, and is scated on the Garonne, 40 m.les SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44

Marmora, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Galli-poli on the S W, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the N E. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side, is 120 miles in length, and 50 in mulberries, of the bark of which their breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marmora, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The ference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

Italy, in the dutchy Spoletto, three miles from Terni.

Marne, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorazin.

lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

Maro, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles N W of Oneglia, and 48 angle of the county. The r W S W of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Marogna, a town of Romania, with a Greek archhishop's see, seated near a Greek archhishop's see, seated near of Lorrain, remarkable for its salt-the Mediterraneau, 150 miles S W of works, and seated on the Selle, in a Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marotier, a town of France, in the tant place. It is 17 miles N E of department of Lower Rhine and late Nanci. Lon. 641 E. lat. 48 49 N. province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Marmande, a town of France, in the with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 S W of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

N.

Marquesas, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. The products of these islands are breadfruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, scarlet beans, paper cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plen-ty of fish. Mr. Foster says he never largest is about 30 miles in circum- saw a single deformed, or even ill-prorence, and they all produce corn, portioned man among the natives; all ine, and fruits.

Marmora, a celebrated caseade of tive in the highest degree. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not nce of Chorazin.

Marne, a department of France, in the Society Isles, who, in that respect, chiding part of the late province of surpass, perhaps, any other people in Champagne. It takes its name from a the world. The drink of the Marque-Champagne. It takes its name from a river which sises near Langres, and slowing N W joins the Seine, a little above Pavis. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late prevince of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhull, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient scene to have all the same origin, their holy, building, the tower of which I agregage, manners, customs, &c., bearlanguage, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

Mur-Forest, a district in Aberdeen-

shire, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of the county. The river Dec

Marsal, a town of France, in the de-partment of Meurthe and late province marsh of difficult access; which, with the fortifications, renders it an impor-

Marsala, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazars. It burg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N. is built on the ruins of the ancient Marpurg, a strong town of Germany, in the landgrayate of Hesse Cassel, Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N. AR

a group of islands in cean, of which the most e, St. Christina and St. in Cook, in his second ome time at the first of situate in lon. 139 9 W, The products of these eadfruit, bananas, plan-its, scarlet beans, paper the bark of which their casuarinas, with other and trees, and with They have also plen-. Foster says he never eformed, or even ill-proamong the natives; all ighest degree. Their and spears, and their ke that of the Society chical. But they are not ly as the inhabitants of es, who, in that respect, ips, any other people in water, cocoa nuts being They are much given

They are much given ke the lower sort among s. Their music, musits, dances, and canoes, emble these of Otsheite. inhabitants of the Mar-y, and Friendly Islands, i, and New Zealand, and New Zealand, all the same origin, their mers, customs, &c. bear-

inity in many respects. a district in Aberdeenting of vast woodland nich occupy the western county. The river Dec-ese mountains.

own of France, in the decurthe and late province emarkable for its salt-ated on the Selle, in a ult access; which, with t is 17 miles N E of 541 E, lat. 48 49 N. opulous and strong town

e valley of Mazara. It e ruins of the ancient miles S W of Palermo. lat. 38 4 N.

Marsaquiver, or Marsalquiver, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the best har-bours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782; and is scated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

Marseilles, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants, before the late revolution were computed at 100,000, but now are only 80,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the uped on the Mediterranean, at the up-per end of a gulf, covered and de-fended by many small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old and the New Town. The houses are not so well built in the Old as in the New, the first appears like an amphilipeatre, to the vessels like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the streets are dirty, narrow, and steep In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a per-iect contrast to the Old, with which it communicates by a most beautiful street; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. The variety of dresses and languages which are seen and heard here, are surprising, and on that ac-count this city has been called Europe in Miniature. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles N W of Tou-lon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshfield, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated near

Principato Citeriore, with a bishor's sec. It is scated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 73 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Marstrand, a small island in the Cattegate, which for its strength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky island, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eas-tern side, contains about 160 houses, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Since the peace the commerce has greatly dimi-nished, and the inhabitants now chiefly subsist by the herring fishery. The harbour is extremely secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and in tempestuous weather dangerous, without a pilot of the place. It is capable of containing 200 vessels, and of aufficient depth for the largest. It is 23 miles N W of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

Murta, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, and in the dutchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 35 miles N

of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Martaban, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the Bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependant province.

Martaban, the capital of a province

of the same name in Pegu. In the wars between Pegu and Siam, ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, before which it was a trading place. It is scated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Mortago, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querei, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lst. 44 51 N.

Martha, St. a province of Terra Fir-ma, bounded on the N by the Ca ribbean Sea, on the E by Venezuela, on the Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Coteswold Hills, 11 miles E. Here the famous ridge of mountains. of Bristol, and 102 W of London. Lon. begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-In-2 15 W, lat. 51 30 N. dus, or the Andes, which run the Marcico Maoro, a town of Naples, in whole length of South America, from

N to S. It abounds with fruits proper 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumto the climate, and there are mines of ference. It was taken by the English gold and precious stones, and salt- from the French in 1794. There are gold and precious stones, and salt-

Martha, St. the capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's sec, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of Rio-de-la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat.

Martha's Vineyard, an island of North America, near the coast of Massachu-setts, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat 41 16 N.

Marthalen, a considerable town of Swisserland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zoric. It is sent-ed near the Rhine, six miles S of Schaff hausen.

Martigues, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is scated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable throughout, but less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles N W of Marseilles. Lon 52 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Martin, St. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the N W of St. Bartholomew, and to the S W of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It tives preter cassava to wheat oread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants atill remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14

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Martinsburg, a post town in Berkley county, Virginia, 19 miles S W of Hagerstown in Maryland, and about 18 N W of Harper's ferry on the Potowmac. Martinsville, the capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, 36 miles W of Hillsboro', and about the same distance E of Bethania. It has a post office and about 300 inhabitants.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Ca-labria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, scatcal at the confluence of the
Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress scated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

Marvejole, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N W of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Marville, a town of France, in the department of Mense and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the Osheim, three miles N of Jametz.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's county, 17 miles S
of Philipstown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.
Maryland, one of the United States
of America, 174 miles long, and 110
broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Dela-ware, on the S E and S by the Atlan-tic Ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and Martinico, one of the Windward eight on the castern shore of the Che-Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, sapeak. Wheat and tobacco are the

th, and 100 in circum-taken by the English in 1794. There are intains covered with several rivers and ferthey will not bear eivines; however, the ich wanted, for the naava to wheat bread. It cotton, ginger, indigo, , pimente, plantains, cal fruits; and is ex-s, some of the ancient remain. It has several odious harbours, well St. Pierre, the princi-on. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14

post town in Berkley 19 miles S W of Ilayland, and about 18 N erry on the Potowmac. he capital of Guilford arolina, 36 miles W of bout the same distance It has a post office and tants.

town of Naples, in Cawith a bishop's see, the sea, and 15 S of 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N. wn of Spain, in Catathe confluence of the agal, 18 miles N W of . 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N. n of Spain, in Andalu-ress seated on a rock, Anduxar.

commercial town of department of Lozere of Gevaudan, seated the river Colange, 10 lende, and 300 S of 3 E, lat. 44 36 N. wn of France, in the cuse and late dutchy the the Colaim there.

n the Osheim, three

's county, 17 miles S.
on. 70 W, lat. 53 2 N.
of the United States miles long, and 110 on the N by Pennsyly the state of Dela-and S by the Atlan-the S and W by Vir-led into 18 counties, on the western, and ern shore of the Cheand tobacco are the

staple commodities of this state, which, | seen in the streets from ten in the in most respects, resembles Virginia. Amapolis is the capital.

Mary's River, St. a river of the Uni-ted States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immines and its anax arout in-mense quantities of fine timber suited to the West India markets. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30 44 N.

Mary's Strait, St. a strait in North America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the Upper end is a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

be descended without danger.

Marza Sirocco, a gulf on the S side
of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to
besiege Valetta; for which reason the
grand master ordered three forts to be
built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Murzilla, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pam-

peluna.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest. It is 75 miles in circumference, and It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a flourishing village, in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining

the bridge of Rotherham. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a sock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, tho at the buildings are mean. The camedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palsee. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to though they have all things in plenty.

The weather is so hot from May to America, which spreads eastward of September, that no people are to be Boston, and is comprehended between H l, h

morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the housetons on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitanta la Mahomereligion of the inhabitants is Malioine-tanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinoss, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N. Mas-D'Asil, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, with a late rich Bene-

county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is scated on the rivilet Rise, eight miles S W of Pa-

Maskelyne's Isles, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the South Pa-

cific Ocean, lying off the S E point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Massa, an ancient and populous town of Italy in Tuscany, capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality, whose sovereign-ty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong eastle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is scated on a plain, three miles from the sea, and 55 W by N of Florence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon, 14 18 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S W of Sienna. Lon, 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.
Massa or Mazzi, a town of the Ve-

ronese, in Italy, situated on the N side of the Po, 40 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and 55 broad; bounded on the N by New 55 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, on the W by New York, on the S by-Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E by that ocean and Massachusetts Bay. It is divided into 14 countles; produces plenty of Indian corn, flar, hemp, copper, and iron, and they have manufactories of leather, linear and recalled cittle. Bettern is the nen, and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital.

Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that

formerly lived round this bay.

Massafra, a strong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles N N W of Turento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Masserano, a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Mastico, or Capo Mastico, a cape on the S side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Masuah, a town of Abyssinia, situ-ate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masulipatam, a populous and former-ly a commercial scaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Listna, on the coast of Coromandel, but its trade has now declined. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 E N.

Mataca, or Mantaca, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cu-35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81. 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matagorda, a fortress of Spain, seat-ed at the entrance of the harbour of

Matalona, a town of Italy in Naples and in Perra di Lavori, eight miles N W of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Mataman, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

Matan, or Mactan, one of the Philipthrown off the voke of Spain and here Magellan was killed in 1521.

Matapan, Cope, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Matarm, a large town of Asia, for-merly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, a town of Spain in Catalo-

nia, remarkable for its glass-works, scated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N

Maicowitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seat-ed on a mountain, 185 miles N E of Presburgh.

Matelica, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

Matera, a considerable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's sec, seated on the Canapro, 35 miles N W of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, si-

tuate on the Derwent, with a bath whose water is milk warm, which is pretty much frequented, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the ateep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another. There are excellent accommodations for the company who resort to the baths: and the poorer inhabi-tants are supported by the sale of petrifactions, crystals, and notwithstand-ing the rockiness of the soil the cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to

the beauty of the place. Matmai. See Feso.

Mattheo, St. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterra-nean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Matthew, St. an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the the Portuguese, but is now deserted.

Lon. 6 10 W, lat 1 24 S.

Matthew, St. a small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat 5

Matum.y, a scaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Maubeuge, a town of France, in the department of the North and late pro-vince of French Hainault. In September 1793, the Austrians formed

large town of Asia, forital of an empire of that sland of Java. It is strong and seated in a fertile and try, surrounded by moun-111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

own of Spain in Cataloble for its glass-works, Mediterranean, 15 miles celona. Lon. 2 29 E. lat.

a strong town of Upper he county of Scepus, seat-tain, 185 miles N E of

n ancient town of Italy, sate of Ancona, 15 miles

considerable town of Italy id in the Terra d'Otranto, o's see, seated on the Ca-es N W of Tarento. Lon.

40 59 N.

village in Derbyshire, si-Derwent, with a bath is milk warm, which is frequented, four miles N rth. It is an extensive lace, built in a romantic ateep side of a mountain, rising regularly one above r the company who resort s: and the poorer inhabi-pported by the sale of perystals, and not withstand-ness of the soil the cliffs produce a great number of foliage adds greatly to the place.

See Jeso. t. a town of Spain, in Ariles from the Mediterra-

N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 it. an island of Africa, 420 V of Cape Palmas on the inea. It was planted by se, but is now deserted.

, lat 1 24 S.

St. a small island in the

n. Lon. 123 51 E, lat 5

a seaport in the island of of a province of the same ry to Japan. Lon. 138 55

a town of France, in the f the North and late pro-nch Hainault. In Septhe Austrians formed

the blockade of this place, but were | here, opposite Pendennis castle, on the driven from their position, in the fol- E side of Falmouth haven, for the bet-lowing month. It is fortified according ter security of that important port. It to Vauban, and is sated on the Sambre.

12 milea S of Mons, and 40 S W of
Brussels. Lon. 45 E, lat 50 15 N.

Mauldah, a handsome city of Hin-

dooston Proper, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; here was a convent for Dominicans. and is a place of trade, particularly in silk. It is 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle. It is situate on the river Gare on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles S W of Pau, and 40 S E of Dax. Lon. 031 W lat. 43 10 N.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late prodepartment of Vendee and late pro-department of Vendee and late pro-great benefit to vessels entering the vessels entering the gustine abbey: it is seated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N E of Rochelle, and 52 N W of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36

Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Maure, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S. of Tours, and 148 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Mauriac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, with some trade and famous for excellent horses. It is

scated near the Dordogne, 27 miles S E of Tulles. Lon. 216E, lat. 4515 N.

Maurice, St. a town of Swisserland, in the Vallais. It lies between two high mountains and is aituate on the Rhone, 16 miles N W of Martigny. It nards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

Maurienne, a village of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Picd-

mont. St. John is the capital town.

Mauritius. See Isle of France.

Maurua, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of 53 40 N. Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S. M.yo,

ment, but has no church, chapel, nor in Africa, about 17 miles in circumfer-market. Henry viii. built a eastle ence. The soil in general is very bar-

sends two members to parliament and is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Maximin, St. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, on which they pretended to preserve the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is seated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles S E of Crail. It is surrounded by rocks which render it almost in-accessible. It has a lighthouse, of

May, Cape, a cape of North America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 W, lat. 39 0

mazaura, St. an island of the Mediter-rancan, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N E of the island of Cephalonia. stretches two miles along the Lon. 20 46 E. lat. 30 9 M numerous gilded temples, and spacious convents, and a great variety of tall wide-spreading trees gives it an air of venerable grandeur. Its quays are frequented by great numbers of trading boats some of them of 60 tons burden. The neighbourhood is fruitful in rice, of which large quantities are exported to Ummerrampoora, the capital of the Birman dominions.

Mayence. See Mentz. Mayenne. See Maine.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the F. by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the N E by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat.

Bolabola. Lon. 15232 W, lat. 16 58. Mayo, or the Lile of May, one of the Maws, St. a borough in Cornwall, Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic which sends two members to parlia- Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd

plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also, some corn, yams, potatoes, plan-tains, figs, and watermelons The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosa is the prin cipal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15

Mazagan, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Aza mor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Mazara, an ancient town of Sicily capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour and a bish-op's see, 25 miles S W of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Meaco, a city of the island of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the banuat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Meadsville, the principal town of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, situate on the E side of French creek, 25 miles N W of Fort Franklin. Here is a post office.

Meao, a small island, one of the Mogood habour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Mearns. See Kincardineshire.

Meath, or East Meath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the N E and E by East Menth, on the S by King's coun-

ren, and water scarce; but there are jone of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, an ancient and lately an episcopal town of France, in the partment of Seine and Marne and late province of the late of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles N W of Colomiers, and 25 N E of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecan, a large river of Thibet. It rises in that country and flowing S E through Lans and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to

Mecca, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The bills about the town are very numerous, and all con-sist of a blackish rock, and some of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greatest part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden stuff but there are several sorts of good fruits to be had, such as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are also plenty of sheep brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca, has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that ty, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the N W by Longford. It is and in the sides are little rooms or

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ncient and very famous in Arabia the Happy; ren spot, in a valley, h little hills, about a om the Red Sea. It is a ength, having neither and the buildings are at which supports it is great many thousand I the year besides. The poor, very thin, lean, The hills about the umerous, and all conh rock, and some of mile in circumference. one of them is a cave, tend Mahomet usually rm his devotions, and m the greatest part of brought him by the The town has plenty et little garden stuff; several sorts of good such as grapes, melelenty of sheep brought d to the pilgrims. hot climate, and the illy sleep on the tops of Mecca, has 42 doors, embles the Royal Exndon, but is near ten It is open in the midund covered with grawo or three places that. Allah through certain are paved with short are cloisters all round, as are little rooms or

ells for those that live a monastic | corn, pastures, and game. Its situa-The Beat-Allah atands in the middle of the temple, is a square struc-ture, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 fect high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches-broad. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the priocipal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there is only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with ailk, unleas when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of people of fash-ion in England. Whey they have per-formed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints, and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they atility, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N W by New Biscay, on the N weight on the N W by New Biscay, on the N weight on the N W by New Biscay, on the N weight on the N W by New Biscay, on the N weight on the N W by New Biscay, on the N weight on the N W by New Galicia. It is shown that the new part of the N W by New Biscay, on the N W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is vegiving the rest to the poor people who pose, eating some of it chemiseries, and ry rice, abouting in an tie necessary giving the rest to the poor people who rice of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa nuts, miles from fodda, the scaport town of Mechoachan, or Valladolid, a considerable town of New Spain, capital of

Mecklenburgh, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by lake 110. miles W of Mexico. Lon. Pomerana, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holstein and Lunen.

Meckley, a province of Asia, subject and on the W by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It is a fruitful country well watered with inland lakes and rivers, and abounds in by Roshaan and Burmah.

tion on the Baltic, renders it very convenient for foreign trade. This country was formerly subject to one prince, but in 1592 on the death of the sovereign, it was divided between his two sons, the one possessing the dutchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the other the dutchy of Meck-

and the other the duteny of Meck-lenburgh Strelitz.

Mecklenburg a post town and the ca-pital of Mecklenburg county, Virginia; situated on the N side of Roanoke river, about 65 miles S W of Petersburg,

on the Appomatox.

Mecklin, a city of the Austrian Ne-therlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's sec. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathed-ral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is fa-mous for fine lace, and a sort of beer; which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts, containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, eva-cuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Den-der, 10 miles N E of Brussels, and 15 S E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Mechoachan, a province of New Spain,

Mecran, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by the Indian ocean and on the W by Kerman. The country is almost a desert and very little known.

Melina-Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a dutchy of the same hame; seated near the Xalong, ten miles N E of Siguenza, and 75 S W

Mecrihos, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles N NE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 S E of Mirandela. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 41 8 N. Medebach, a town of Westphalia, 32

miles W of Cassiel. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Medelin, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41

Medelpadia, a maritime province of Sweden in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody with fruitful vallies and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

Media, now the province of Ghilan in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

Medemblick, a town of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Medford, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river, five miles N W of Boston, with 1114 inhabitants in 1800.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the temb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the city of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fied from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Time of his death was in 637; but the Medway, a river which rises in Ash-Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is scated on I plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 Maidstone. It is navigable to Roches-

of Saragosss. Lon. 2 24 W, lat 41 12 N.

Medina-de-las-Torres, an ancient but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain near Badajoz.

Me lina-del-Campo, a rich and com-mercial, town of Spain, in he kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S E of Zamora and 75 N W of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Medina-del-Rio-Secco, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles N W of Valladolid, and 50 S E of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Medina-Sidonia, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles N N W of Gibraltar, and 20 N E of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Mediterranean, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the the straits of coasts of Syria and Palestine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the Sca of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through rent sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the Levant Sea. Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

Medniki, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see ; scated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N

Medua, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S W of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

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s-Torres, an ancient but Spain, in Estramadura, tle, seated at the foot of ar Badajoz.

Campo, a rich and com-of Spain, in he kingdom as great privileges, and country abounding with 37 miles S E of Zsmora f Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W

lio-Secco, an ancient town kingdom of Leon, seatplain, 35 miles N W of d 50 S E of Leon. Lon. 6 N.

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m, a sea between Asia, Europe, extending from of Gibraltar to the of Gibraltar to the out of unequal breadth. straits of Gibraltar; and ck Sca by the strait of Sea of Marmora, and the istantinople. There is sea and a constant cur-Gibraltar. It contains several of them large, Corsica, Sardinia, Sici-d Cyprus. The eastern ordering upon Asia, is led the Levant Sea. Lon.

, lat. 31 to 44º N. town of Poland, in the mogitia, with a bishop's the Warwitz, 40 miles Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55

own of the kingdom of d in a country abound-its, and flocks of sheep. S W of Algiers. Lon. 45 N.

iver which rises in Ash-in Sussex; entering es by Tunbridge, and t is natigable to Roches-

two branches, the western one enters small bay, at the foot of impending the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousat Sheerness; in this branch at Chat- scan, ham is a station for the royal navy. The castern branch called the East Swale, runs to Milton, and Feversham, be-low which it falls into the German Ocean.

Medway, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles S W of Boston, and about the same distance NE of Providence, R. Island.

Melwi, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wet-

ter. It is three miles from Wadstens Medziboz, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhinia, scated on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

Megara, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. Here are some fine remains of antiquity, and it is 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, scated on the Maeae, 15 miles S W of Nimeguen. Len 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N. Megeswar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat 46 50 N.

Megiers, a town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 28 miles N of Her-manstadt. I.on. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Mehran, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides it-

self, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

Mehun-Sur-Yevre, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre,

10 N W of Bourges, and 105 S of Par-is. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Mehun-sur-Loire, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, 10 miles S W of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Meillerie, a village of the dutchy of Meldela, a town of Italy, in Romag-Chablais. It is seated on the S side of na belonging to its own prince. It is

ter; below which it divides itself into the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a

Meinau, an island in the bay of the Bodmer Sea, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic. order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance

Meissen, or Misnia, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the dutchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine countries. 80 in breadth; and is a very nine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital it Dresden.

Meissen, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the

margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, ten miles N N W of Dresden, and 37 E S E of Leipsick. Len. 13 33 E, lat. 51

Melazzo, an ancient town of Natolia. It has a bishop's see, and here are also some curious monuments of anti-quity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Melck, a small fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna.

Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb-Regis, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is scated on an arm of the sca, and is united to Weymouth by a wooden bridge, in which there is a drawbridge for the admission of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market place, with good streets and yards for their merchandise. The two towns were incorporated together, in the reign of Elizabeth, are governed by a mayor; and send four members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorcester, and 129 W S W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N.

See Weymouth.
Meldela, a town of Italy, in Romag-

eight miles S W of Ravenna, Lon. 11 r. lat. 44 22 N.

Meidert, a town of Austrian Brabant, 10 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 441 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Meldorp, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Toningen, and 45 W of Hamburg, Long 6 E, lat 54 10 N.

Melfi, a considerable town of Na-ples, in Balsilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see, 16 miles N E of Conza and 72 of

Naudes. Lon. 1552 E, lat. 412 N.
Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in
the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa It is 25 miles in length,
and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine,
and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, an ancient town of the king-

dom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was restored to the Moors It is scated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremesen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 near the Tweed, 28 miles S E of Edin-

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguabar. It produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanei, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, popu-lous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and ware-houses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded on all sides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort. The in-habitants consist of Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melita. See Malta.

Meticetto, a rown of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W of Leonti-

Ulteriore, with a hishop's see, 40 miles onshire cheese, and has a fair on Au-N of Reggio. Lon 16 30 E, lat. 38 40 gust 10.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat 52 25 N.

Meller. See Meler.

Medingen, a town of Swisserland, in the billiwic of Baden, which before their late subjugation, depended on the cantons of Zuric and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden. ho N of

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Melnick, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Meloue, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, from whence it has a fine appearance. Lon 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Melrose, a town of Scotland in Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded in 1136, by David I. Nothing of this abbey the most magnificent in the kingdom now remains, excepting a part of the cloister walls, elegantly carved, but the ruins of the church are of uncommon beauty and elegance.

burgh. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is seated on the Strat, 20 miles N of

Schweinfürt.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestersuire, with a market on Tuesday, considerable for cattle, hogs, and sleep. It is seated in a fertile soil on the river Eye, over which are two stone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Melun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, scated on the Seine, 25 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Membrillo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara.

Lon. 60 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Membury, a town in Devonshire, on the S W side of the Chard, has the ruins

Melito, a town of Naples, in Calabria of a castle, is noted for the best Devgust 10.

Memel, a strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N Meile, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late partment of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

Severemitry of the Curische Haf, an in-let of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a marrow strait. On the NE side of the MEM

ce Maler. a town of Swisserland, in of Baden, which before jugation, depended on the ric and Bern. It is seated

untry, on the river Reuss, by W of Baden. town of Bohemia, scated nce of the Elbe and Mul-

s N of Prague. Lon. 14 22 N.

town of Upper Egypt, town of Upper Egypt, Nile, from whence it has ince. Lon 31 55 E, lat.

town of Scotland in Roxclose by which are the emains of Melrose Abbey, 36, by David I. Nothing the most magnificent in now remains, excepting a cloister walls, elegantly the ruins of the church mon beauty and elegance. sed for divine service, the vered. Melrose is seated eed, 28 miles S E of Edin-. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N. dt, a town of Franconia, pric of Wurtzburg. It is he Strat, 20 miles N of

wbray, a town in Leicesfor cattle, hogs, and sheep. n a fertile soil on the river nich are two stone bridges, by E of Nottingham, and of London. Lou. 0 50 W,

ancient town of France, in nent of Seine and Marne ince of the Isle of France, he Seine, 25 miles S E of 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

a town of Spain, in Es-14 miles S of Alcantara. lat. 39 12 N.

a town in Devonshire, on of the Chard, has the ruins s noted for the best Dev-se, and has a fair on Au-

strong town of Eastern a castle. It has the finest h a castle. It has the finest he Baltic, and an extence. It is seated on the N the Curische Haf, an intic, 70 miles in length, re joined to the sea by a t. On the N E side of the

entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles N N E of Koningsberg, and 140 N E of Dautzic, Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N

Memmingen, a strong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the prince of Condé, were in August 1795, defeated by the French republicans. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE was here, on September 20, 1792, the of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augsburg. Lon. victorious Prussians were first checked 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Menan, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Ban-There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are

ne, and in the late diocese of Clermont. manufactures of serges and other wool-len stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles S W of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N. Mendib-Hills, wounders and a seated near the second oil. It bishop's see. It is very populous; had 48 N. manufactures of serges and other wool. Ment

the N E of Somersetshire, famous for miglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N. its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that rof other counties. Copper, mangan-ese, bole, and red ochre, are also found er. It is bounded on the N by Weterin these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, a small town in Suffolk,
with a market on Friday, 18 miles E
of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 N E of
London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Mendon, a post town in Worcester
county, Massachusetts, 37 miles S W
of Boston, and 12 N of Providence,
Rhode Island, with 1628 inhabitants.

Mended, a province of the kingdom

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this pro-vince is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trons, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the

Menchould, St. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is scated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle advantageously situate; it has suffered several sieges, but its fortifications are now demolished. It by the French, by which they were at last compelled to a disgraceful retreat. St. Menehould is 20 miles N E of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E, lat_ 49 2 N.

Menie. See Munia.

Menin, a strongly fortified town of common in these parts.

Menancabo, a town in the island of In 1385, it was almost entirely destroySumatra. It is the capital of a small ed by fire. It is the key of the coun-Sumatra. It is the capital of a small red by nre. It is the key of the countringdom of the same name, and seated try: and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the possession of Nassau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

Menat, a town of France, in Auverge in April 1794, when the garrison (in Apr order to save the unhappy emigrants) Mende, an ancient town of France, bravely forced their way through the espital of the department of Lozere enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and late province of Gevaudan, with a and 10 N of Links. Lon. 39 E, lat. 50

Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendip-Hills, a mountainous tract, in of Monaco, and eight W S W of Venti-

avia and Hesse, on the S by Franconis, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W by the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and is ve-ry fertile. The elector is also sovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisseld, or Eifeld (a country surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg) and of the city and territory of Eifort, in Thuringia.

6 th

Mentz, or Mayence, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's ace. The archbishop is an elector and arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives and dicies of fossil alkali, that floats on the rector of the general and particular assurface, or settles on the hanks of its nusemblies. The northern part of the merous smoaking lakes, has given it a city is built in an irregular manner, higher importance than that of the but there are three regular streets cal-most fertile districts. but there are three regular streets cal-led the Blachen, which run parallel to

est in Germany, in which there is a valuable treasury. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. It was attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 1786. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses were destrayed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is scated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Maine; and opposite to it, on

of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Mequinenza, an ancient town confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 39 miles N W of Tortosa, and 180 N E of Madrid. Lon. 0 Germs

29 E, lat 41 36 N. Mequinez, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; which reason the emperor resides for which reason the emperor resides beck, with a castle which passes for the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are tooked every night; and there is an actail to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor; and they are obliged to west black clothes Estramaduras, said to have been built Estramaduras, and to have been built they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull of their shoes up as much ground as the city, but the plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara, houses are not so high, nor so well Lon 6.4 W, lat. 38 42 N. huilt. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for big court. The palace stands on the inhabited by the Spaniards and native

each other from the Rhine, and are cut | S side, and is guarded by several hun-regularly by cross streets. Here is a dreds of black cunuchs, who are clean-cathedral, which is said to be the larg- ly dressed, and their knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and harding any of the windows to be seen. The light comes in the back of the houses. where there is a square court, in the where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit cach other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garwith the Maine; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Custell, connected with it by a bridge of a piece of white cloth, to hide the low-boats. It is 15 miles W of Franciort, and 75 E of Treves. Lou 8 10 E, lat. covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but with-down they appear in their hair, and Mephen, a town of Germany in the in doors they appear in their hair, and circle of Westphalia, which depends in doors they appear in their hair, and in doors they appear in their hair, and in doors they appear in their fore-on the bishop of Munster, scated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 50 much the same as those of other Mairo-N W of Munster Lon Z OF Lat. metans. Mequinez is 66 miles W. of Fez. Lon. 66 W, lat 33 16 N.

Mer, a small town of France, in the Spain, in Arragon, strongly defended department of Loir and Cher, and late by a good castle. It is seated at the province of Blaisois, 10 miles N E of province of Blaisois, 10 miles N E of

> Meran, a handsome trading town of Germany, In the Tirol, capital of Ersch-Hand, seated on the Adige, 12 miles. W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N. Merdin, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for

Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiwhenever they pass by a mosque. Christ. Here are fine remains of anti-Close by Mequinez, on the N W side, stands a large negro town, which takes is seated in an extensive and fertile S: It ec

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arded by several hunmuchs, who are cleand with wrought silver. very good, but the gly narrow, and hardin he back of the houses, a square court, in the flat at the top; so that they can walk a great by the women live in tments, and often visit the tops of the houses. abroad, they have their with their outward garcomes down close to d underneath they tie cloth, to hide the low-

r face. They are quite er, except their legs, erally naked; but withappear in their hair, and gle fillet over their fore-ustoms and manners are as those of other Marow, lat 33 16 N. l town of France, in the Loir and Cher, and late

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in the Adige, 12 miles, ry, and 100 W by S of .2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N. own of Turkey, in Diar-castle which passes for, and an archbishop's sec. bout it produces a great that it is 45 miles S.E of on. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N. on. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.
own of Poland in Lithuat the confluence of the
Mercez, 30 miles N of.
24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.
strong town of Spain, is,
said to have been built
ans, before the birth of e are fine remains of antiilarly a triumphal arch. It, an extensive and fertile les S by E of Alcantara. lat. 38 42 N.

town of North America, n, capital of the province with a bishop's see. It is the Spaniards and native

Americans; and is 30 miles S of the

Americans; and 13 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 N E of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat 20 45 N.

Merida, a town of South America, in New Granada, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles N E of Pampeluna. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Merionethehire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E, vonsure and Denbignshire, on the E, by the county of Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It is 35 miles long and 34 broad. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mix ture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. The air of this county is sharp but it feeds great berds of cattle. Merion-ethshire contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

Meritz, Meritch, or Merrich, an im-portant fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situate near the N bank of the river Kistna, 70 miles S W of Visiapour.

Merk, a river of Austrian Brabant, which running N by Breds, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maese, op-posite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

Mero, a strong town of Asia in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles S W of the town of Pegu Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Merou, a town of Persia, in Kora-san, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles S W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N. Mers. See Berwickshire.

Mers. See Berwickshire.

Mersburg; a town of the circle of
Saxony, in Misnin, with a bishop's see.

It has a Lutheran bishopric and is seated on the Safa, 10 miles So of Halle,
and 56 N W of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E,

lat. 51 28 N.

Mersey, a river, which rises in the Nextremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by the season of the List of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on the List, 10 miles S E of Cassel. Lon. 4243 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Meschel, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated. river not only affords admon, but is vi-

called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour. It's connected by the Statiordshire canal with the Trent and in course with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

Mersey Island, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bad. It has two

parishes called E and W Mersey.

Merspurg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suzbia, and bishopric of Constance, scated on the N side of the lake of Constance. It is the bishop's usual place of residence, and is 11 miles from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

26 E. lat. 47 45 N.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, scated near the Gaudiano, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Merton, a village near Oxford, sittiated near two military ways. There were intreachments in the neighbour-

ing woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

Metton, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandel, seven miles S W of London. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which several important transactions took place; particularly at a parliament held have in 1236 were concerned the fatook place; particularly at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the famious Provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy. Notamus leges Angliae mutare—We will not change the laws of England. Nothing remains of this abbey, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that surrounded the premises, which are built of flint, not nearly entire. are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-nill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is 7 miles

S W of London.

Merve, the N branch of the river
Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is scated.

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of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 180 miles S E of the Caspian sea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Mesen, a small scaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Mesen, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

Meskirk, a handsome town of Ger-

many in the Circle of Sushia, in the country of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

Messa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is composed of three fortified towns, at a small distance from each other, and a temple, built, (as the inhabitants suppose) with the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonali. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 165 miles S W of Morocco.

Messerburg, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W of Chambersburg, and about 12 N
W of Hagerstown Maryland.

Bedford, the county town.

Messina, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon, five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily, resides here six months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. Messina, in 1783, was almost totally destroyed by an carthquake, most of the pub-lic places and streets being laid in ruins, but the buildings have since been considerably increased, so that more than one half of the city has been rebuilt, and the people have taken possession of the new houses. It is seated on the sea-side, 110 miles E of Paler-mo, and 180 S E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Mestre, a town of Italy, in the dogs. do of Venice, 16 miles N E of Padua. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Mesurata, a scaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. The caravan to Fezzan, and other interior parts towards the S of Africa, departs from this place. It is 262 miles N of Mouzrook. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Metelin, an island of the Archipela-go, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many pla-It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archi-pelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles N W of Thetford, and 86 N N E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Melting, a strong town and eastle of Germany in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles S E of Lubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Metro, a river of Italy, which rises M'Connelstown, a post town in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; situated in the territory of the Church, runs inthe Great Cove, 30 miles E by S of to the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, with a bishop's see, whose bishop as-sumed the title of a prince of the em-pire. The cathedral is one of the fi-nest in Europe. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue, and they may amount to about 3000. The sweetmests they make here are in high esteem. Metz is strongly fortified, and has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, besides a numerous garrison, who have a noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N W of Nanci, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 19 0 N E of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 497 N.

Meulan, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Meurs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the

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vn of Germany, in the tphalia, seated on the

Rhine, 15 miles N W of Dusseldorf, | about 40 miles from Bagdad. Lon. 42 Lou. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Meurthe, a department in France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It is so called from a river Vosges, and watering Lineville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle. Nanci is the episcopal see of this depart-

Meuse, a department in France, in-cluding the late dutchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse. or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital.

Mewari, a considerable town of Ja-pan, in the island of Niphon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparaward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital, (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterised as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortres-ses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mepat-Ali, a town of Persia, in Iracriepar-Air, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Per-sians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However it is not so considerable as it was formerly It is 100 miles S W of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N

57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Mezicano, or Adayes, a river of North America, in Louisiana, which emptics itself into the gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, a town of North America, capital of New Spain. It was a floucapital of New Spain. It was a flou-rishing place before the Spaniards en-tered the country, seated on an island, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three cause-ways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor resided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the ca-pital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain. The streets are so straight, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formriches of which an itea may be interested from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,0000. a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000t. There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Eu-rope by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation, in 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake: which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Moxico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles E NE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 N E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

32 0 N.

Mexico, or New Spain, an extensive country of North America, bounded on Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, SE by the isthmus of Darien, on the the son of Ali. It is scated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, by the gulf of Mexico and the Carib-

Bean Sea. It lies between 83 and Florida; the entrance lying to the E, 110° W lon, and extends from 7 30 to between the S roast of E Florida, and 30 40 N. lat. heing 2000 miles long, and from 600 to 60 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of bogs and murasses, overhowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. Atthough Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healtny. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables ; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquiste narble. Cochineat is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in A. merica; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly, horned cattle, have multiplied here almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the make of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe New Spain is divided into the three an diences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. The whole country is go-verned by a viceroy, the extent of whose jurisdiction, however, has been wisely circumseribed, in the course of this century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, Calcforma, and New Navarre, into a separate government.

Mexico, New, a large country of North America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louisiana, and on the N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile, its mines are rich and its productions various and valuable. This country lies within the temperate zone, and it is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unsulutued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North A-Guatimala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Innte Ocean, on the Sand W by Michael, St. a town of Peru in the merica, bounded on the S and W by Michael, St. a town of Peru in the Mexico, and on the N by W and E province of Quito. It was the first

the N E point of the Yucatan.

Me, enberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles N N W of Berlin.

Me:enfeldt, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N E of Coirc. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, scated on the Mense, 12 miles N W of Sedan, and 127 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; scated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural state, and in corks It is nine miles N W of Condom.

Mia or Mijah, a large town of Ja-pan, scated on the S coast of the Isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 .., lat. 35 50 N.

Micha, a cupe of Dalmatia, which

advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the for-

mer is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N...

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall; which has neither market nor fair but sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles S W of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23. N.

Michael St. a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is scated on the Meuse, 20 miles N E of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Michael, St. a seaport of New Spain in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New

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entrance lying to the E, S coust of E Florida, and t of the Yucatan.

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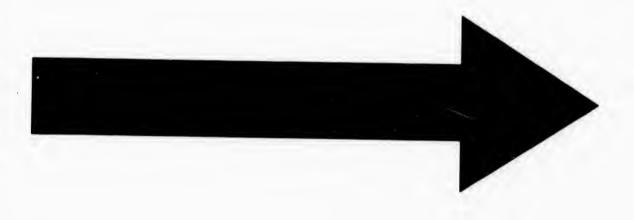
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of. a town of France, in the of Meuse and late dutchy a remarkable for its hospirich library of a late Benevy. It is seated on the miles N E of Bar-le-Duc, f Paris. Lon. 538 E, lat.

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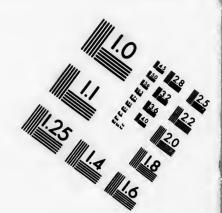
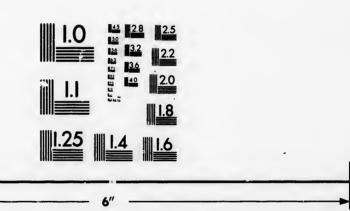


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Spaneau S by Mer S by

near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat.

Michael de Ibarra, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles N E of Quito.

Michael, Gulf of, St. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michelonia, a country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, a large lake of North

America, whose N E extremity communicates with the N W end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimacki-

Michillimackinac, a strait of North America, which unites the lake Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

Middleburg, a large and strong com-mercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal. Which will bear the largest vessels. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N E of Bruges, 30 N W of Ghent, and 72 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 39 N

Middleburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Issenghein. It is 5 miles S E of Sluys. Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 M.

Middleborough, a town in Plymouth
county, Massachusetts; situated at the
head of Buzzard's bay, in the lat. of
41 48 and lon. of 70 40 W, at the
distance of 16 miles N E of New Bedford, and 40 S of Boston.

Middlebrook, a post town in Augusta, county, Virginia, eight miles S W of Staunton, and 186 in the same course from Washington.

Middleburg, a town of Loudon county, Virginia, where is a post office 44 miles W by N of Washington, and 32 S.E of Winchester.

Spanish colony in Peru and is seated | ten miles S of Richmond, and 255 N W of London, and has a market on Monday. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

Middle Haddam, a town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 20 miles N W of New London.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordsbire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Bucking. hamshire. It is the smallest county in England, except Rutlandshire, extending only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but as it contains the two cities of London and Westminster, is by far the richest and most populous county of England. It contains 126 parishes, besides London, and four market towns, and sends eight mem-bers to parliament. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contri-The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S and S E, and the W, Micklesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

Middlesex, a county of North America, in the state of Connectiont, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middletown and Haddam are the county towns.

Middleton, a commercial town of North America, in the state of Con-necticut. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county towns of Middleser.

Middletown, a town of Middlesex county, in the state of New Jersey. Sandy Hook is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles S W of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

Middleburg. See Easow.
Middleburg, a post town in Dauphin.
Middleburg, a town in the N riding county, Pennsylvania, on the W side
of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Urc, of Swatara creek, and on the post road.

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from Lancaster to Harrisburg; 25 S E and beauty of its ornaments. This vast from the former, and 92 W from Philadelphia.

Middletown, a post town on the W side of Connecticut river, in Middlesex county, Connecticut, 15 miles S W of Hartford.

Middletown, a post town in New Castle county, Delawsre, 18 miles S Wo New Castle, and 24 N by W of Dover.

Middletown, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, nine miles N W of Frederick-town, the capital of the

county.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is scated on the Croke, and noted for its saltpits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, 167 N W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Midhurst, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a small river which almost surrounds it, sends two members to parliament, and is 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Miechau, or Miezava, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, scated on the Vistula river, ten miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Millimburg, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles W of Lewisburg, on the W branch of the Susquehannah, and 20 from Northumberland.

Miffintown, a town in Miffin county, and the same state as the last article; situated on the N bank of Juniata river, 45 miles N W of Harrisburg, and 12 from Lewistown the capital of the county.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of a

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin; is ten miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The eathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excels it in the number and excellence of its sculptures

fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and the roof which is vastly high is supported by 160 columns of marble so large that three men cannot fathom them. the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The cullege of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains, 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ri-bands, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French from the Austrians in 1800. It is the see of an archbishop; and is 70 miles N
of Genoa, 72 N E of Turin, and 145 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milan, the dutchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swiss and Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the dutchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the dutchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tesin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was formerly possessed by the French, Spaniards, and Ger-mans, who have stamped a character on the inhabitants of this dutchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. This dutchy was entirely subdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the Allies under Suwarrow, and taken possession of by Bonaparte in 1800.

thedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excels it in the number and excellence of its sculptures upper is very strong, and the lower

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Demona. It is divided and lower town; the strong, and the lower tain. It is seated on a rock, on the W side of a hay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Milborn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no markets. It sends two mombers to parliament, and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Mildenhall, a large populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket, and 69 N N E of London. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Milesburg, a post town in Centre county, Pennsylvania; situated on Bald Eagle creek, 60 miles W of Northumberland, and 11 N of Centre Fur-

Mileto, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

Milford, a town of North America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, of which it is the little empo-It is seated at the source of a

small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S of Philadelphia. Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the I-rish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, generally allowed to be the safest may ride in perfect security and at a the island is a dirty town of the same name, containing five thousand inhabitation, afterward Henry vii. landed, on his enterprise against Richard iii.

A packetboat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford in Ireland.

Milford, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Housatonic river, near it's mouth, 10 miles S W of the city of New Haven.

has a fine square, with a superb foun- | side of Delaware river, about 55 miles N by E of Easton, and about 30 miles W of Goshen in the State of New York.

Miliane, a town of the state of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle. It is seated in a country fertile in oranges citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Milhaud, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue, scated on the Tarn, 50 miles N W of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. 311 E, lat. 44 3 N.

Millerstown, a post town in Cumber-land county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of the Juniata river, 15 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna, and 30 N W of Harrisburgh.

Milo, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemonies of all sorts. In this island are curlous subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The wells on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful and, most capacious harbour in Great substance which is here found in a state Britain. It branches off into 16 of crystallization, rises in threads or deep and safe creeks, five bays and 13 fibres like those of a feather, whence roads, in which it is said 1000 ships it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greck and the other

Millstone, a post town of Somerset county, New Jersey; situated on the river Millstone, about 14 miles N of Princeton, and about 8 W of New Brunswick.

Miltenberg, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the

Maine, 20 miles SE of Aschaffeuburg.
Lon 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Milthorp, a village in Westmoreland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. It is Milthorp, a village in Westmoreland, Seated on a river, near the mouth of the capital of the State, and about 30 miles N W of Cape Henlopen, containing about 600 inhabitants.

Mifford, a post town in Wayne county, the navigation of the Ken being obstructed by a cataract near its mouth. From this ty, Pennsylvania; situated on the W

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exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, inhabitants are of a mean low stature,

Milton, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N E of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Micton, a town in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is one mile distant. Henry viii. raised a blockhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

Milton Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is an ancient place, and famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles N E of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Milton, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 7 miles S of Boston, containing 1143 inhabitants, at last census.

Milton, a post town in Albemarle county, Virgunia; on the E side of Rivanna river, 5 miles E of Mouticello, and 81 N W of Richmond.

Milton, a post town on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; at the distance of 11 miles N of Northumberland.

Minch, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Bara, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

Mindanoa, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby trees produce the sago, which the poor people cat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit, proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice. The air is temperate; and the winds are casterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is

inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have sezeral wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets: they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city of the same name, seated on the east side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelheim, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Austrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles \$\mathbb{E} of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Minden, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser, which renders it a trading place. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, who secularized the bishopric, 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mindora, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are idolsters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

whom this island belongs.

Minehead, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour for ships of large burden: and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles Nof Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat 51 12

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair the W by the Black Sea, on the E by meather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and temperatures. The and on the N by Circassia. It is go-

of a mean low stature, bs and little heads. The are goldsmiths, blackarpenters, and they can ood vessels for the sea. a queen, beside 20 other Il the men have several eir religion is Mahomehouses are built on posts, eet high; and they have p out of the streets: they oor, which is divided inns, and the roofs are cometo leaves. The capicity of the same name, cast side of the island.

lat. 60 N. a town of Germany in uabia, with a castle. of a small territory bers Iller and Lech, sub-se of Bavaria. It was ta-strians after the battle of erected it into a princiof the duke of Marlboreturned to the house of e treaty of Rustadt. It is of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E,

nsiderable town of Westof a territory of the same on the Weser, which rading place. Near this ferdinand of Brunswick French, in 1759. It is king of Prussia, who se-bishopric, 27 miles E by , and 37 W of Hanover. t. 52 22 N.

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borough in Somersetmarket on Wednesday. arbour for ships of large carries on a considerable coal, and herrings. It nbers to parliament, and f Exeter, and 161 W by Lon. 3 34 W, lat 51 12

province of Asia, which Georgia; bounded on Black Sca, on the E by e S by a part of Georgia, by Circassia. It is go-

verned by a prince, who is tributary to broad. It contains one island about 10 the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of miles in circumference, fertile in corn, this country is covered with trees, and pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with it has very little ground fit for tillage; its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for

source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, of Portugal, capital of the province of

at Caminha.

Miniato, St. an episcopal town of 43 40 N.

Minorbino, a small town of Naples in

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the N E of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12
in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valles, where

Minorca, an island of the Mediterrais a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles
S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid.

Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, a town of France, in the
department of Gers, and late province in breacht; and is a nominamous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island on the fate of which the whole island depended. Minvess was taken from the distance of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the fate of which the whole island depended. Minvess was taken from the distance of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the fate of which the whole island depended. Minvess was taken from the fate of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the fate of the strongest for depends. Minorca was taken from the Spaniarda by the English, in 1799. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalsi.

the town of that name and Amais, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N. Minski, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is scated in a morass. The country is pretty fer-tile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 S E of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Miolans, a fortress of France, in the

Miclans, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, scated on a cragtyp rock, in the valley of Barcelenetta.

Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Mioss, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 miles Misenum.

Mino, arriver of Spain, which has its drying and curing their fish. It was source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, taken by the English in 1793. Lon. 56

Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's sec. It Miniato, St. an episcopal town of Tuscany, scated on the Arno, 20 miles of the Doncro and Fresna, 208 miles S W of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 60 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Miranda-de-Ebro, a town of Spain, in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's Old Castile, with a strong castle, seatsee, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 una country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which

Mirandola, a town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles N E of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 S W of Paris.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 miles S of Nan-ci, and 30 S E of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of Dordogue. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It s seated near the river Vizere, 15

Miserden, a village in Gloucester-shire, six miles N W of Circucester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now over grown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the most, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

Misitra, a very ancient and celebrated to wn of Greece, capital of the Mo-rea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S W of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N. Misnia. See Meissen.

Mississippi, a river of North America, which receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E, and of the Missouri, and other rivers from the W. It rises from a considerable lake in the central mountains; length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the stream more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

Missouri, a river of North America. whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and two calico-printing ma-nufactures. It is eight miles S W of London.

Mittau, a strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 N N E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls. cattle.

The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any man in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it, without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelmandel 240 miles S S W of Sunna, and 560 S S E of Mecca. Lon. 44 35 E, lat. 14 0 N.

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Molburry, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is scated in a hottom, between two hills, 36 miles S S W of Exeter, and 208 W S W of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Modena, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the duke, and stands in a pleasant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the streets are narrow and the houses unequal. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is an elegant structure, richly furnished, and con-tains fine paintings; among others, a famous night-piece of Corregio. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 N N W of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Modena, or Modenese, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mocha, or Moka, a considerable town kinds. It also feeds a great number of

cept a small number of rt, never appear in the ay time, but visit each ming. When they meet way, they stand close wall to let them pass. much like that of other East, and over all they il of painted calico, so an see through it, with-

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Modenese, a dutchy of on the W by that of N by the dutchies of irandola, on the E by the Ferrarese, and on the S d the republic of Lucca. in length, and 40 in the soil is very fertile in , and fruits of different feeds a great number of

It is seated on a promoutory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Coron, and 95 S W of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N. Modzir, a town of Poland in Lithu-

ania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Prypec in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Moffat, a town in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, noted for its mineral springs, which were formerly of genteel company. It has a manufac-ture of coarse woollen stuffs, and is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

miles N by E of Diinfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains in the S of Scotland They occupy the N part of Annandale; and from these descend in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but a little distance from each other.

Mogador, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 31 38 N.

Moguls, Country of the, or Western Chi-sese Tartary, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary, sineria, on the E by Esstern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leactong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses: they form themselves only into wander. they form themselves only into wander-ing hordes, and live under tents, which they transport from one place to ano-ther, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill, which shelters them from the cutting N wind They are from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they use for fuel instead of wood. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with which when dried, they use for fuel instead of wood. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food with which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultitude of the carth; it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. Four principal tribes, which are the During the summer, they live only on Moguls properly so called, the Kalkas,

Modica, a town of Sicily, on a river milk, which they get from their flocks, of the same name, 25 miles S W of Syracuse. Lea, 159 E, lat. 3548 N. Modon, a strong town of the Mores, with a safe harbour and a bishop's sec. which a little coarse tea has been infucow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in sed; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They are unacgreat repute, and attracted numbers of quainted with the use of money, and sheepskins for cloathing, wearing the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside, from which exhales a rank and disagreeable smell, on which account they are called by the Chinese, Stink-ing Tartars. The religion of the Mo-gul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the or china, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. The limits of their respective territories, and the laws by which they are at present governed, were settled by the emperor of China. These tributary khans have not the power of condemning their subjects to death, nor of confiscation; these two cases are reserved for the supreme two cases are reserved for the supreme tribunal established at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the sen-tence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in person wherever he is cited. The best cultivated canton of all the Mogul territories is the district of Cart-ching, near the great Wall, where the emperor goes every year to enjoy the pleasure of hunting, and where he generally passes the summer: for that

the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokonor. I

Mohatz, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube, and Corasse, 17 miles N W of Esseck. Lon. 19 56 E, lat 45 46 N.

Mohawk River, a river of North A. merica, which rises in the state of New and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly

about 70 feet.

Mahawks, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in North America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with sir John Johnson, into Ca-

Mohilla, or Mohilia, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Afri-The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island a-bounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and camelions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plan-tains, oranges, lemons, citrona, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year, so that in short it is a kind of paradise. Lon. 450 E, lat. 11 55 S.

Mohilef, a government of the Rus sian empire, part of Lithuania, dis-membered from Poland, in 1772; which

contains 11 districts.

Mohilef, a populous, strong and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is scated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Ortza. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

Moissac, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is scated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles N W of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

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Mola, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house, scated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E

of Bari.

Mold, a town in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the N E by the Dniester : on the E by New Russia; on the S E by Bessarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the S W by Walachia; and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sleep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled Hospodar, is tributary to the grand scignior, and is obliged to raise a large body of troops at his own expence in time of war. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leather-head. Hence it is supposed to derive its name: but the fact is, that in very dry seasons the waste water is absorbed by a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in ca-verns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant aream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole enters the Thames

at E Moulsey.

Mole, St. Nicholas. See Nicholas, St. Molen, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lawenburg, belonging to the city of Lubec. It is seated on the Stekiness, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat.

53 38 N.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is scated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N W of

ancient town of France, nent of Lot. Ithas a great and flour, and is seated near the Garonne, 13 Montauban. Lon. 1 17

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province of Turkey in niles long and 210 broad; the N by Poland, from divided on the N E by the the E by New Russis; Bessarabia; on the S by m which it is parted by on the S W by Walachia; by Transylvania and Huner principal rivers are the m, and Bardalach. The feed a great number of and sheep: it also proulse, honey, wax, fruits, game and fowls. The no is styled Hospodar, is he grand seignior, and ia se a large body of troops pence in time of war. The e Christians of the Greek assy is the principal town. For in Surry, which runs and passing beneath Box ved to disappear in its vi-

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town of Naples, in Terith a bishop's see, and lutchy. It is seated on mice, 10 miles N W of

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, scated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S E of Siguenza, and 88 E N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50

Molise, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ul-teriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, safiron, and silk. Molise, a town of Naples, capital of

Molise, a town of Naples, capital or a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N. Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late

province of Alsace, seated on the Brusch. It is 10 miles W by S of Stras-burg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Moluccas, or Spice Islands, a cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See Banda.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotska, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50

Mombaza, a town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 miles S S W of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon.

48 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Mombaza, a country of Africa, sub-

Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N. supply the settlements in Brasil. The Molures, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Quera. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N. or, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters

of this territory again.

Mona, an island of cenmark, in the Baltic, seated to the S W of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Monaco, a small, but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is 8 miles W S W of Vintimiglia, and 12 E N E of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Ar-magh, on the S E by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Monaghan, a horough in Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, 40 miles S W of Belfast, and 60 N N W of Dublin.

Monaster, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S E of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat 35 50 N.

Montcallier, a town of Italy, in Pied-mont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, five miles S E of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Moncalvo, a small but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles S W of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Moncaon, or Monzon, a very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero.e-Minho, with a castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it butin vain. It is 8 miles S E of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 428 N.

Monchabou, a city of Asia in the king-Mombaza, a country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they tal, from which it is distant 39 miles.

Moncon, or Monzon, a strongly for- | Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissemberg. tified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 422 N.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles S W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Moncton, a post town in Addison county, Vermont, 26 miles S by E of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 13 N of Vergennes, with 1000 inhabi-

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing the province Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

Mondidier, a small town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where there was a handsome town, carries on a good formerly a palace. It is sented on a trade with Bristol by the Wyc, senda monutain, 24 miles S E of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 234 W, lat. 49 miles W of Gloucester, and 128 W by

Mondonnedo, a town of Spain, in Gali, cia, with a bishop's see, scated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles N E of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W. lat. 43 30 N.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and the department of the state province of Blasois. It has a castle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

Mondovi, a town of Piedment, with

a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April 1766. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero. eight miles N W of Ceva, and 35 S E of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Monghir, a large town of Hindonstan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is scated on the Ganges 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 N W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Monickedam, a scaport of the United Provinces, in New Holland. Seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Monjoy, a small town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Monistrol, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Lon. 46 E, lat. 43

Monmonth, the county town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Satur-day. It is pleasantly seated at the con-fluence of the Wye and Mynnow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It contains two parish churches, and here was born the warlike Henry V. It is N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49

Monmouth, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 15 miles W by N of Augusta on the river Kennebec, and 23 N W of Pittston on the same water.

Monmouth, a post town, the capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey; situated 22 miles N E of Allentown, and 13 S W of Shrewsbury. This was the scene of a warm engagement between the American army under Gen. Washington, and the British under Sir Henry Clinton, on the 27th of June 1778, which was one of the hottest days in that year !

Monmouthshire, a county of England, in the diocese of Landaff, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the S E by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and S W by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W 20. the air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. This county is ex-tremely well watered by several fine rivers; for besides the Wyc, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which runs southward, Monguls. See Moguls. a town of Germany, in it into two unequal portions; all these

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Westphalia and dutchy uiles from Juliers. Lon. 39 N.

town of France in the Upper Loire and late lay. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 43

he county town of Monith a market on Satur-usantly seated at the con-ne Wye and Mynnow, surround it, and over there is a bridge. It arish churches, and here warlike Henry V. It is warnice Henry V. It is own, carries on a good atol by the Wye, sends to parliament, and is 21 oucester, and 128 W by Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49

a post town in Kennebec 15 miles W by N of river Kennebec, and 23 on on the same water.

post town, the capital county, New Jersey; es N E of Allentown, of Shrewsbury. This of a warm engagement nerican army under Gen. nd the British under Sir on the 27th of June was one of the hottest ar!

ire, a county of England, of Landaff, bounded on fordshire, on the E by e, on the S E by the Severn, and on the W e counties of Brecknock

. Its extent from N to niles, and from E to W temperate and healthy, itful, though mountainy. This county is ex-watered by several fine ides the Wye, the Mynthyney, or Rumney, this nost peculiar to itself which runs southward, ne Severn, and divides qual portions; all these

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and trout. The castern part, and the partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, largest, is a tract fertile in corn and at the confluence of the Haisne and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The Western portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of 3 E, lat. 50 27 N. where it is a devoted to the recently of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales, and it is now comprehend-ed in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The manufacture of this county's flaunels.

Monomotapa, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomitaba, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monoming, on the E by the Mosambique, on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The arist temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portruguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It hes between 23 and 33° E lon. and 14 and 19° S lat.

Monomugi, a kingdom of Africa, ly ing near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little

known to the Europeans.

Monongahela, a river of North America, which takes its rise in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany the Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its

Monopoli, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles S E of Bari.
Lon. 17 37 E, lat 41 21 N

Mons, an ancient large and strong from Lisbon. Lon. 624 W, lat. 32 30 N.

rity of Austrian Hainault, with a considerable manufacture of woodlen stolls, in the province of Estramadura. Lon, and a good trade. It has been fre- 8 11 W, lat. 39 30 N.

rivers particularly the Wye and Usk, quently taken and retaken; the last abound with fish, especially salmon time by the French in 1794. It stands

Moneanto, a strongly fortilled frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, scated on the Gaudiana, 25 miles S W of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W lat. 38 26 N.

Monsterberg, or Munsterberg, a town of Germany in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N E of Glats, and 27 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Monstier. See Moutier.
Montabour, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montacniac, a considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S S E of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat 17 26 S.

17 26 S.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mau-leon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Mostalban, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

known to the Europeans.

Montagahela, a river of North America, which takes its rise in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany where their united streams are called of Florence. Lon. 1130 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalcino, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is scated on a mountain, and the Ohio Library and State of Florence. Lon. 1130 E, lat. 43 7 N.

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Montalto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the river Monacio, ten miles N of Ascoli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30

Moutargil, a small town of Portugal

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Mont, St. Andre, a town of Brabant in the department of the Upper Alps and the late Austrian Netherlands, three late province of Dauphiny, scated on a miles N of Ramillies. Lon. 4 46 E, lat.

Montargis, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

Montauban, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lat, lately the episcopal sec of the pro-vince of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 10,000: and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Tectorise, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montbazon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, agreeably scated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Montbelliard, a handsome strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire of the same name, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 N E of Besancon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

Mont Blanc, the French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered dutchy of Savoy, as eighty fourth department of France.

Montblunc, a town of Spain, in Cata lonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Montbrison, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 5 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat

Montdauphin, a town of France, in

the Durance, eight miles N E of Em-

brun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Mont-de-Marsan, a town of France
and capital of the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 miles N E of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Monte-Gussino, a mountain of Naples,

on the top of which is a celebrated benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Montecchio, a considerable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrans near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles N W of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 8 N.

Monte-Palco, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and dutchy of Spalatto, seated on amountain near the river Clitumno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

Monte-Falcone, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a castle near the river Ponzano, 12 miles N W of Triest. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Monte-Fiascone, a small populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a hishop's see, seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. Lon. 12 4 E, lat 42 26 N.

Montego, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingstown the most flourish-ing in the island; the harbour is capacious, but inconveniently exposed to the N wind, and it carries on a considerable commerce with Britain and America.

Monte-Leone, a town of Italy in Naoles, which was almost entirely ruined by the earthquake of 1638.

Montelimar, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It has an ancient citadel, and is scated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 5 E. lat. 44 33 N.

Monte-Marano, a populous town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Novo, a considerable town of Portugal in Estramadura, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 935 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Velho, a town of Portu-

rtment of the Upper Alps and ince of Dauphiny, scated on a nountain, almost surrounded by

ance, eight miles N E of Emon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N. de-Marsan, a town of France tal of the department of Lanlate province of Gascony. It is n the Midouse, 30 miles N E Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

-Cassino, a mountain of Naples, op of which is a celebrated be-e abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41

ecchio, a considerable town of the dutchy of Reggio. The defeated the Austrians near ce. August 3, 1796. It is eight Work Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E,

e-Palco, a town of Italy, in the y of the church and dutchy of b, seated on a mountain near the litunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. 2 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

e-Falcone, a town of Italy, in Ve-Friuli, with a castle near the onzano, 12 miles N W of Triest. 3 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

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nte-Marano, n populous town of in Naples, seated on the Calore, des S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 .40 48 N.

onte-Mor-o-Novo, a considerable of Portugal in Estramadura, 50 E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W,

8 42 N. onte-Mor-o-Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is 16 miles S of Lindau It is seated in a very fertile country, and the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 54 and is 83 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 Eq. lat. 47 22 N.

Montfort de Lemos, an ancient town W, lat. 40 5 N.

tain, near the river Basicuto, 14 miles try, 25 miles N E of Orense, and 55 E of Circnza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 46 S E of Compostella. Lon. 7 9 W, lat.

Monte-Pulsiano, an episcopal town of Tuscany, scated on a mountain near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Montesa, a very strong town of Spain,

Monte-Sancto, formerly called Mounthos, a mountain of Turkey in Eupe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is liked Monte-Sancto, or the Holy contains upwards of 25000 inhabitants. Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come acar them. It is 17 miles S of Saloni-chi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Monte-Verde, an episcopal town of k ples, in Principato Ulteriore, 60 capi miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Mont-Ferrand. See Clermont. Montferrat, a dutchy of Italy; bounded on the E by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N and W by Fiedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultiva-

department of Scine and Oise and 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N. late province of the Isle of France, 16 Montgomeryshire, a

Monte-Pelosa, an episcopal town of of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent Napics in Basilicata, scated on a moun-castle. It is scated in a fertile coun-42 28 N.

Montgatz, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and art and nature have rendered it almost im-pregnable. It was defended by the in Valencia. It is the seat of an order pregnable. It was defended by the of knighthood of the same name; and princess Ragotsky, wife of count Teisfive miles N W of Xativa. Lon. 0 kili, when besieged by an army of Imperialists, who were obtained to raise

Norristown is the capital.

Montgomery, a village, with a post-office, in Montgomery county, Penn-sylvania, about 17 miles N of Philadel-

Montgomery, a post town, and the capital of Montgomery county, Virgi

Montgomery, a post town in Montgo-mery county, Maryland, 28 miles S E of Fredericktown, and 38 S W of Baltimore.

Montgomery, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends one member to parliament and had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the ted, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, a town of France in the ford, and 161 N W of London. Lon.

late province of the Isle of France, 16 Montgomeryshire, a county of North Mules, 36 miles long, and 36 broad, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the N E and Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Montfort, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Yssel, seven miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Montfort, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the house of ven from distant parts to feed on them.

larly lead; and it abounds with slate most beautiful cities in France, and has and hme; but there is no coal. The a citadel; a hishop's see; a university, river Severn has its rise on the top of and a botanic garden, the first esta-Plimilion hill, besides which it has blished in Europe. The cathedral was the Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for Salmon.

Montiel, formerly an episcopal town of Spain in New Castile, 18 miles from

Meerza.

Montilla, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 49 35 N.

Montlouis, a town of I cance, in the department of the Eastern Pyrences and late province of Rousillou, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 25 E, lat 42 30 N.

Montluet, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 miles N E of Lyons, and 205 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Montluzon, or Montlucor, France, in the departmen llier and late province of Bou onr se seated on the river Cher, 150 miles 5

of Paris. Ltm. 245 E, lat. 46 22 1.

Montmedi, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32

Montmelian, formerly a strong town of Savoy, but the French in 1705, demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles S E of Chamberry, and 27 N E of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat 45 30 N.

Montmorenci. a town of France, re-

markable for the tonibs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenei. It is scated on a hill, near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handscme bridge, 24 miles S E of Poi-

Montpellier, a city of the department | Montreal, or Montroyal, a fortress of

during the summer. This county al. of Herault and late province of Lan-so attords mineral treasures, particu- guedoc It is one of the largest and partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, but it is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-pow-der, and verdigrease. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterrancous canals. It is 27 miles S W of Nisnes, 47 N E of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

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3 58 E, 1st. 43 37 N.

Montpelier, a post town in Caledonia county, Vermont; situated on the N E side of Onion river, 34 miles S E of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 12 miles N of Williamston, in Orange county.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and ate province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 3

14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Montreal, a fertile island of North
America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles long, and 10 broad.

It was surrendered by the French to the Euglish, in 1760, without firing a gun. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants carry on a trade in skins with the savages. It is 110 miles

skins with the savages. It is 110 miles N of Albany, and 120 S W of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, scated, on the Xiloca, 25 miles N N W of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Montreal, an archiepiscopal town of Sicili, in the valley of Mazura, seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Paici no, and 50 N E of Mazura. Lon. 13 31 E. and 50 N E of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 14 N.

nastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pil-

d late province of Lanone of the largest and rities in France, and has shop's see; a university, garden, the first estae. The cathedral was Hugonots, but has been The number of inlabited at 30,000. Its trade s, blankets, cotton goots, es, gauzes, hides, but it some for its drugs and med waters, hair-powgrease. This city contains ies, the air is extremely many invalids resort hiparts, to recover their pellier is seated on a hill. the Mediterranean, near all navigable river, and Merdanson, which is

Nisnes, 47 N E of Nar-0 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 37 N. a post town in Caledonia nont; situated on the NE n river, 34 miles S E of lake Champlain, and 12 Williamston, in Orange

different parts of the eiancous canals. It is 27

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Arragon, with a castle, Xiloca, 25 miles N N W nd 40 S by E of Calatajud. lat. 40 53 N.

n archiepiscopal town of valley of Mazara, seated five miles W of Paterno, Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E,

r Montroyal, a fortress of

Germany, in the electorate of Treves, Catalonia, on which is a famous meseated on the river Moselle, 22 miles NE of Freves. Lon. 76 E, lat 49 59 N.

Montreuil, a fortified town of France in the department of the Straits of Ca his and late province of Picardy. It has a castle and is seated on a hill, near the river Canche, 10 miles N W of Hesdin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon. 152 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Montreuil-Blelay, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire in the department of Maine and Lore and late province of Anjou, scated on the river Touet, 155 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

Montrichard, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blasois. It has a cas-

tle and is scated near the Cher, 12 miles S E of Amboise, and 112 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

or raris. Lon. 1 22 E., 18t. 47 22 N.
Montrose, a borough and scapport in
Angushire, near the estuary of the
South Esk. Over this river, a new
bridge was erected in 1795. At high
water the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. The circular basin, with a stone pier. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland except the parish church of Clasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this tow, and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Riga, Archangel, &c. Malt is likewise made here in great quantities, and its manufactures of sailcloth, linen and thread of late years have become very extensive. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10.000, and it is 48 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Mon, St. Michel, a strong town of France, in the department of the Chan-France, in the department of the Chan-nel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is as-cended at low water. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Lewis XI. 1479. It is 10 miles S W of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. I 30 W, lat. 48 37 N. Mutralies a town of France, in the

Montaujeon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 145 miles S F of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N. Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in

grims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, and the country around is seen for 150 miles. It is 25 miles N W of Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ircland in rum, &c. belongs to the English, and is 30 miles S W of An-tigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N. Monza, a town of Italy, in the Mi-

lanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles N E of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat 45 33 N

Monzingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W on Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves. Lon 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssi-

nia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorefields, a post town, the capital of Hardy county, Virginia; lying on the Eside of the south branch of Potownack, 75 miles W by S of Winchester, and about 50 S of Cumberland, in Allenburg courts. in Allegheny county, Maryland.

Moorestown, a pleasant village in Burlington county, New Jersey; 9 miles E by N of Philadelphia, and the same distance W by S of Montholly.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English pow-It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat 24 15 N.

Mootapilley, a town of the peninsula. of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Cas-tile, 18 miles S E of Toledo. I.on. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Morant, Point, the most easterly pro-

Morat, a commercial town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It it is celebrated for the siege it sustamed against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles
W of Bern, and 10 miles N E of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.
Morat, a lake of Swisserland, in a

bailtwic of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying paral-lel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river

Moratalaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles S S W of Chinchilla. Lon 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

Morava, or Moraw, a river of Gerfines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teyn, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

Morare, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

Moravia, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

Morbach, or Murbach, a town of France, in the department of Lower 42 miles S E of Strasburg

montory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, on the Adda, 12 miles S E of Chiaven-lat. 17 56 N. on the Adda, 12 miles S E of Chiaven-na, and 20 N E of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 Morat, a commercial town of Swis-E, lat. 46 10 N.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles S S E of Molisc. Lon. 14 54 É, lat. 41 24 N.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepun o and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate and the soil fertile, except the middle where there are many mountains. It is watered by aeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasili-Potamo, and the Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The Sangiack of the Morea re-

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

Moresby, a harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

Moret, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, situate on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7

Morgantown, the capital of Burke county.

Morgantown, a post town in North Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Morbegno, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where and 30 N of Rutherfordton.

It is the handsonest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the E side of Monongahela river,

12 miles S E of Chiaven-E of Lecco. Lon. 9 31

department of France, of the late province of mes is the capital of this hich takes its name from ween that town and the sle. Its entrance is narcpands within, and conlittle islands.

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a post town in North on the S side of Cataw-es N W of Lincolnton, therfordton.

the county town of bunty, Virginia; situated of Monongahela river,

sylvania. Morges, a commercial town of Swis-serland, in the Canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwic, seated in a beau-

tiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal merchandise is transported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles W S W of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 27 N.

Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, 200 miles E of Paris.

Lon. 642E, lat. 48 51 N.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant vallies of Koter, along the rivers Kerna, Cetina, Narenta, and among the in-land mountains of Dalmatia. They are said by some, to be of Walachian extrac-tion; but others think their origin in volved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea-coasts from the inhabitants of the sea-coasts in dialect, dress, disposition and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original. With regard to their character, we are informed that they are much injured by their maritime neighbours. The inhabitants of the sea-coast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these are all either of an ancient date, or if any have happened in latter times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general; and though thievish tricks are frequent among them, a stranger may travel securely through their country, where he is faithfully escorted, and hospitably treated. Friendship, that among us is so subject to change on the slightest motives, than to the bad disposition of the nais lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Selavonian ri-tual, contains a particular benediction for the solemn union of two male or two female friends in the presence of the congregation. The male friends bus united are called Pobratimi, and the female Posestreme, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between these of different sexes are not at this day bound with so much so-lemnity, though perhaps in more an-cient and innocent ages it was are the ancient inhabitants, and live

25 miles S by W of Union, in Penn- also the custom. If discord happens sulvania. ed of over all the country as a scandalous novelty; and there has been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravation of their countrymen to their intercourse with the Italians. Wine and strong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuse, will of course pro-duce the same bad effects as among others. But as the friendships of the Morlacchi are strong and sacred, so their quarrels are commonly unextin-guishable. They pass from the father to the son; and so deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of this nation, that all the missionaries in the world would not be able to eradicate it.

Mortaix, a considerable scaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very hand-some. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, bemp, and tobacco. It is scated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N E of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 53 N

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterra-nean; and on the S by mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from NE to S W, is above 590 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Taradan, Morocco Proper, Tasilet, Sugelmessa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near mount Atlas. The soil though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawney complexion, robust, and very skillul in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceiful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in

in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some increhants, upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, filk, sult, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth, and out of them the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to M ca every year partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of seve-Their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, collee, and drugs. The deserts abound with hons, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 n.en into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez. Morocco, one of the capital cities of

the kingdom of Morocco, scated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground that it resembles a small city. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews have a market of their own and live in a separate town, walled in, and shut up every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or de part, till next morning. Morocco is 90 London. Great part of this parish is miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of inclosed in Richmond Park; and his Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat, 31 12 N. majesty has a farm here of 80 acres,

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, scated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S E of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles W N W of Mowee. Yams

are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the tradewinds. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N. Morpeth, a borough in North mber-

land, with a market on Wednesday. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the beck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, founded by Edward VI. and is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N b. W of London. Lon. I 28 W, lat 55 15 N.

Morristown, the capital of Morris county, New Jersey, 20 miles W of Newark, and 22 E of Hacketstown. This was a long time general Washington's head quarters in the Revolution war.

Mors, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the dutchy of Cleves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 57 23 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for it serges, tameries, and coarse linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Seez, and 70 W of Paris.

Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of the N and late province of French Flanders, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles S E of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Mortain, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mortara, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 22 miles S W of Milan, Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Mortlake, a village in Surry, seated on the river Thames, six miles W of

of Spain, in Andaluor Spain, in Andalu-pleasant, fertile plain. hood is a mine of pre-t is 30 miles S E of 10 W, lat. 37 10 N. of the Sandwich Isles, N W of Mowee. Yams

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llage in Surry, seated ames, six miles W of hmond Park; and his rm here of 80 acres,

cultivation.

Mortlich, a village in Banfishire, six miles & W of Keith. Here Malcom II. in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

Morton, or Morton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn on Saturday. It is scated on the skirts of Dartmoor, 185 miles W by S of London. Lat. 3 46 W, lat. 50

Morton, or Morton in Marsh, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on nd is 83 miles W N W of Lohdon.

Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Morredro, a town of Spain, in Valen-

cia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum. There are still to be seen, the government of Tver, on the E by that ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. on the W by those of Tver and Smol-39 38 N.

Morven, a district in Argyleshire, whose mountains are beautifully cele-brated in the songs of Ossian, as the country of Fingal.

Mosa, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles N E of Mocha.

gascar, and between 11 and 25° S lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narrowest

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name, and on the coast of Zanguebar consisting of three islands. The principal island, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The air of this country is very unwholesome where it is but thin of people, and the Portuguese stay only on account of their trade. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

Mosambique, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is a large well fortified place, having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Por-

in his own occupation, and in excellent ways call here in going to the E Incultivation. ous, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries,

and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 40 10 E. lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, scated on the Neckar, 26 miles E N E of Heidelberg, 1.on. 9 21

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iser and Ambert, 9 miles W of Landschut. Lou. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Moscovy. See Russia.

Moscow, one of the most considerable governments of Russia, containing 15 districts, bounded on the N by the

ensko. Its capital is of the same name. Masciro, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; ex-Mosambique, a strait or channel of hibiting, in its present state, a motley the Indian Ocean, lying between the E mixture of discordant architecture. It coast of Africa and the island of Mada- is divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, is divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, near the confluence of the Moskva and Neglina, which wash two of its sides, is of a triangular form, so rounded by high walls of stone and brick, about two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the an-cient palace of the czars, now only re-markable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; also several churches, two convents, the patriarchil palace, and the arsenal now in ruins. 2. The second division, called Khitaigo-rod, which is much larger than the Kremlin; it contains the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. tuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the artives for gold, elephant's teeth, and is supposed to derive its name from a slaves. They have built several church- white wall, by which it was formerly es and monasteries. Their ships al- surrounded, and of which some remains

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m rahasi pow M patth the upan dio E m que M m artis ti

are still to be seen. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters, is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a wast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs conbesides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, except ing in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds hibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with planks. The streets of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with planks. boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended room. Wretched hovels are blended but upon great festivals, all these se-with large palaces; cottages of one pulchres are covered with rich palla of story stand next to the most stately manslons; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture: some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered descrt; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscov is certainly the largest city in Europe; its circumference within the rampart, which incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in so disjointed and straggling a manner that its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, and in the adja-cent villages, 300,000 souls, and is the most populous city in the empire. The places of divine worship, at Moscow, are extremely numerous; including the rain. It takes its name from a river chapels, they amount to above 1000; which rises in the Vosges, waters Epithere are 484 public churches; 199 of nal, receives the Meurthe below Nan-

which are of brick, stuccoed, or white washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells form no inconsiderable part of divine worship, are of a stupendous size; they are hung in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the picty of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, at whose expence a bell was cast, weighing 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coro-nation of the Russian sovereigns; from the centre of the roof hangs an enormous chandelier of massy silver of English workmanship. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The na-vigntion to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Occa, near Colonina, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 555 miles S S E of Petersburg, and 1200 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 37 31 E. lat. 55 45 N.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorsoil is superior to that of the West In-

dia islands: the air and climate are

ravages of harricanes and carthquakes

have never been known here. The

and a coast full of rocks and shouls,

people, of great probity, and will ne-

leniz. Metz is the capital.

Moskoe, See Maelstroom.

rick, atuccoed, or white the others of wood, paintc of their bells which nsiderable part of divine fastupendous size; they elfries detached from the ixed immoveably to the ung by a rope tied to the as always been esteemed act of religion to present bells; and the piety of been measured by their Accordingly, Boris Godu-e a bell of 288,000 pounds ral of Moscow, was the vereign of Russia, till he d by the empress Anne, pence a bell was cast, 2,000 pounds, and is the known world. In the ca-Michael, the sovereigns re formerly interred; the leposited in raised sepulve the pavement, and a-t in height. Each tomb ver extremity, a small silon which is engraved, the deceased prince, and the cath. They are covered red cloth or red velvet; eat festivals, all these secovered with rich palls, of er brocade, studded with lewels. The cathedral of ion of the Virgin Mary is gnificent in the city, and

r appropriated to the coro-Russian sovereigns; from the roof hangs an enor-lier of massy silver of Enanship. Moscow is the inland commerce of Rusrly connecting the trade ope and Siberia. The nawhich falling into the Occa, the Volga. But as the wigable in the spring only, elting of the snows, the rehandise is conveyed upon winter. This city is 555 of Petersburg, and 1200 N tantinople. Lon. 37 31 E.

department of France, inof the late province of Lortes its name from a river n the Vosges, waters Epi-

ci, and passing by Metz, Thionville, in occasions. When the king died, and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Cob- the male heir went to Jamaica; to certify that he was next in blood, and re-Mosquito Shore; a country of New Mosquitoes; till which, in North America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nitronaurians, and fenced by mountains stretching to the west. In magnitude over proud-of every Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the constraint of some of our nobility. But the constraint of some of our nobility. But the constraint of some of our nobility. ceived a commission in form from the in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for of some of our nobility. But the con-nection between the English and the Mosquitoes no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 17 ..., the English, in consideration of certain cesraising cattle and stock, on plantations of every kind, and to any extent : and is clothed with woods; producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The sions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and itis now a province of Spain. See Hon-1 more salubrious; and the destructive duras.

Mostagan, an ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles N E of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Spaniards esteem it a part of the principality of Honduras, though they have no colonics in the Mosquito country. When they first invaded this part of Mostar, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbish-op's sec. It belongs to the Turks, 20 Mexico, they massacred the greatest op's see. It part of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of lat. 43 48 N. miles N E of Narchta. Lon. 18 37 E,

Mosul. Sec Mousul.

that escaped into the macessime part of the country an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coasts against the Spaniards, and particularly the English, who fre-quently come hither; and the Mosqui-Motala, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles N W of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Motyr, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, to men being excellent marksmen, the on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, English employ them in striking the maratee fish, &c. and many of the Moslat. 0 10 S. quito Indian's come to Jamaica, and sail

· Motril, a seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, scated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W lat. 36 32 N. with the English in their voyages. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains,

Monab, a town of Asia in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 30 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N. that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive

Moudon, one of the most ancient towns of Swisserland, capital of a bailithem." They had so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Greet Britsin. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle canton of Bern, resides in the castic of was governor of Jamaica; and the king Lucens, built on the summit of s mounof the Mosquitões received a commission from his grace, under the seal of mum. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. that island; since which time, they were not only ateady in their alliance.

Moug-den, or Chen-yan, the capital of

were not only steady in their alliance Mong-den, or Chen-yan, the capital of with the English, but warm in their af the country of the Mautchew Tartars, fection, and very useful to them on ma- in East Chinese Tartary. It is built on

Moulins, an episcopal town of France, province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Abier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants.

Moulins-Engilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan. and is 5 miles S W of Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the Sclks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

province of the same name. It is of retreat from the fatigues of public emsmall extent for a capital, but strongly ployment, pleasantly situated on the fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of W bank of Potowmack river, 18 miles fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly lessened on account of the river having been choaked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry 1 a tribe of warriors supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is scated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles S W of Lahore, and 310 S E of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. In the reign of Edward I. N and S. Moulton had the privilege of scuding members to parliament, and was a roy al demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles S E of Barnstaple, and lat. 51 5 N.

height is supposed to be very little in-ferior to that of the peak of Tenerifi.

an eminence, and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 Burlington county, New Jersey; situmiles N E of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, ated on the north side of Ancocus creek, about 12 miles E by S of Burlington.

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Its manufacture of cutlery is in great the lofty mountains of Mount St. Miesteen. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. chack, which rises within it. Among Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N. the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

Mountsorrel, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hown out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 20 miles S S E of Derby, and 105 N N W of London. Lon. 19 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Moultan, one of the most ancient cities of Hindonstan Proper, capital of a General Washington, and his favourite below the city of Washington, and 9 below Alexandria.

Mount Vernon, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 14 miles N W of Augusta, or Kennebec river.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alen-tejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appel-lation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, Arab inhabitants, is singularly grolat. 51 5 N. teague and strange. It is surrounded Mount Edgecumbe, a prodigious peak, by a high wall, which not only affords on the west side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its government to collect, at its three post town, the capital of ity, New Jersey; situ-orth side of Ancocus miles E by S of Bur-

mt, a post town in West v, New York; lying on Hudson river, and conhabitants.

bay on the S coast of een the Land's End and nt. It is so named from rises within it. Among this part of the coast, nish chough, or red legted for stealing and car-whatever it finds. In a considerable pilchard

a town in Leicester-ed from a high mount or of rough stones, hewn k, the town is built. It on Monday, and is seated 20 miles S S E of Derby, W of London. Lon. 19

on, the sest of the late tington, and his favourite he fatigues of public emessantly situated on the stowmack river, 18 miles y of Washington, and 9

on, a post town in Kenne-Maine, 14 miles N W of Kennebec river.

wn of Portugal, in Alenold castle; seated at the the rivers Ardita and miles S E of Lisbon. Lon.

38 0 N. the capital of Fezzan, in ed on a small river, and water from a multitude I wells. Being formerly it still retains the appelhristian town; and the it presents to the eye, of of ancient buildings, and ottages of earth and sand dwellings of its present ints, is singularly grotrange. It is surrounded Il, which not only affords defence, but enables the o collect, at its three all goods (provisions ex-re brought for the supply of its people. A Caravan sets out an- tains in both rise to a very great height, mustly from Mesurata to this place; and and may be seen at more than the diahence the Fezzanners themselves dis-

circur of Palnaud.

Monetiers, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for lat. 20 53 N. a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Moyeavic, Lady of Beauvezer, seated between department of

Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is five miles N E of Riez, and 47 W N W of Nice.

Mousul or Mosul, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle, and citadel: but the houses are in several places gone to the houses are in several places gone to ruin. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mousul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometana; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is 130 miles S E of Diarbekar, and 190 N W of Bigdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N. Moutier, or Montier, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is sevied on the Isere, 62 miles N W of Turin Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Mouson, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meune, eight miles S E of Scdan, and 110 N E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, is 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the Eastern is double the size of the Western. The moun-

and may be seen at more than the dis-tance of 30 leagues. The N shores af-ford no soundings, but the country prehence the Fezzanners themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, ford no soundings, but the country preamd another to Bornou. Mourzook is sents an appearance of verdure and 262 miles S of Mesurata, 630 N W of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna.

Lat. 27 20 N, Ion. 15 5 E.

Moszy, a river of Hindouston, which crossing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kistna on the confines of the rising in a a great variety of peaked forms and their steam of the standard of the rising in a sent variety of peaked forms. must romantic appearance, the hills rising in a a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lou. 175 56 W,

lat, 20 53 N.

Mogeneic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, remarkable for its salt-pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 S S.F. of Nanci.

Mozcielaw, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is readed with S. Saft 20 miles 5 of Smooth

Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is seated on the Solz, 22 miles S of Smolensko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucheln, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, six miles N of Freyburg, and eight S W of Mersburg. This town was burned in 1621, by the Imperialists under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Muchelney, a village in Somersetshire, where are the remains of a rich and ancient abbey, part of which is now changed to a farm house. It is two miles S by E of Langport.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river

department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles S W of Periguex.

Muther, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, crosses Strira, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisca, in Hungary

Muhlrose, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated nine miles S W of Frankfurt on the Oder, on a canal which forms a navigable commu-

nicition from Hamburg to Breslaw.

Muirkirk, a town in Ayrshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a con-

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an island of considerable size, being 25 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and grass but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle these, with the fishery, and a consideruble quantity of kelp, are the only ar-ticles of commerce. The ruins of seticles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this

Mull of Cantyre. See Cantyre.

Mull of Galloway, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

Muldaw, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and

running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

Mullorf, a town of Germany, in the

neumany, a town or Germany, in the auchlishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the lin, 37 miles N W of Saltzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Mulhausen, an imperial and hanseatto town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is scated in a fertile country, on the Unstrutht, 15 miles N E of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Lon. 10 49 E, iat. 31 13 N.

Mulhausen, a considerable town of
Germany in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the
Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town inclose a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 39 N. in its adjacent villages. It owes its Muclore, a town of Cabul in Hindoos.

is 19 miles N W of Meissen and 32, present flourishing state to its manu-N W of Dreaden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 151 faktures, which are chiefly of printed 25 N.

Muhlrose, a town of Upper Saxony, is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the Burghers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into six tribes. " It is well built, adorned with handsome structures and scated in a pleasant fertile country on an island formed by the river III. It is 15 miles N W of Basle, and 20 E of

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15 miles N W of Basle, and 20 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Mulhiem, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, scated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine ser-

Mulleras, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, seat-ed on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles S E of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Mullingar, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is scated on the Foole, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Mulvia, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Alglers, falls into the Me-diterranean Sca, to the W of Marsalquiver.

quiver.

Munda, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles W N W of Malaga.

Lon. 4 35 W; lat. 36 50 N.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 43 E; lat. 48 15 N.

Mundu, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of and and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, in a bold si tuation, 46 miles S of Ougein, and 454 N E of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N

Mungats, or Munkats, an episcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an im-pregnable castle, erected on a high and

town of Germany, in the ologne, seated near the miles from Cologne. protestants in Cologne go to perform divine ser-

town of Germany in the of Brandenburgh, scat-cut between the Spree miles S E of Berlin, Lon.

the county town of West cland. It holds a great a place of good trade, and two members to the Irlsh it is seated on the Forle, Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W.

rge river of Africa, which in Mount Atlas, and di pire of Morocco from the lgiers, falls into the Me-

incient town of Spain, in niles W N W of Malaga. lat. 36 50 N.

n, a town of Susbia, seat-r Danube, 25 miles S W 9 43 E; lat. 48 15 N.

ty of Hindoostan Proper, e of Malwa, of which it the capital. It was then ity, 22 miles in circuit, many monuments of anence; but it is fallen.

It occupies the top of ty mountain, in a bold slees S of Ougeln, and 454
y. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22

Munkats, an episcopal Hungary, with an im-le, erected on a high and 0 miles NE of Tokay. wn of Cabul in Hindoor-

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tor paintine of the Rinie, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendons structure, magnificently adorned, and is thought to be one of the largest and most commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and ducal gardens merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned, and is thought to be one of the largest and most commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the araemal, and ducal gardens merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and 30 alters; also the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of Bronze. The market place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. This place has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Germany and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Austrians compelled them to retreat. It is seated on the lare, 15 miles S E of Augsburg, and 62 S by W of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munnerstadt, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the Lauer, and is 31 miles from Bamberg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Manny-pour, a town of Asia, in the district of Meckly, 264 miles from Araem. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Munner-Meinfeld, a town of Italy.

Munner, a large, and populous city of Zutphen.

Munner-Meinfeld, a town of Italy.

Bamberg. Lon. 199 E, lat. 50.7 N.

Manny-pour, a town of Asia, in the district of Meckly, 264 miles from Aracan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Munsey, a post-town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S side of Munsey creek, at its junction with the Susquehannah, and 27 miles N of Northumberland.

Maingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Sushia and dutchy of Wurtemburg. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinster, and on the S and W by the Western ocean. The chief rivers are the tern ocean. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audluffe, Lee, Bande, Leane, and Cashon. There are a great many there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lembays and harbours, and many rich towns, ons, olives, almonds, nulberries, rice, and the air is mild and temperate, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great

tan, 130 miles from Cashmere. Lon. 70 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

Munia, or Menie, an ancient and considerable town of Egypt. The vessels that go down the Nile are obliged to stop here, and pay certain duties. There are several mosques and a great number of grantite pillars. It is seated on the Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

Munich, one of the most elegant and Manier, as sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

of granite pillars. It is scated on the is Cirk
Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 13 2b

Munich, one of the most elegant and populous cities in Germany, capital of the dutchy of Bavaria. The houses are high, and the atreets large, and spacious, with canals, running through many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, which countries of Menther of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, which countries of Menther of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, which countries of Marck, and on the W by the dutchy of Cleves and country of Zutphen. of Zutphen.

inites S W of Collectz. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Murano, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, but it is now in a state of decay, The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

E, lat. 45 26 N. Murcio, a province, formerly a king-dom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andalusia, and Grainada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons. lem-

Murcia, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a hishop's sec. It has a superbeathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or is a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 S E of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

W, lat. 38 2 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Murfreesborough, the capital of Gates County, North Carolina; situated in Mehorrin River, 50 miles N by W of Edenton, and 238 from Washington.

Muro, an episcopal town of Naples. in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S E of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Rosshire, on the N, and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

Murayshire, or Elginshire, is sub-divided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E and SE by the river Spey, which divides it from Bamffshire; on the S by Aberdeen. shire and Invernesshire; on the west by Invernesshire and Nairushire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the Pirth of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W and nearly the same from N to S. Its air is salutary, and the Winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful and pro-duces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Naira, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

Murchart, a town of Suabia in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

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deal of silk. The air of this province Musidan, a town of France, in Up-is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name. Musidan, a town of France, in Up-per Perigord, which sustained a fa-mous siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lan. 45 5 N.

Musa, a populous town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

Muselberg, a scaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here a victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 560 N.

Muswell Hill, a village in Middle-sex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Mustagam, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers; with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers: Lon. 03 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musacra, a seaport of Spain, in Gra-Musacra, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles N E of Almeria, and 62 S W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquiver, 50 miles N of Granada

of Granada.

Mutchen, a town of Germany in the Circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipsic in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 miles E N E of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat.

Muyden, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, which is

mous kingdom in the Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

Mycone, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the tawn is a large well, the only one in the island. Here well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quais, wood-cocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; also excellent grapes and figs.

esidan, a town of France, in Up-Perigord, which sustained a fa-siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lan.

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fyrore, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bed-nore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindi-gul, besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chittledroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from has the extent of the territory, from the widest place (the N part of the peningula) 330 miles, but, proceeding to the S, it diminishes till it ends in a that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How his successor fulfilled the terms of that' treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the the Deccan. A new war broke out in 1799; when Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital was taken by the English troops, and he himself killed in the assault; in consequence of which his dominions have been divided between the East India company and their allies. Mysore, in general is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

Mysore, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the present capital.

NASS, a borough of Ireland in the Naspour, a city of the Decean of Hindbostan, capital of that part of Be-Dublin and 26 N W of Leinster. It is rar which is subject to a chief of the the shire town of that county and al-

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the kings of Leinster.

Nabal, a town in the kingdom of Tu-nis, remarkable for remains of antiquity. Near it are several celebrated potteries. It is situated near the seacoast 32 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nublons, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is situated on the ruins of the Nicpolis of the Greeks, and is the residence of a sheik, who is subordinate to the pacha of Damascus, from whom he farms the tribute of the province. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces point. Its area has been compared to silk. It is 24 miles N. C. 24 E. lat. 32 20 N.

24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Naburg, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles S E of Amberg.

Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

Nadeegada. See Kuriles.

Nagfels, a town of Swisserland, in the cantons of Glaris: It is remarka-

English E India Company, and their ble for a celebrated victory gained by allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the inhabitants over the Anstrians, in the Deccan. A new war broke out in memory of which a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799.

Naerden, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva in 1572, when all the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht, Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles N W of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Nagold, a town of Susbia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle ten miles W of Tubingen.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

per in the country of Agimere, 40 miles N W of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 27 8 N.

Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of ternately with Athy the assizes town. I modern date; but though extensive and

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Nagybanja, a town Hungary celebrated for its gold and silver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 miles N E of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Nahe, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

Nairn, a borough and scaport, the county-town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 55 33 N. Nairushire, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the by North Murray Firth; on the E and 5 by Murrayshire; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its greatest length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above ten. It is fruitful and its count of the state o ful, and its corn soon ripens, has seve-ral woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. chief town is Nairn.

Naksivan, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishep's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tanris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Nanari, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Taormina, and Melazzo.

Namptwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town earries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 miles S E of Chester, and 162 N W of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Namur, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Maese into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

populous, is but meanly built; and, executing a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by Sof Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N. the micelle of the town on a craggy with a strong castle, several forts and a bishop's see. This castle is built in the mic-lle of the town on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was taken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men under the command of marshal Boufflers, and marshal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the bead of 100,000. On the death of Cha. II. king of Spain the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces, In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except these of Namur, from which, however, in violanamur, from which, nowever, in viola-tion of solemu treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the following year. It soon afterwards, howlowing year. It soon afterwards, how-ever, again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles W S W of Liege, and 32 S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N. Nanci, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late dutchy of Lorrain, with a bishop's see. It contains 74.000 inhabitants. and is

It contains 74,000 inhabitants, divided by a canal, into the old town and new. The first though irregularand new. The first though irregular-ly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The new town whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 212 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 43 41 N.

Nanfio, un island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but Namur, a city of the Austrian Nether- barren rocks, and there are no springs

f the county of Namur, astle, several forts and This castle is built in

the town on a craggy 2, this place was taken in person, after a siege y; but in 1695, it was ta-/illiam, after a long and lthough it was defended under the command of ers, and marshal Villeneighbourhood, at the

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sland of the Archipelago, ie N of that of Santorini. in circumference, and a-partridges, but has no harmountains are nothing but and there are no springs

sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onious, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble culumns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat.

Nangasacki, a city of Japan in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour.

Lon. 128 32 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Lon. 128 32 E. lat. 32 52 N.

Nang-kang-fou, a city of China, in
the province of Kiang-si, built on lake
Poyang, and containing four cities of
the third class under its jurisdiction.

Nanjemoy, a post town in Charles county, Maryland; situated on the N E side of Nanjemoy river, six miles W by S of port Tobacco, and 44 S of the

city of Washington.

Nan-king, or Kiang-ning-fou, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan, and said to have been one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is still the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three distant from the river Yang-tisekiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. Nan-king has lost much of its ancient splendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no vestige of which is now to be seen; an observatory at present neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other superb monuments, of which nothing remains but the re-membrance. A third of the city is descreed, but the rest is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous, and full of business. The streets are not so broad as those of Peking; they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich shops. The public buildings are mean snops. The public buildings are mean except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles S S E of Pekin. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N. Nan-ngan-fou, a beautiful and populous city of China in the most southern part of

Nan-tchang-fon, a city of China, eapi-tal of the province of Klang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and com-prehends eight cities in its district.

Nantes, an ancient rich andvery considerable town of France, in the desiderable town of France, in the de-partment of Lower Loire, and late pro-vince of Bretagne. It formerly had a university, and a bishop's see, and was the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are admost a league in length. The suburbs are so large that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Geurande and Croisis. Large vessels can come no higher than port Lunnai, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels which go up to Nantes, be .g a distance of 12 miles. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the Protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 145 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, in the de-partment of Ain and late province of Bresse, situate at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles S E of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

Nantucket, an Island of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. The inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishing on the coast, and even in Green-land. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, and barren island, the inhabitants depend almost entirely on the watry element for subsistence. contains 5617 inhabitants.

Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

Nanngam-Qua beautiful and populous eity of China in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and under the contains in its district, four cities of the third class. It is a post town and port of entry, is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

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Napul, a province of Hindooston Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilcund, on the N W by Sirinagur, and on the N E and E by the ridge of Mountains called Himmalch, by which it is separated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia, and Magna Gracia. It is bounded on the N W the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from N W to S E is 280 miles, and from N E to S W from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora, (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulicriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Ci-teriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Cite-riore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Ter-ra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions ensued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its sovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII. was obliged formally to give up all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Span-ish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of Massauiello in giance, on the assassination of Massa-niello, the Spaniards continued in peaceniello, the Spaniards continued in peace-able possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714. It was rank pass too much of their time in cof-

belongs to the state of Massachusetts. | recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734,; and the cldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Si-cily. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the siprecade part of the cimate is the sproce, or S E wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives rise to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is justly termed a terrestrial paradise for it abounds with a" some of grain, the finest fruits and ric, flax, oil, and wine, saffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, allum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble in the greatest plenty and perfection. It af-fords also wool and silk, and several sorts of minerals. Besides the manu-factures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (see Galabria) which the erupsome measure, to prevent. Another inconveniency is the great number of reptiles and insects engendered by the heat, some of which are very poisonous. The established religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents were said to possess formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The in-habitants of this country have, at all the city of Naples, by which the Span-tiards were nearly expelled. The peo-ple, however, returning to their alle-times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations. Provisions are

vever, by the Spaniards he eldest son of the king king of Naples and Si-of the king's eldest son dabria. The climate of emely hot, especially in and September; and is of the most inconstant ble to valetudinarians. In it rains every day for six ks together. In winter any ice or snow except ns. But the most disaof the climate is the sivind, which is very com-and is infinitely more reives rise to vapours in a egree, than the worst of h of November, in Great inter there is seldom any xcept on the mountains. d a terrestrial paradise : s with a sc. is of grain, s and ric , flax, oil, and garden productions of ith manna, allum, vitriol, crystal, marble in the y and perfection. It af-l and silk, and several rals. Besides the manued in the account of the , waistcoats, caps, stock-wes are also made of the its of a shell-fish, which tas of a shell-fish, which an those of wool, and of lossy green. The princi-s are the Appennines, e this from S to N, and I volcano, Mount Vesu-ian miles from Naples. eatest inconveniences to gdom is exposed is earth-ladabria) which the crup-: Vesuvius contribute, in is the great number of sects engendered by the which are very poisonous. the clergy and convents possess formerly two his country have, at all out an indifferent characr nations. Provisions are heap, therefore the low-cople work but little; to bask in the sun and Persons of a middle nuch of their time in cof-

few pursue their callings with the zeal and activity we are wont to meet with in the professional men of colder coun-Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which instances are extremely rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is al-most superior to all others, and, not-withstanding any effect the genial warmth of the climate may have on the constitution of a Neapolitan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether she would not nine times out of ten prefer present to a lover; yet I apprehend chastity is not the characteristic virtue of this place more than it is of any other conulous metropolis; that furious jeaonsy for which the nation was so remarkable some generations ago, is almost eradicated; the breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior station, but the case is rare, and rivalry between lovers is more frequently productive of such scenes. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groun, and to a radical de-fect in the administration of justice.

Naples, an ancient and large com-mercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbi-shop's see, and an university, lying in the province called Terra di Lavora. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built. The circum-ference, including the suburbs, is said not to be less than 18 Italian miles, and the number of the inhabitants therein little less than 400,000. The houses are of stone, flat-roofed, and generally and uniform; but many of them have balconies, with lattice-windows. The streets are well paved; but they are not lighted at night, and in the day-time are disfigured, in many places, by stalls, on which provisions are exposed to sale. Here are a great number of

fee-houses, and places of public resort; fine churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of whom constantly reside here. It is usual to walk on the tops of the houses in the evenings, to breathe the sweet cool air, after a hot sultry day. The cli-mate here is so mild and warm, even in the winter, that plenty of green pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other vegetables, may be had so early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name. and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situate for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. Pictures, statues, and antiquities, are not so common in Naples as might be expected in so great and ancient a city, many of the most valuable pieces having been sent to Spain by the viceroys. Owing to the populousness of the place, many of its streets are more crowded than those of London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footnen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find. Those of them who have wives and children, live in the suburbs of Naples near Pensilippo, in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug out of that mountain. They are generally represented as a lazy, licentious,

lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and or excellent wine called Malmsey; and namental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with a vast quantity of Æsculapius. It is 42 miles S E of National S E of Nationa water, by means of a very costly aquewater, by means of a very costly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Vesuvius. 56 57 N.

The nobility are excessively fond of
splendour and show; as appears by the
brilliancy of their equipages, the num
the Morea, seated at the bottom of a ber of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000/. a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000/. The inferior orders of nobility 2000. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400t. a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they appear a how in visib. architecture, they surpusa them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels and other or-naments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnifi-cent, but also in the best style of architecture. The cathedral though Gothic is a very splendid edilice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples ; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he agen and The head bungling tricks he ever saw. The harbour, which is spacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole; two castles, and several batteries, but these the extremity has a high lantern to direct ships safely into the barbour. Naples is 110 miles S E of Rome, 217 S E of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 1420 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Napoli-di-Malvasia, a scaport of Tunkey in the Morea.

Nupoli-di-Malvasia, a scaport of Tur-key in the Morea, capital of the island to Malvasia, scated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Parasis (Nardo, an episcopal town of Napoli-di-Parasis (Nardo, a entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Roma-ii. It is very strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that

bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time, and is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, hesides people of different nations, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S W of Athens. Lon. 234 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles N W of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Narbath, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an old castle, and is scated on a hill, 12 miles N E of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Narbonne, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lower Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archi-episcopal see. In the time of the Ro-mans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gullia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurclius was different parts of the city, are still visi-ble; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, by which vessels come close up to it, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, an island of South A-merica, on the coast of Chili, so called

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e called Malmsey; and noted for the temple of It is 42 miles S E of Na. ia. Lon. 23 22 E, lat.

omania, a seaport, and opal town of Turkey in eated at the bottom of a ne name. It has a large a narrow mouth, through p only can enter at a time, ed by 60,000 Greeks, he-of different nations, and oth by nature and art. It W of Athens. Lon. 234

vn of Japan, in the island rith a magnificent castle, of Meaco. Lon. 134 15

town in Pembrokeshire, t on Wednesday. It has and is seated on a hill, 12 Pembroke, and 229 W by Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N. in ancient city of France, tment of Aude and late ower Languedoc. Before of 1789, it was an archi-. In the time of the Rothe capital of that part of Gallia Narbonensis; and ror Marcus Aurelius was Roman inscriptions, in s of the city, are still visi-e canal, from the river th the city, to the Medi-

which vessels come close cut by the Romans. Narus for its honey, and the remarkable for its noble ive miles from the Medi-d 75 E by S of Toulouse. at. 43 11 N.

, an island of South A-e coast of Chili, so called ohn Narhorough refresh-here, when sent to the S ign of Charles II. Lon. 45 0 N.

, a barren rock rising of the Indian ocean, uninseemingly destitute of ve-is about 20 leagues E of

piscopal town of Naples, ranto. In this little town Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E.

town of Turkey in Dals

matia, with a bishop's see, seated on a seight miles from ita mouth, and 100 W gulf of the same name, 46 miles N E of Petersburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N. 18 N. Narnalla, a town of the Decean, in Narwah, or Narwha, a town of Hin-

and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct gained by the army of the parliament that brought water from a spring at the over that of Charles I. in 1645. It distance of 15 miles. It contains a is 12 miles N of Northampton. great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles S W of Spoletto, and 40 N E of Rome.

Narova, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque water-falls, pompously described with New Orleans. hy travellers, but far inferior to that of Nassau, a county

N.rva, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government Lahn, 12 miles S E of Coblentz. Lon. of Petersburgh. The houses are built 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N. of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than per, in the province of Guzerat, 128 of a Russian town. In the suburbs, miles W of Aurungabad, and 95 S S called Ivangorod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, 30 N. built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Coblentz, and 22 N Narva is the spot celebrated for the 7 36 E, lat 19 50 N. victory which Charles XII. in the 19th Nata, a scaport of year of his age gained over the Russian in the government of Panama, seated army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who ritay 70 miles S W of Panama. Lon. traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn aword in his hand, restrain.

Natal, a scapport of South America, watch, a scapport of South America, ed his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situated on the Narova,

Narnalla, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Narni, an ancient episcopal town of 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 21 26 M.

of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, shire, famous for the decisive victory and 200 broad, as a weed test.

Nativille, the capital of Davidson county, Tennes.ee; situated on the S bank of Cumberland river, 33 miles S by W of Gallatine, 185 W of Knoxville, the capital of the State, and 737 S W of Washington. It contained 346 inhabitants at the last census; it is a post town, and supports a considerable trade town, and supports a considerable trade

the Rhine, at Schallhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the country of Solnes, on the S by the terialis scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

Transportation a town of the penin
Transportation a town of the penin
Transportation and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and

Bisnagur. It was the residence for-merly of a king, and is situate 400 Missau, a town of Germany, capital miles S E of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into seve-

ral branches. It is seated on the river

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

Nastadt, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles S E of Coblentz, and 22 N W of Mentz. Lon.

Nata, a seaport of South America,

Matal, a country on the E coast of Africa, lying N E of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boshman Hot-

tentots. See Hottentots, Country of the. Natchitoches, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi at Point Coupee.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part

of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marthan any of the islands in this ocean. mora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterrane-The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W. and watered by a great number of rivers.

Nattam, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hisdoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 S S W of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 18 E, Lt. 10 10 N.

Navarino, a strong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles N E of Modon, and 17 N W of Curon. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divi-ded into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain ; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and in iron mines. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesea. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Basques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrences, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 nales in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of the king of Navarre. See Palais, St. Navarreins, a town of France in the

seated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Navigators Islands, a cluster of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome proportioned. The women are deli- which they find in the island. This cately beautiful; their oanoes, houses, island was anciently famous for a fort

They are surrounded by a coral reef, hut boats may land with great safety. Lon. 1690 W, lat. 14 19 S. See Maouna.

Nation, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 52 37 N.
Nationhof, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, eight miles E

of Leipsic.

Naumburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 14 miles W S W of Cassel, and 36 S W of Gottingen. It is situate on the Eder.

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 miles N E of Erfort, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Naxkow, a town of Denmark, in the Naskow, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery here. It is 60 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.
Nasos, or Nasia, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length and 88 in circumference. It

abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mul-berry-trees; and though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cot-ton, silk, flax, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants, the highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a tem-ple of Bacchus. The female dress of this island has something ridiculous Navarreins, a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Bearn, seated on their shoulders, are altogether preposterous. The Greek women at Smyrthe Gave-d'Oleron, 26 miles S E of terous. The Greek women at Smyr-Bavenne. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 43 19 N. na cover their breasts with a single Navidad, a scaport of New Spain, gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy stomacher or breast piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. They add to this romantic cumbrous dress all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume. They paint, blacken their cycbrows and eyeinhibitants are a strong and mandsome paint, blacked in their faces with race; scarcely a man to be seen among lashes, and cover their faces with them less than six feet high, and well patches, made of a black shining tale, which they find in the island. This gre ranc Ital the roc the 26 iste arc the

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structed; and they are lvanced in internal policy, he islands in this ocean. rounded by a coral reef, land with great safety. lat. 14 19 S. See Maounu. own of Upper Saxony, in Marche of Brandenburg. , lat. 52 37 N. a town of Upper Saxony, of Leipsic, eight miles E

a town of Germany, in e of Mentz, 14 miles W sel, and 36 S W of Got-situate on the Eder.

a town of Upper Saxony, dutchy of Saxe Naum-l on the Sula, 37 miles N and 60 W of Dresden.

town of Denmark, in the nd, with a harbour com-rade, and a plentiful fishe-s 60 miles S W of Copen-11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N

Nuxia, a considerable is-Archipelago, 25 miles in 88 in circumference. It h orange, olive, lemon, ceand trange, onve, temon, componegranate, fig, and muland though it has no hars on a considerable trade ine, oil, cheese, figs, cotax, salt, oxen, sheep, and sinhabited both by Greeks has four archiepiscopal great many villages; but and does not contain above ants, the highest mountain signifies the mountain of t there are no antiquities, small remains of a temus. The female dress of has something ridiculous ance. The two wings of

, which they fix behind to Greek women at Smyreir breasts with a single Vaxia, they wear a heavy ir breast piece of velvet, h embroidery and small ey add to this romantic ress all the coquetry of acy can assume. They ney can assume. They in their eyebrows and eyecover their faces with le of a black shining tale, find in the island. This accently famous for a fort of marble called ophitus, from its being sported like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountained near the Bristol Channel, 32 spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Navos, or Naxia, the capital of the isle of Naxos, with a castle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E. lat. 37 8 N.

Nazareth, a town of Palestine, fa-mons for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Nazareth, a post town in Northamp-ton county, Pennsylvania, belonging to the Unitas Fratrum, or society of Moravians: it is situated ten miles N of Bethlehem, eight W by N of Easton on the river Delaware, and 63 N of Philadelphia. In 1800 it contained 311 inhabitants, distinguished for their industry and regularity of manners, as

dustry and regularity of manners, as this religious society generally is.

Nuze, or Cape Lindenas, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Neagh, Lough, a lake of Ireland situate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga, and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Swisseland ex and that of Geneva in Swisserland, ex-cepted, being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considera ble depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered.

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river are the rains of a fine monastery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a portuhe other in 1793 when the French

miles N W of Landarl, and 200 W by N of L mdon. Lon. 3 45 W, fat. 51 43 N.

Neath, a river in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Neb, a river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel Castle. Nesio, or Nebbio, a rained city on the W side of the island of Corsica, with a hishop's see, whose hishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

Nebra, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles N W of Naumburg. Lon. I1 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Neckur, a river of Germany, which rises in the black Forest, crosses the dutely of Wirtenburg, and the pulatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

Neckars-Genund, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars-Ulm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franco in, scated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-mas-ter of the Tentonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Nedroma, a city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0

38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Neetham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is scated on the Orwell and has some trade in Sutfolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is ten miles N W of Inswich, and 73 N E of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Needles, two rocks in Hampshire, N of the isle of Wight so called from their sharp extremities.

Necheeless, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W of Atoo. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of vams, and contains about

Neerwinden, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Here were fought two celebrated batiles which are sometimes called by the same of Neerwinden; the one in 1693,

Negapatam, a city of the peninsula of Hudoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the P-rtuguese, but was taken by the Dutch who were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negambo, a scaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort of the 1ste of Ceyton. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the Eng-liah in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat 7 30 N.

Negrais, a scaport on the E side of the bay of Bengul, 240 miles W S W of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Negril-point, the most westerly pro montory of the island of Jamaica.

Negro, Cupe, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves 1 on. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

Negro's Island, one of the Philippine Islands, between Pannay and Zebu.

Negroland, or Nigritia, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and clephants teeth.

Negropont, an island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipela-go. It was anciently called Eubea, go. It was anciently called Eubera, and is near the N coast of L vadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine,

Negropout, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name, and a Greek carchbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station department of Seine and Marne and late

were compelled in evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. See Landen.

Neffa, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles 5 w W of Tunis. Lon. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to rethe Venetians, who attempted to re-take it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N E of Athens, and 260 S W of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

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Nevahand, an ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the calif Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles N W of Ispaham. Lon. 47 10 E, Int. 34 20 N.

Neidenau, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles E S E of Heidel-

berg.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a custle on a mountain, 75 miles E of

Meileton, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Pairley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 20 20 E, at. 53 22 N.

Neisse, a town of Silesis, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considersble trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles N E of Glatz, and 35 S E of Bres-law. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Nelienburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance, and 20 N E of Schafrhausen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N. Nelson, an English settlement in North America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles S E of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade W, lat. 57 7 N.

Nemæa, a village of the Morea, fa-

of the Turkish ships. The walls of province of the Isle of France, with an the city in which the Turks and Jews old castle, between two hills. It is

wo miles and a half in but the auburbs, thristians live, are much s, who attempted to re-88, without effect. It is strait of the same name, E of Athens, and 260 S W hople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat.

an ancient town of Persia, emi, famous for a battle t, between the califi Omar egerd, king of Persia, in he lost that kingdom. It N W of Ispaham. Lon.

34 20 N. a town of Germany, in the Mentz, situated on the 33 miles E S E of Heidel-

, a town of Prussia, with mountain, 75 miles E of

village in Renfre wshire, Pairley. It is noted for a ufsetory. Lon. 20 20 E.

own of Silesia, surrounded lls and deep ditches. The Breslaw generally resides has a magnificent palace. nas a magnineent pagee, ants carry on a considera-in linens and wine. This ed greatly in 1729, by an and a fire. It was taken by as in 1741, who after the 42, built a citadel, to which he name of Prussia. It is river of the same name, 27 f Glatz, and 35 S E of Bres-17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

r, a town of Suabia, capital vate of the same name, 20 Constance, and 20 N E of n. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N. m English settlement in rica, on the W side of Hudat the mouth of the river o miles S E of Churchill longs to the Hudson's Bay who carry on a great trade d other skins. Lon. 92 35

village of the Morea, fa-Neman games anciently

ere. a town of France in the of Scine and Marne and late he lale of France, with an between two hills. It is seated on the Loing, 10 miles, S of Fon-tainbleau, and 15 S E of Paris. Londinto the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Nen, the principal river of Northamp-tonsaire, which rises in the W part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Pc. terborough, and crossing the isle of Ely, forms part of the W houndary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincoln-shire Wash. It likewise communi-cates by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Neocastro, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is scated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from that city. Lon. 29 4 E. lat. 41 10 N.

Neota, St. a town in Huntingdon-shire, with a market on Thursday. It a well built town, has a considerable church, with a fine steeple, and a considerable trade in coal. It is scated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, by E c and 56 N N W of London. Lon. 0 30 51 N. W. lat 52 7 N.

Nepean Island, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island, consisting entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upwards of 200

fine pines were growing on it.
Nepi, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Nerge, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is situated on the river Baise, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capi-tal of the lords of Albert. Their stu-pendeus castle, where Henry IV. spent part of his youth, is now in ruins. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to surrender to Louis XIII. in 1621. Nerse is 20 miles S W of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, a river of India, which is-sues from a lake on the southern con fines of the province of Allahabad, into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

Nericia, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Westmania, on the E by Sundermania, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the

Gothland. Oreso is the capital, and the most considerable place in it.

Nero, an island in the E Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venemous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 12945 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Nertchinsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutzk, Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

Neale, a town of France, in the department of Sunnine and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, eight miles N E of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49

Ness, Loch, a beautiful lake in Invernesshire, 22 miles in length, and, for the most part, one in breadth, tho' sometimes two. It is sheltered on the N W by the high mountains of Ur-quhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppiers of birch and oak.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, a little below the town of Inverness.

Netherlands, or Low Countries, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the ninth century, the sons of the emperor Lewia the Pious having divided the dominions of Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy , while the other, to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Nei-ther did this last continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under differ-ent names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, forms the boundary between Hindoos- with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but

Charles the Buld, the last duke of Bur-gundy, being killed by the Swiss, in an universal spirit of revolt broke out; 1477, his part of the Netherlands de-an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by volved on Mary his only child; who, marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endervoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the duke of Alan, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they, under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long and bloody wur, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very first article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621; but, at lest, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV, of Spain expressly re-nounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Aus-tria. Some considerable parts, however, fell by conquest, or cession, to the French and Dutch; the province of Artois, the Cambresis, and part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch possessed the N part of Bra-bant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brahant and Flanders. The emperor Charles VI. left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemis, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, afterwards emperor. During her reign, no sovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her son, Joseph 11. having projected many innovations, in the constitutions, both in church and circle of Upper Saxony, in the territo-

an array or 30,000 files rose, as it by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces now openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme governstates, in whom the supreme govern-ment was vested; and by the end of December 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congress exercised its powers was far from being calculated. Leopold II. (the successor of the capricious and unfortunate Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, part-ly by force of arms, partly by conciliatery measures, and partly by the mediaand Hague, to recover the entire pos-session of his authority in these provinces, and that, in a great measure to the satisfaction of the people; the ministers of the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empress queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French overrun the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered possession; and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the territory of the French republic. The Netherlands, in general, arc 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying b en 2 and 7° E lon. and 49 and 54° N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in the win-ter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambries, tapestry, &c. See United Provinces of the Netherlands.
Netchkau, a town of Germany in the forcing them with violence, spirit of revolt broke out; 40,000 men rose, as if by upport the renunciation of re, which several of the ow openly made; a con-formed from the different hom the supreme govern-vested; and by the end of 1790, the Austrian forces ely expelled from the s. The new government, vas not of long duration; ndeed, the mamer in which s exercised its powers was ing calculated. Leopold ressor of the capricious and

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au, a town of Germany in the Upper Saxony, in the territo-

mouth of the Loracina, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. Lon. 12 29 E, lat.

Neva, a river of Russia, which is-sues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Peters-

Neuburg, the dutchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E and W. The W is about 50

miles N of Basic and 12 S of Brisach, Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 47 N.

55 30 N. Neuchatel, a territory of Swisserland, Nevern, a village in Pembrokeshire, which, with that of Vallengin, forms near a river of the same name, one one principality, between the lake of mile N E of Newport. There are seof Prussia, as heir to the prince of O-patterns.
range; and his right was acknowledged Nevers by the states of the country. The con-stitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where there are most catholics. In 1529, this principality entered into an allishee with the cantons of Bern, Friis the ancient palace, in which John burg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air Casimer, king of Poland, expired in

ry of S Voigtland, seated on the Golel, is healthy and temperate; but the soil 12 miles S W of Zwickou.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campag, however there are large wheet and it Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, at the last is excellent. The pastures on the nonntains feed a great number of all sorts of eattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, and a great many fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active and in . dustrious.

Neuchatel, a town of Swisserland. capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situate partly on the plain bet ween the lake of Neuclatel and the parts, E and v. The W. I have a both the factority of that inountain. The chief article of expor-Neulurg, a town of Sushia, in the Brisgaw, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 in its vicinity, and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons, Among the many rablic works which Neuburg, a town of Germany, in have been lately executed here, are the Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, seated on the Danube, five miles way leading toward the valley of St Imi-Vienna. Lon. 1620 E, lat 4813 N. er. Nenchatel is governed by a great and from Vienna. Lon. 1620 E, lat 4813 N. er. Nenchatel is governed by a great and Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the Ettle council; the first is composed of dutely of Wirtemburg, with a castle, 40 persons; the second consists of 24 seated on the Entz, 25 mHes W of Stutgard. Lon. 834 E, lat. 4852 N. | who is president. It is 25 mHes N E of Lausanous, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. Circle of Bavaria, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine. It is 28 mHes N E of serland, which takes its name from a Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N. | Newbeare, a strong town of Denmark. | Strong two of Denmark of Veredum to that of Newbeard in a fixed part of Newbeard part of Newbeard in a fixed part of Newbeard part

Neuburg, a strong town of Denmark, of Yverdun to that of Neubatch in a on the eastern coast of the isle of Fu-direction from S W to N E, at which nen, with a fomous harbour, 53 miles extremity it has a communication with S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. the lake of Bicone by a parrow outlet, and is 17 miles long and 5 broad.

Neuchatel and the borders of France ; veral monuments of antiquity in this paextending 36 miles from N to S, and rish, and among the rest a single stone, 18 in its greatest breadth. By the of a square form, 13 feet high and two death of the dutchess of Nemours, in broad, with a circular top, charged 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and with a cross, and all the sides are neat-Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I. ly carved with knot work of various

Nevers, a considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, scated on the Loire over which it has a hand-some bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which

1672. It is 145 miles S E of Paris. | Ratisbon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Neufchatel, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excel-lent cheese, commodiously seated on News the river Arques, 20 miles S E of Di-principality eppe, and 75 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 of Glogau. E. lat. 49 46 N.

Neufchateau, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 27 miles W N W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

ges and late province of Lorrain. It is the greatest copper mines in all Hunges and interpretate of Lorean. Its stage gracest copper mines in all rimseated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Monzon, 25 miles S W of Nanci, of Cremnitz, and 50 N E of Leopoldand 150 l by S of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony,

Neuhaus, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Neuhaus, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious barbour at the mouth of the Oste, but a sand have accumulating a fit, at the issue of the Oste, into the Elbe, its trade was abnost annihilated, and it is now of much lesse consequence than formerly. It is 19 miles N N W of Slade. Lon.

Nountedat, a town of Lower Saxony, with a strong castle, 15 miles N W of Hanover. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N. Kenstadt, an episcopal town of Lower Austria, with a castle, and an arse-8 27 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Neuhausel, a strong town of Upper Hongary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Nevtracht, 15 miles N W of Comora, and 40 S E of Presburg. Lon.

18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Nevin, or Newin, a town in Carnar-vonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnaryon, and 249 W N W of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same na-ture as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and consisting of twenty-four members.

subject to the English. Charleston is Neuwied, a flourishing comme. cialcisubject to the English. Charleston is

Neus, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half

Neusaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles N W

Neusille, a town of Hungary, 24 miles S W of Presburg, situate on a lake of the same name.

Neusol, a town of Upper Hungary, it Neufchateu, a commercial town of has a large castle, in which is a church, France, in the department of the Vos-covered with copper. It is noted for

in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on

the Baltic, 22 miles N N E of Lubec. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Newstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin, Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony,

nal, 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 E, lat 47 48 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburgh, seated on the Sale, 12 miles N E of Schweinfurt, Lon. 10 25 E lat 50 24 N.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles N N E of Halibron. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Nevatadt, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains nine miles N by W of Landau, Lon. 87 E, lat. 49

Newille, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle. Before Swis-serland was invaded by the French, it was governed by two burghermasters, a small and great council, each

subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

Neumark, a lowe of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 56 miles N of Clauserburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Neumark, a town of Germany, in the Weid. It contains between 6 and 7000 which inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles N N Weinlards, a town of Germany, in the Wof Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 59 circle of Bavaria, 30 miles N N W of 32 N.

on. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N. r, a river of North Carolins, enters Pamlico Sound, below ern, where it is a mile and a half

saltz, a town of Silesia, in the pality of Glogan, 12 miles N W gan.

sidle, a town of Hungary, 24 S W of Presburg, situate on a f the same name.

sol, a town of Upper Hungary, it arge castle, in which is a church, d with copper. It is noted for reatest copper mines in all Hunwhich are in its neighbourhood, seated on the Gran, 10 miles N emnitz, and 50 N E of Leopold-

Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N. stadt, a town of Lower Saxony, dutchy of Holstein, seated on dtie, 22 miles N N E of Lubec. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

stadt, a town of Lower Saxony, dutchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles Schwerin, Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53

estadt, a town of Lower Saxony, dutchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, a strong castle, 15 miles N W of ver. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N. ustadt, an episcopal town of Low-istria, with a castle, and an arse-30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 t 47 48 N.

ustadt, a town of Franconia, in the pric of Wurtzburgh, seated on ale, 12 miles N E of Schweinfurt, 10 25 E lat 50 24 N.

ustadt, a town of Germany, in the y of Wirtemberg, seated on the cr, 12 miles N N E of Halibron.

9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N. satadt, a town of Germany, in the nate of the Rhine, scated on a chain of mountains nine miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 ? E, lat. 49

uville, a town of Swisserland, in ishopric of Basle. Before Swisnd was invaded by the French, it governed by two burghermasters, a small and great council, each sting of twenty-four members. uwied, a flourishing comme. cialci-

Germany, in the circle of the Upthine, capital of the principality of l. It contains between 6 and 7000 itants. Neuwied is 10 miles N N Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 59

New Antrim, a post town in Orange p county, New York; situated on the post and stage road, from New York to Albany, 34 miles N by W of the former, and 30 S E of Goshen.

Newark, a handsome post town of Essex county, New Jersey; situated on the W side of Passaic river, 6 miles N of Elizabeth town, and 10 W by N of the city of New York. It has a college, instituted in 1792, and carries on the manufacture of shocs in an extensive

Newark upon Trent, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is scated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newmanusonic castle, now in ruins. New-stark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to par-liament. It is 17 miles N E of Notting-ham, and 124 N by W of London. Lou. 045 W, lat. 53 6 N.

New Befford, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts; situated on an arm of Buzzard's bay, 59 miles S of Boston and 30 N E of Newport in Rhode Island. It has a safe harbour, and carries on a considerable foreign trade. The inhabitants in 1800 amount-

Newbern, the capital of Craven county, North Carolina; situated on the S ty, North Carolina; Studied on the Sbank of the river Nuse, in the lat. of 35° 20′ N, and long. of 77° 5′ W, 35 miles S of Washington, on Pampticoriver, and 81 S by W of Edenton, on Albemarle sound. This is a post town and port of entry, the most populous in the State, and was the sent of govern-ment before the revolution. The quantity of lumber, Indian corn, tar, pitch and turpentine, exported annually from this town, is very considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 2467, one moiety at least being blacks and mulat-

Newbiggin, a fishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situated on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

New Brunswick, a post town in Middesex county, New Jersey; situated on the S bank of the river Rariton, 30 miles N E of Trenton, and 36 S W of the city of New York. In 1800 the cicontained 3000 inhabitants. The bridge built over the Rariton, at this place, is distinguished for its excellent workmanship.

of Anglesey, with a market on Tues. day. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Brant, 15 miles S W of Beaumeris, and 257 N W of Lon-don. Lou. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Newburn, a petty village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited by Coiliers. Here a part of the army of Charles I. under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

Newbury, a corporate town in Berk-shire, with a market on Thursday, its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. I'wo battles were fought near this town Two battles were rought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I. and the parliament, in 1643, and 1644. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Members. a post town in Orange coun-

Newbury, a post town in Orange county, New York; on the W side of Hudson's river, 64 miles S by E of the city of Hudson, and 67 N of New York, with about 400 inhabitants.

Newbury, a post town, the capital of Orange county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles N of Dartmouth college, and 5 N W of Haverhill, in New Hampshire; it contains 1304 inhabitants.

Newbury-port, a considerable port of entry and post town, in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, in the lat. of 42° 47′ N, and long, of 70° 47′ W It lies at the co-tance of 40 miles N, from Boston, and 22 S from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; in point of foreign commerce, it is the third port in the State; the inhabitants are about 6000.

Newcastle, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is a poor town, and its once fine castle is now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles N W of Carmarthen, and 219 W N W of London, Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Newcastle under Line, a borough in Stalfordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it took its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place with broad paved streets and is famous for acc, is distinguished for its excellent more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is scated on a rivulet, 15 miles of Stafford, and

Newcastle, or Newcastle upon T ne, a large borough and sea port in Northumberland, situate between the Picts W.ii and the Fync. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 tons burthen may come up to the town, in ballost but the colliers what at Shieids for the deep that the colliers was at Shieids for streets in the old part of the town are but the coffiers want at Smeids for their lading of ich is brought down the river in lighters. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gates head, on the Durham side, inhabited by the politer sort of people, is one; and noth were joined by a stone is much pleasanter and has several lebridge, which o ignally consisted of vel, well built, and spacious streets. The suburbs are chickly used as glass 12 arches; but by the embankment of the viver to form the quays on the N honses, iron manufactories, and brewside, they were reduced to nine. In suburus are enterly used as glass glass did, they were reduced to nine. In the suburus are enterly used as glass four of those arches, with some houses inhabited by keel men a rough and sturthat stood upon them; and the bridge down the river in keels, or lighters, to this place went part of that wall which the large ships. The annual revenue extended from sea to sea, and was built of the customs be east computed to a study of the control of the customs be a second of the control of the customs be a second of the customs because of the customs of the customs because of the customs of the cu by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The was made a borough by William 1. and to was defended by a strong wall, the first charter for digging coal was in which were seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb proof; but the castle and walls and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 127 are now in ruins. Here is a noble exchange; and the linest quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth, being to longer than that of London and Bristol. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas church. change; and the finest quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth, being one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, who is allowed 600 a year for his table, besides a coach and barge, a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity, and several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collicries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle, the coals carried thence annually are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth; earthen ware, white lead, milled lead, &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, a branch of the Severn, eight miles N butter, tallow, and is particularly fa- W of Gloucester, and 114 W N W of

149 N N W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, mous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some lat. 53 12 N.

New wells, or New castle upon T ne. a of them; hence the proverb, "that a "Scotchman and a Newcastle grind-"stone travel all the world over." mount to near 100,000%. W, lat. 55 3 N.

of the oldest towns on the river, bei g planted by the Swedes in 1627, it has long been on the decline; the hundred long been on the dectine; the hundred containing at last census but 2438 in-habitants. It lies in lat. 39° 30′ N and long, 75° 18′ W.

Newcastle, a post town in Lincola county, Maine; 45 miles N E of Portland, and 12 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction.

same direction. Newcastle, a town of Virginia, seated on the Panunkey, a branch of York river, 40 miles N W of Williamsburg.

Newdigate, a village in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

as that of Epson.

Newenh m, Cape, a rocky point of casaderable height, on the W coast of North America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated near

rindstones, that scarce a rom thence without some ce the proverb, " that a and a Neweastle grindhence to the Greenland he trade to the West Inne very considerable. The old part of the town are very uneven, being built ity of a steep hill, but the part of the town, which is the politer sort of people, santer and has several leilt, and spacious streets. s are chiefly used as glass manufactories, and brewbeer is made which has at reputation, and they are keel men a rough and stur-ployed in carrying the coal er in keels, or lighters, to hips. The annual revenue ns he e is computed to aborough by William 1. and arter for digging coal was Henry III. in 1239. It is of Alnwick, 94 N of York, by W of London. Lon. 127

, a post town and the capi-castle county, Delaware, the W bank of Delaware cs S of Wilmington, and 34 niladelphia. Although one t towns on the river, being the Swedes in 1627, it has n the decline; the hundred t last census but 2438 in-It lies in lat. 39° 30' N and 'W.

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town in Gloucestershire, ket on Friday, scated near the Severn, eight miles N ester, and 114 W N W of London. I.on. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.
Newfidler-Sea, a lake of Hungary, 17
miles long and six l.road, 20 miles S by
W of Presburg, and 28 E S E of Vien-

New Forest, a forest in Humpshire, situate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inha-bitants for that purpose, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, which bad accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone, its timber is now ap-

propriated to the use of the royal navy. propriated to the use of the royal navy. Newfoundland, a large island on the E coast of North America, hetween 47 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base which is 200 in breadth. It is a base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and the climates rather severe, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year. The coasts are high and the shores most remarkably wooded, and the hills are clothed with birch, hazel, spruce, fir, and pine. In some parts of it there are trees sufficiently large for the building of merchautmen, the hull is made of juniper, and the pine furnishes masts and yards, but no masts have yet been found for a large cutter. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in mountainous country, and the climates to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's Placentia, and other forts. The great importance of this island arises from its fishery, which begins in May and ends in September; the great fishing-banks the SE of this island, are resorted to by at least 10,000 people, and 8 or 900 sail of ships, and the fish when cured are exported to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the West Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallmaux Indians. It has several bays and habitanta is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by est kind, used for fuer, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and bar-nessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but ve-ty little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's is the principal settlement,

New Garden, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania; where there is a post office, 12 miles W b. N of Wilmington, Delaware, and 125 from the

city of Washington.

New Garden, a settlement of friends, in Guilford county, North Carolina, 26 miles, E of Salem, the Moravian town. New Geneva, a post town of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of Monongahela river, 13 miles N of Mor-gantown in Virginia, and 45 S of Pitts-

Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 28 miles N W of New Brunswick, and

New Gloucester, a post win in Cumberbard county, Maine; 30 miles N by W of Portland, containing 1378 inhabitants when last census was taken.

New Hutford, a post town in Litch-field county, Connecticut, 22 miles W by N of the city of Hartford, and 12 miles N E of Litchfied, the shire town.

New Hampton, a post tewn of Hun-terdon county, New Jersey, 21 miles N by W of Flemington, and 40 N W of

Newhaven, a town of Sussex, at the mouth of the river Ouse, with a quay mouth of the river Ouse, with a quay on the E side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is chiefly inhabited by maritime people, and is seven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

New Haven, the capital of New Harves, the capital of New Harves.

New Haven, the capital of New Haven county, Connecticut, and alternately with Hartford the seat of tate government. It is delightfully situated at the head of a small hav in Long Island Sound, in the lat. of 41° 18′ N, and lon. of 72° 56′ W, at the distance of 40 miles S by W of Hartford, and 54 W of New London. It is built with considerable elegance, the attracts heim. siderable elegance, the streets being generally laid out in regular squares, and many of them shaded with rows of trees. Yale College instituted in this city, in 1700, is a seminary in high credit. The students are about 150 in number, and the total of the inbabitants 4050, of whom one in 70 is supposed to die annually. Here is a post office, and a bank. The foreign trade is very considerable, the exports of one year having amounted to 170,000 dollars. dollars.

New Holland, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N

E of the borough of Lancaster, and 50 County, Maine, at the head of Sheeps-W by N of Philadelphia.

1. New Ipswitch, a post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshite; about 55 miles N W of boston, with field county, Connecticut, 15 miles N

S E of Troy, near the live that divides this state from Massachusetts.

three noiles of Long Island sound, 50 N E of Hartford, and nearly the same distance E of New Haven. The en-NE of Hartford, and negrly the same distance E of New Haven. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a mayor, and sends two members to two fortifications, one on each bank of the river. This is one of the principal ports of entry in Connecticut, the foreign trade particularly to the West Indies being very considerable. The inhabitants at the last enumeration were 4600.

And Saturday. It is a large populous and well frequented town governed by a mayor, and sends two members to patientent. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 S W of London. Lon. I is W, lat. 50 40 N.

Nembert. a borough in Cornwall. were 4600

Newmarket, a town partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Saffolk, with a market on Thursday. It has one parish in each county, but all the town is in Surjolk. It is the most celebrat-ed place in England for horse-races; ed place in England for horse-free sand here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion. It has two charity schools settled by Queen Anne with 50L a year each. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of Lendeu. Lon. 0 25 E, hat 52 20 N.

New Market, a post town in Rocking-ham, county, New Hampshire, eight miles N by E of Exeter, and 15 W of Portsmouth, with 1027 inhabitants.

New Marker, a post town in Frederick county Maryland, nine miles east-ward of Fredericktown.

New Market, a post town in Shenan-dosh county. Virginia, situated on the E side of Robinson river, 132 miles W

1266 meab tants.

New Lebaren, a town in Columbia on the N E side of Houssatanick river, county, New York; situated 33 miles county, New 366 meabstanick river, containing about 3060 inhabitants.

Newnham, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. New London, a city in New London It is seated or the Severn, eight miles county, Connecticut; seated on the W side of the river Thancs, in lat 41°25′ and lon. 72° 15′ W. It lies about Newport, a borough in the 1sle of Newport, a borough in the Isle of Wight, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large populous

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, but sends two were 4600

New London, a small post town in Campbell county, Virginia, 250 miles members to parliament. It is three SW of Washington, about 12 miles miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50

43 N.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday and a handsome freeschool, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Newport, a seaport town in Mon-mouthshire, with a market on Saturday, it had once a strong castle which is now demolished. It is seated on is now demolished. It is seated on the river Usk, over which is a hand-some bridge, 19 miles S S W of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Len. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Newport, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturday, and the unips of castle. It is govern-

brekeshire, with a market on saturaly, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the fact of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles N E of St. David's, and 235 W N W of London. Lon. 4 50 W, lat 52 6 N.

Newport, a post town, and port of

E side of Robinson river, 132 miles W by S of Washington.

New Market, a village in Dorchester county, Maryland, lying on the E side of Nanticoke river, nine miles above Vienna on the same stream. Here is a post office.

New Mills, a thriving village, with a post office, in Eurlington county, New derey, nbout five miles E of Montholly.

New Milford, a post town in Lincoln to the land, and salubrity of air,

at the head of Sheeps-iles N by W of Wiscas-

, a post town in Litchonnecticut, 15 miles N d 18 S W of Litchfield. of Houssatanick river, ut 3000 inhabitants.

corporate town in Glou-ith a market on Friday. the Severn, eight miles ester, and 112 W N W on. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N. borough in the Isle of market on Wednesday

It is a large populous ented town governed by sends two members to t is seated almost in the the seated almost in the cistand, on the river h is navigable for small iles S by E of Southamp-W of London, Lon. 1 40 N.

borough in Cornwall, market, but sends two parliament. It is three aunceston, and 214 W by Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50

town in Shropshire, with Saturday and a handsome 7 miles E of Shrewsbury, V of London. Lon. 2 18

N. seaport town in Mon-with a market on Saturwith a merket on satura-nce a strong castle which tolished. It is seated on s, over which is a hand-19 miles S S W of Mon-152 W by N of London, lat. 51 36 N.

corporate town in Pemwith a market on Saturday, of a castle. It is govern-or, and seated at the foot I, at the bottom of a bay name, 18 miles N E of St. 1 235 W N W of London.

post town, and port of Newport county, Rhode formerly the metropolis of of the island, in lat. 41° 29'.
71° 10' W. The harbour tween Goat Island and the of the best and largest is States, but this, added to tuation and salubrity of sir,

has not prevented the city from de is the largest town in the county. It clining; owing in some measure to the is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 removal of the seat of government, but W, lat. 34 15 N. more to the loss of foreign trade: though planted in 1639, the inhabitants hardly amount to 7000 at this time. The entrance of the harbour is defend-

ed by a fortification on Goat Island.

New Salem, a town of Hampshire
New port, a post town in New Castle
county, Delaware, three miles S W of
office 34 miles N W of Worcester,
Wilmington, and about the same dis-W of New Castle. It has abont 300 luhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and flour between the adjacent counties and Philadelphia.

Newport-Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has two bridges, 14 miles E N E of Buckingham and 51 N N W of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat 52 4 N.

New River, for supplying London ith water. This river has its rise at with water. Answell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hogh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a coorse of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Bushill being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest waggon leaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, runs several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and watercourses have their passage.

New Rochelle, a post town in West Chester county, New York, planted originally by French Hugonots. It lies 20 miles N E of the city of New York.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagon and Carlingford bay, It has suffered greatly by the reheltions in Ulster, and was burnt by the duke of Post, containing 1333 inhobitants. Neuvon-Bushel, a town in Devon improved in trade and buildings, that it shire, with a market on Wednesday

Newry-water, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Ar-magh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford bay.

Newsham, a village in Derham, situate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington This being 'he usual ford over the river from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stock-bourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted aiong amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a numery.

New Sharon, a post town in Kennebee county, Maine, on the N side of Sandy river, 34 miles N W of Augusta on the river Kennebec.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 190 N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Newton, a borough in the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 S W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Newton, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Seven, seven miles S W of Montgonery, and 169 W N W of London.

Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Newtown, a post town, and the capital of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles N of Philadelphia, containing a gaol, court-house, and 790 inhabitants.

Newtown, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, eight miles NE of Danbury, and 25 NW of New Haven: the township contains about 3000 inhabitants.

New Jersey, 39 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania.

seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W | ly potable. The distance from New of Exeter, and 188 W S W of London. York to Philadelphia is 96 miles, to Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Newtonstewart, a town in Wigton shire, situate on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been com menced with success in this town. It

menced with success in this town. It is 26 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

Newton, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print-fields.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry,

seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 15 miles E N E of Londonderry.

New-Year's-Harbour, a part of Staten Land, in South America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

New-Years-Islands, small islands of South America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

New York, the metropolis of the county and state of New York, situated on the point of York Island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, in lat. 40° 42' N, and lon. 74° 10' W. It was founded by the Dutch in 1615, and called New Amsterdam—incorporated by the British government in 1696, and is now governed by a mayor, alder-men, and common council. The city is divided into seven wards. The streets are extremely irregular, and most of them inconveniently narrow; though it can boast of one or two, that are superior to those of any city in the United States. The huildings are mostly of brick or stone, and some of the public edifices are constructed with considerable elegance and grandeur, particularly, Federal Hall, the New State Prison, and one or two places of religious worship. In point of population this is the second city in the United States, containing 60,000 in-habitants, and in respect of trade, the first; the exports in 1801 having been estimated at 13,792,276 dols. The harbour is safe and spacious, with water sufficient for an 80 gun ship; and the navigation is seldom interrupted by ice. There is a college liberally endowed, four banks and several insurance offices.

Boston 252; to Baltimore, 197; and to Washington 242.

Neshington 242.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of says and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which ia a bridge, 16 miles S.W of Ipswich, and 57 N.E. of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Negracht, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same

ed on the Neytra, 40 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N. Ngan-King-fou, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiang-nan in China; its situation is delightful. It is governed by a particular viceroy, who keeps a large garrison in a fort built on the banks of the river Yang-tse-kiang. The commerce and riches of this city render it very considerable; and every thing that goes from the southern part of China, to Nan-king must pass through it. the country belonging to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Ngan-lo-fou, a rich and populous ci-ty of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing in its district, two cities of the second and five of the third class. It is 425 miles W by S of Nanking.

1

Niagara, a river of North America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S to N about 30 miles.
At the entrance of this river, on its
eastern, shore, is Fort Nisgara; and
18 miles N of this are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Above the falls in the middle of the river, is an island 800 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both sides of this island all the wa-ters that come from the lakes of Canada, rush with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 137 feet perpedicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. Before the water comes to this island, it The water consumed by the inhabitants runs but slowly compared with its mo-is conveyed principally through pipes thom springs at the north end of the circumstant of The distance from New adelphia is 96 miles, to o Baltimore, 197; and to

town in Suffolk, with a iday, and a manufacture ays. It is seated on the which is a bridge, 16 miles wich, and 57 N E of Lon-5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

a town of Upper Hunga-of a county of the same a oishop's see. It is seat-Neytra, 40 miles N E of Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N. fou, the capital of the t of the province of Kianggoverned by a particular b keeps a large garrison in on the banks of the river ing. The commerce and and every thing that goes and every thing that goes onthern part of China, to mist pass through it. All belonging to it is level, dertile. It has under its only six cities of the third. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

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many places thrown high up into the air | 3000 in number, and apply themselves and seems to outfly an arrow in swiftness. The river then loses itself in
Lake Ontario. The noise of the Nia26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N. gara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, nay be head at the distance of 45 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the W by the river Var and the Marirebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Ningara, a post town in Gennesee county, New York; situated on the E side of Niagara river, at its junction with lake Ontario, in lat. 43° 15' N. and long. 79° W. This important place Washington.

Nias, a small island, in the East Indies: the women are remarkable for their beauty, and are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. It is situated at the W end of Sumatra. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Nibano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

vinces of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, a lake of New Spain, in province of the same name. It is 200 a province of the same name. It is 200 bourhood. It is 37 miles S of Mesmiles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon N W to S E, communicates with department of Meurthe and late prothe Atlantic Ocean by the river St.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelao, between Samos and Tina, ancientgo, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 miles in circumference. A chain of mountains covered
with wood and full of rocks, which the
inhabitants who are very poor, make
their abode, runs through the middle
of it, and supports them with water.
They are of the Greek religion, about

Nicastro, an episcopal town of Na-ples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S

time Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was ancientan appendage of Provence, in France, with lake Ontario, in lat. 43° 15' N. but has for many years, belonged to the and long. 79° W. This important place was strongly fortified by the British while it was in their possession, and delivered to the Americans in the same good condition. It is 370 miles N W of Philadelphia, and 544 N N W of long and 30 broad, and contains about 18° 000 inhebitorer. 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separa-ted by a beautiful and extensive ter-Nicaragau, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by called Limpia, from a small river that the Atlantic Ocean, on the S E falls into it. The exports are silk, by Costa Rica, and on the S W by the South Pacific Ocean, being about 400 gres, lemons, and all sorts of dried finits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1800. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Asia. See Isnic.
Nichaburg, a city of Persia, and the
largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neigh-

vince of Lorrain, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, te which pilgrims formerly resorted, from all quarters. It is seated on the Mcur-

town, harbour, and cape of the West Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaris, famous Indies, at the NW extremity of St. for the first battle fought between the Domingo, commanding the strait called | Turks and the Christians in 1396, when the Windward Passage. The harbour the emperor Sigismund lost the day, is very capacious at the entrance; and and had 20,000 men killed. It is seat ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

Nicklesburg, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocos-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The largest of these islands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature but very well made, and sur-prisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of sitting at table with Europeans, and eat most enormously. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 80 N.

Nicolas, St. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W,

lat. 16 32 N.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable and most populous town of the isle of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, a town of Turkey in Asia in Natolia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, tat. 40 30 N.

ed on the Danube, 130 miles N W of Adriknople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N. Nicopoli, or Glanish, an ancient town

of Armenia, huilt by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is sented on the Cerauna, 165 miles S W of Erzerum. Lon.

37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Nicosia, a strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully scated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was for-merly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cyprustrees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 S W of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Nicotera, a seaport of Naples, in Ca-labria Ulteriore, with a bishop's sec, 35 miles N E of Reggio, and 185 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S E of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Nicara, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 369 E, lat. 39 25 N.

Nidaw, or Nidow, a handsome town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is situate on the lake of Bienne, 15 miles N W of Bern, and 60 S W of Zuric.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 miles N E of Frankfort, and 38 E N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Nidecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Juliers. It is situate on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles S S E of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Nidjibabad, a small town of Hindonston Proper, 80 miles N N E of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto,

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The

town of Bulgaris, famous Christians in 1396, when Sigiamund lost the day, 0 men killed. It is seatnube, 130 miles N W of on. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N. Glanish, an ancient town uilt by Pompey the Great, a victory gained over Mi-is seated on the Ceran-S W of Erzerum. Lon. 38 15 N.

trong town, capital of the rus, and the residence of shaw, delightfully scated mountain Olympus and a r mountains. It was for-ortified by the Venetians, works are in ruins. It is circumference; and there as of olives, almonds, le-, mulberries, and cyprusersed among the houses, he town a delightful aphe church of St. Sophia is c structure, which the urned into a mosque, and e ornaments. It is 100 Tripoli, and 160 S W of n. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N. seaport of Naples, in Cases with a hishop's see, of Reggio, and 185 S E. on. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N. own of New Spain, on the

of Leon de Nicaragua. lat. 10 15 N. archiepiscopal town of sia, in Caramania. Lon. 9 25 N.

, at the bottom of a bay,

Nidow, a handsome town d, capital of a bailiwic of ie, in the canton of Bern, It is situate on the lake miles N W of Bern, and

own of Germany, in the Jpper Rhine, 20 miles N t, and 38 E N E of Mentz. lat. 50 17 N.

town of Germany, in the tphalia and dutchy of Juate on, and surrounded by 13 miles S S E of Juliers. at. 50 46 N. a small town of Hindoos.

miles N N E of Delhi. lat. 29 35 N.

incient town of Spain, in ated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

Nederbicher, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, a strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 25 miles from each, Lon. 26 16 E, lat.

Niemen, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Biclica and Grodna: it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by.

Nienburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the datchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is a rich and strong town is scated on the Weser, 30 miles N W of Hauorer, and 37 S E of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E,

Nien Gioster, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar,

Nienhuis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, scated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipatadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper. See Dnieper.

Niestadt, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Meck-lenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

Niestadt, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Braudenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles N E of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

Niester. Sec Dniester.

Neuport, a scaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles S W of Ostend, and 16 N E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N. Niger, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to

ascertain the rise, course, and termina-tion of the Niger, Mr. Parke was sent out by the African association in 1795. The course of this river which was for-springs, a little to the west of south, is acrly supposed to be from E to W, is the sacred forntain, about eleven inches

now determined by Mr. Parke to be from W to E. In tracing the rise of the Niger Mr. Parke proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey East-ward; he was disabled from proceeding farther by sickness, hunger and fatigue; particularly as he must have relied on the charity of the Moors, if he had continued his journey, who seemed to be a set of merciless fanatics. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashua, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adja-cent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

Nigritia. See Negroland.
Nikoping, a town of Denmark, capital
of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in
the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nikoping, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, 60 miles S W of Stockholm.

Lon. 16 40 E, lut. 58 40 N.

Nile, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has however, been lately made by Mr. Brues, who spent several years at the chart of Abyssinia, and by the favour of the emperor and great people of the country, was enabled to accomplish this arduous In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountain of Geesh, arises a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the surface of the marsh itself, though apparently founded much deeper in it. The diameter of this is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or eastward; it is armly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides, and constantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all their religi-ous ceremonies are performed. This mouth, or opening of the source, is some parts of an inch less than three fort in disperses and also than three feet in diameter, and the water stood about two inches from the lip or brim. This spring is about six inches deep. This is the first fountain of the Nile. Ten feet distant from the first of these

in diameter; but this is eight feet three | in diameter; but this is eight feet three inches deep. And about twenty feet data it from the first, is the third source, its mouth being something more than two feet large, and it is five feet eight inches deep. The Nile thus formed by the union of streams from these those foundains some feet about these three fountains, runs E for about 30 yards, with very little increase of water, till it is turned gradually N E and then N by the grassy brink of the land descending from Sacala. Here it receives the addition of several springs, and becomes capable of turning a common mill. From this it turns W about four miles farther, where is a cataract of about six feet, after which it leaves the mountainous country, and takes its course thro' the plains of Goutto. Here it flows so gently, that its motion is scarcely discernible, and its direction is so winding, that it forms more than 20 sharp angular peninsulas, in a course of five miles. Its course then inclines to the NE and E, when it falls down another cataract, and then receives the Jenuma, a stream not inferior in size to itself. Proceeding to the N, it crosses the southern part of the lake Tzana, or Dembea, and issues out at the W side of it in the territory of Dara. After emerging from this lake, it first receives the name of the Nile. The banks in the course of a few miles become very high, and ar covered with the most beautiful and variegated verdure that can be con-ceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejemder till it reaches Alata, where is the third cataract, which is represented by Mr. Bruce as the most magnificent sight he ever beincreased by rains, and fell in one sheet of water without any interval, about half an English mile in breadth, with a force and noise that was truly terrible, and which stunned, and made him for a time, perfectly dizzy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the course of the stream both above and below, marking its track, though the water is not seen. The river, though swelled with rain, served its natural clearness, and fell, as far as he could discern, into a deep pool, or bason, in the solid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the stream when it fell, seeming part of it

its course, raising a wave, or violent ebuilition, by chafing against each other. About half a mile below the eataract, the Nile is confined between chamel with impetuous velocity and great noise. Helow this tremendous waterfall the Nile takes a S E direc-tion along the W side of Begemder and Amhara, on the right inclosing the province of Gojam. It receives a great number of streams from both sides, and after several turns taken at last a direction almost due N. and approaches within 62 miles of its source. It now seems to have forced its passage through a gap in some very high mountains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 280 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very considerable height. It now runs close by Sennaar in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards makes a sharp turn to the E. Leaving Semaar, it passes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the N E it joins the Tecazze, and passes a large and populous town named Chendi, Having at length re-ceived the great river Atbara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then turns to W by S for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Korti. From Korti it runs almost S W till it passes Dongola, after which it comes to Moscho. From thence turning to the NE, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15' of N lat. where is the seventh cataract named Jan Adel. This is likewise very tremendous, though not above half as high as that of Alata. This course is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole space which is much inferior to any of those already described. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the causes of its inundations are thus described by Mr. Bruce. The sun being nearly stationary for some days in the tropic of Capricorn, the air there becomes so much rarified, that the heavier winds, charged with watery particles, rush in upon it from the Atlantic on the W, and from the Indian ocean on the E. Having thus gathered such a quantity of vapours as it were to a focus, the sun now puts them in motion, and drawing them after it in its rapid progress northto run back wit! great fury upon the them after it in its rapid progress north-rock, as well as forward in the line of ward, on the 7th of January, for two

lasts but a few minutes : the rainy sea-

raising a wave, or violent by chafing against each out half a mile below the he Nile is confined between where it runs into a narrow th impetuous velocity and Below this tremendous he Nile takes a S E direc-the W side of Begemder a, on the right inclosing the Gojam. It receives a great treams from both sides, and d turns takes at last a direct due N. and approaches niles of its source. It now have forced its passage gap in some very high moun-h bound the country of the d falls down a cataract 280 and immediately below this thers of very considerable now runs close by Sennaar, ion nearly N and S, and af-nakes a sharp turn to the E. ennaar, it passes by many s inhabited by Arabs, and he N E it joins the l'ecazze, a large and populous town andi, Having at length regreat river Atbara, it turns for about two degrees; it o Wby S for more than two longitude, and arrives at m Korti it runs almost S W es Dongola, after which it Ioscho. From thence turn-VE, it meets with a chain of in about 22° 15' of N lat. he seventh cataract named This is likewise very tre-

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athered such a quantity of it were to a focus, the sun icm in motion, and drawing it in ita rapid progress north-the '7th of January, for two

stationary in the tropic of Cancer. Nimeguen, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadei, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1695; and has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is scated on the Waal, 35 miles S E of Utrecht, and 70 N E of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

time of the greatest rains in Abyssinia,

while it is for some days, as it were,

Ning-Koue-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kinng-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing in its district six cities of the third class.

Ning fo-fou, called by the Europeans

Liampo, an excellent scaport of China, Pavone.

years together, seemed to have extend-on the E coast, opposite to Japan, in ed its power to the atmosphere of Gon-dar, when for the first time, there ap-manufactured here are much esteemed dar, when for the first time, there appeared in the sky white, dappled, thin clouds, the sun being then distant 34° from the Zenith, without any one cloudy or dark speek having been seen for several months before. Advancing to the line with increased velocity, and in foreign countries, especially in Japan,

in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and aliver. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 830 miles S E of Pekin. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Ningouta, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plam stakes driven into the earth. Without this palisado, there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, corresponding to the four cardinal the line with increased velocity, and describing larger spirals, the sun brings on a few drops of rain at Gondar the 1st of March, being then distant 5° from the zenith; these are greedly absorbed by the thirsty soil; and this seems to be the farthest extent of the sun's influence, capable of causing rain, which then only falls in large drops, and lear have few minutes the sun's section. corresponding to the four cardinal points.

son, however, begins most scriously upon its arrival at the zenith of every place, and these rains continue constant Ninove, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

place, and these rains continue constant and increasing after he has passed it, in his progress northward. In April, all the rivers in Amhara, Begemder, and Lasta, first discoloured, and then beginning to swell, join the Nile in se-Nie, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile the river then, from the height of its angle of inclination, forces itself through the stagmant lake without mixing with in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 3643 N.

Niort, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late

it is the beginning of May, hundreds of streams pour themselves from Go-jam, Damot, Maitsha, and Dembea, into the lake Tzana, which had become province of Poitou. Its dry sweet are much esteemed, and it is noted for low by intense evaporation, but now bemanufactures of coarse woollen goods. It is 28 miles N E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.
Nipkon, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containgins to fill insensibly, and contributes a large quantity of water to the Nile, before it falls down the cataract of Alata. In the beginning of June, the sun, having row passed all Abyssynia, the rivers there are all full, and then is the

ing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of

Nisherei-Novogorod, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a citadel. It is scated on a mountain at the confluence of the

Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 56 34 N. Nisiben, or Nesbin, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S W of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Nisita, a small island on the coast of

Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It hat a harbour, called Ports

Mismes, a flourishing city of France in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarree, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the nouse, is a piece of architecture in the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nismes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinista; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awc. The population of Nismes is computed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles N W of Arles, and 75 N E of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Nissa, or Nessava, a town of Turkey In Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 S E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake in the mountains to the N W, and passing the towns of Sanguhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine es-

tuary in Solway Prith.

**Thekedale, a division of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now al-most destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

Nitria, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterrancan Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four: and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey, of noble canonessess, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. Here also is John of Nivelle, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower scar the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys

Nivernois, a late province of France Mivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains minea of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and the Yonne are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

Nixabour, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles S E of Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E. lat. 35 40 N.

Nixupa, a considerable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, coclineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S E of Antequiers. Lon. 97 15 W, lat 16 42 N.

Nixonton, a post town in Pasquotank county, North Carolina; situated on the E side of Little river, 36 miles N E of Edenton, and 13 S W of Jonesburg on Pasquotank river. This is the capital of the county, and principal seat of justice.

Nizza-della-Paglia, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, scatted on the Belbo, 15 miles S W of Alexandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Noangur, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the S const of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles N W of Bombay.

Nocera, an ancient town of Italy in the dutchy of Spoletto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N E of Spoletto. Lon. 12 49 E,

lat. 43 1 N.
Nocera-di-Pagani, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 miles S of Na-ples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N. Nogarcot, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

per, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul, and is 50 miles N E of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12

E, lat. 28 40 N.

Nogayans, the name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian sea, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus; besides several settlements to the W and N W of the Euxine; in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Meetis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninsula of great privileges, and has a manufacture Krimea, and the banks of the Borys-of cambries. It is 15 miles S E of thenes and the Dniester, to the other Brussels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N. side of the Danube.

a late province of France. irgundy, Bourbonnois, and is pretty fertile, contains is pretty fertile, contains on, and is watered by a er of rivers, of which the er, and the Yonne are the ti now forms the departevre.

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li-Pagani, a town of Naples, Lavora, 15 miles S of Na-n. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N. e, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

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the name of a Tartar naide of the Euxine and the ea, and on the northern side Caucasus; besides several is to the W and N W of the n such a manner that they oc-ower part of Volga, the ri-k, Kouma, and Kouban, the f the Palus Mœotis, the bore Tanais in the peninsula of nd the banks of the Borysthe Dniester, to the other Danube.

Nogent-sur-Scine, a town of France, gnettx, and 30 S SW of Limoges. Lonin the department of Aude and late 0 33 E, lat, 46 32 N.
province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 23 miles N W of Troyes. Lon. per, in the province of Guzerat, 55 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, a pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huisne, 35 mlies NE of Mans. Lon. 0 50 F., lat. 48 26 N.

NE of Mails, Lon. 030 F., lat. 48 30 N.

Noir, Cape, a promontory of South
America, at the S extremity of Terra
del Puego, Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Noirnotier, an island of France, near
the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17
miles in length and eight in breadth,
full of bogs, and yet there are good
pastures. The English attacked it
without success in 1795. The principal
town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10
W. lat. 47 0 M. W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see, 10 miles N E of Naples. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almost obliterated, said nothing remains of the two amphithcatres but some brick walls, the marble casing having been taken away by an earl of Nola to build his palace. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Noli, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's ace, and a good harbour. It is five miles N E of Final, and 30 S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E. lut. 44 18 N.

Nombre-de-Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto-Hello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lone 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

Noneny, a town of France, in the department of Mourthe and late pro-

vince of Lorrain, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci, Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Non, Cape, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa as an impassable houndary denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Nona, a small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E; lat. 44 35 N.

0 33 E₁ lat, 45 32 N.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan Froper, in' the province of Guzerat, 55miles E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhampour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Noorden, a' considerable town of
Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden.
Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Nootes, a town of Sweden; in Westmanland, 34 miles N of Stroemsholm.
In its vicinity are the best iron mines
in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60

2 N.
Norcia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoletto. It is a kind of republic, and seated among the mountains, 20 miles S E of Spoletto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Nord. See Norta.

Northurg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles N N W of Sunderburg.

Nordgaw. See Bavaria, Upper Pala-

tinate of.
Nordhausen, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants. It is 25 miles S W of Halberstadt. Lon 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Nordheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, situate between the Ruhme and Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen, and 45 S of Hanover, It carries on a pretty considerable com-merce. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 51 34 N. Nordkioping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is one of the largest

and most commercial provincial towns in Sweden, and covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which eneircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are manufactures of cloth, which employ 1500 men; three sugar-houses; one of snuff; fifty mills for grinding corn, which is exported in large quantities; and a brass foundery. They have also a salmon fishery, which gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles S W Nontron, a town of France, in the of the inhibitants. It is 90 miles S W department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Peri28 N.

Nordland, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

Nordlingen, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Aigre, 38 miles N W of Augsburg. Lon. 11 49 £, lat. 48 52 N.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15

E. lat 54 40 N.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and S E by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air differs in different parts of the county according to the soil, which in some places is marshy, especially on the sea coast, and there the air is foggy and unwholesome; in others it is clayey unwholcsome; in others it is clayey and chally, poor, lean and sandy, and there the air is good. The county is almost all champaign, except in some places where rise gentle hills. The marsh lands yield rich pasture for cattle; the clay grounds, pease, rye and barley; and the sandy heaths feed vast flocks of large sheep, of which some villages are said to keep 4000 or 5000. These heaths also abound in rabbits of a silver grey colour. Great quantities of meckarel and herring are caught upon the coast of this county, the former in the spring, and the latter in September; especially at Yarmouth, where they are cured in a particular manner, and to great perfection. Wood and honey are also very plentiful in this county, and on the coasts jet and ambergrease are sometimes found. Turnips are also more generally grown here than in any other part of the country; likewise buckwheat, which is used for feeding swine and poultry. The ma-nufactures of the county, which is ex-ceedingly populous, are chiefly woollen and worsted stuffs and stockings, for which they are well supplied with wool from the vact flocks of sheep fed on it The county is well watered and supplied with fish by the rivers Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Lesser Ouse, and the Bure, besides rivulets Turkies are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere, and there is a bundance of game especially pheasants. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a port of entry and post town in Norfolk county, Virginia as well as the capital of the county. It is neated on the E side of Elizabeth river, about 20 miles W of Cape Henry, 18 5 c. Hampton, on the opposite side of the bay, and 54 S E of Williamsburg, in lat. 36° 55' N. and long. 76° 25' W. This is a very thriving town, being finely situated for foreign trade, and possessing more of it than any other in the State of Virginia. The exports of one year have amounted to 2,000,000 of dollars, and those principally of domestic produce. It is a borough town, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. The inhabitants in 1800 were reckoned 6,946, one third of whom, at least, were slaves.

Norfolk Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. ricts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The island is well watered; at or near Mount Pitt, rises a copious stream which, flowing through a very fine valley, divides itself into several branches, each of which retains sufficient force to be used in turning mills.
The whole island is covered by a very thick forest, choaked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The woods are inhabited by innumerable tribes of birds, many of them, very gay in plumage. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer, the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sidney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon.

168 12E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norfolk Sound, is a very extensive place; it lies in Lon. 135 36 W. lat. 57 3 N. How far it stretches to the N is

not known.

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the

olk, a port of entry and post town rfolk county, Virginia ras well capital of the county. It is neat-the E side of Elizabeth river, a the E side of Edizancia (174), a 0 miles W of Cape Henry, 18 S mpton, on the opposite side of y, and 54 S E of Williamsburg, 36° 55' N. and long, 76° 25' W. is a very thriving town, being situated for foreign trade, and sang more of it than any other in tate of Virginia. The exports of ear have amounted to 2,000,000 of s, and those principally of donesoduce. It is a borough town, and ned by a Mayor and Aldermen. nhabitants in 1800 were reckoned one third of whom, at least,

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nown. rland, one of the five general dias of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Sestrikeland, Helsingland, in 1790, it contained 24,250. Easton Medelpadia, Hiemtland, Herjedalia, is the capital.

Northampton, a post town in Hamp-

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the English Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and on the S by Perch, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cyder and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now comprehends the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower

Norridgewock, a post town in Kenne bee county, Maine, lying on the S side of Kennebec river, 35 miles N W of Augusta, with 633 inhabitants.

Norristown, the capital of Montgome ry county, Pennsylvania; 17 miles N by W of Philadelphia; situated on the N E side of Schuylkill river, and containing 922 inhabitants. The Delaware and Schuylkill canal passes between this town and Schuylkill.

Nortelga, or Nor Telge, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles N E of Stockholm.

North Cape, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

way. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 A. North Coast, a department of France

North Ferry, a small town at the N side of the Frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

Northallerton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well built trading place, 30 miles N N Wo of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. I 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, a post town in Hamp-shire county, Massachusetts; on the W side of Connecticut river, 48 miles W of Worcester, and 40 N of Hartford, in Connecticut. It has 2190 inhabitants

Northampton, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Norwhich is navigable to Lynn. Its lars are noted for horses both for the draught. and saddle; and it is besides a great thoroughfare for the W and N roads. Its principal manufactures is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and the next to that stockings and larc. The horse market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it bring deemed the centre of all its horsenarkets, and horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the cnief rendez-vous of the jockies from York and Lon-don. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market-place, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to parliament is governed by a mayor, and has a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Heavy VI. and the Yorkists, in which can be a superscript of the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erectrench Provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

North Cape, the most northern promotory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

Northamptonshire, a county of Engale for miles long and 22 where broad.

land, 60 miles long and 22 where broad est; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the N W by Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on the E by the courties of Combidies Huming the counties of Cambridge, Hunting-don and Bedford. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market towns, and 330 parishes, and there are 150,000 inhab-tunts. As this county is dry, well cul-tivated, free from marshes, except the fens of Peterborough, in the centre of the kingdom, and of course at a distance 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. By
a computation of the inhabitants made

4 6 1

and even in the fens the inhabitants seem to enjoy a good state of health, and to be little affected by the water and N by Scotland, from which it is which frequently overflows their grounds, especially in winter, but it is never suffered to remain long upon it. Its soil is fertile both in corn and pasturage in which it is peculiarly celebrated; but it labours under a scarcity of fuel, as it doth not produce much wood, and by lying at a distance from the sea cannot be easily supplied with coal. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. Besides many lesser brooks it is well watered by the rivers Nen, Well and Ouse, Leam, Cherwell and Avon, the three first of which are for the most part navigable.

Northcurry, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is scated on the Tone, 20 miles S W of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Northfield, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite to Greenfield, and 80 miles W by N of

Northfleet, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Graves. end, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments, as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

Northford, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, 10 miles E of New Haven. Here is a post office.

Northlech, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednes-day, several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Northumberland, a county of England, which received its name from being situate N of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom

separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E, to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very heatthful, and the people when the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the party of t ple who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitf'l, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The S E part abounds with pit-coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quanti-ties of lead and timber. The rivers cause the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of salmon and trout. The principal of these are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket, Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumherland, a county of Pennsylvani, 180 miles long and 80 bread. A computation was made of its inhabitants in 1790, when it contained 17,161.

No thumberland, the capital of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated at the confluence of the E and W branches of the river Susquehannah, 77 miles N W of Reading, and 57 N of

77 miles N W of Reading, and 57 N of Harrisburg. It has a post office, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its saltworks. The stratum of salt lies about 40 wayls deep and some of them are 40 yards deep and some of them are hollowed into the form of a tel ple. of the Northumbrians, which contained Vac pits of solid rock, salt have been also the counties of York, I.ancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmore-land. It forms the N extremity of much of it, in its crude state, goes to England, and is bounded on the E processor by the river Weaver, to be

Ocean, on the S by the Durham, on the S W and berland, and on the N W bland, from which it is the Tweed. It extends a N to S, and 50 from E, in the diocese of Durham; narket towns, and 460 nasends eight members to The air of this county is s might be imagined from ich it lies; for its situation ich it lies; for its situation o seas, in the narrowest and, gives it the advantage is cold moderated by the ach; and, for this reason, dom lies long in this common the tops of high hills, ery hearthful, and the peoperature in the season of nerally live to a great age, flicted with sickness. The is, the eastern part, which aving very good wheat, and f corn, and has rich mea-te banks of the rivers; but n part is generally barren, tly heathy and mountainous. rt abounds with pit-coal, of 58 chaldrons are computed lly shipped from thence to here are also large quanti-l and timber. The rivers

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Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbour in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for

ships. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.
Norwalt, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound, 12 miles S W of Fairfield, and 50 N E of the city of New York.

and 50 N E of the city of New York.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the
most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying between the 57th and
72d degrees of N lat. and between the
5th and 3'st degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a dirrect line from Lindifines, in the diocese of Christiansand to the N cape at
the extensity of Finnavit 10 is bound the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Cate-gate. Its breadth, which is very un-equal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of awined into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christian-and, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in preportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, but he is supposed to have overrated them considerably. They maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaincers, are and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of his country. By this law peasants are free, a few only excepted, on some no. 'e estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the

or Chester, and 173 N W of London.

Lon. 2 36 W. lat. 53 16 N.

North Yarmouth, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated in but, brave, hardy, honest, hospitable and county with the state of the county o of Chester, and 173 N W of London Chester, and 173 N W of London 2 36 W. lat. 53 16 N.

North Tarmouth, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated in Casco bay, 14 miles N of Portland, and 140 E of Boston.

Norton, or Chipping Norton, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles S W of Banbury, and 74 N W of London. Lon. 117 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Cannot, an inlet of the sea, on the snow, and handling arms. Those who dwell in the maritime parts of Norway exercise the employment of Norway exercise the employment of navigation, and become very Norway exercise the employment of fishing and navigation, and become very expert mariners. The peasants never employ any handicraftsmen for necessaries to themselves and families; they are their own hatters, shoemakers, taylors, tanners, weavers, carpenters, smiths, and joiners; they are even exsmiths, and joiners; they are even expert in ship-building; and some of them make excellent violins. Great part of Norway is covered with forests of wood, which constitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly consist of fir and pine, for which great sums are received from foreigners, who export an immense number of masts, beams, planks, and boards. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and practicable, except in crecks and bays. On the E side of Norway, from the frontiers of Sweden to Filefield, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October with great severity, and lasts till the middle of April. The soil of Norway varies in different places, according to the situation of rock or valley. mountains are bare and barren; but the earth washed down from them, enriches and fertilizes the vallies. In these the soil generally consists of black mould, sand, loam, chalk and gravel, Jying over one another in unequal strata. The face of the country is in many places deformed by large swamps and marshes, very dangerous to the traveller. The ploughed lands in respect to mountains, woods, meadows and wastes do not exceed the proportion of 1 to 80, so that the whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. The nefits of this code are visible in the principal trees, as naticed above, are great difference, in their appearance, the fir and pine; it produces likewise between the free peasants in Norway oak, plenty of elm trees, ash, hazel, and

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timber, deal-boards, planks, mar-ble, mill-stones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cow-hides, goat-skins, sealskins, the furs of bears, &c. down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, (ar, juni-per and other sorts of herries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white, blue, grey and variegated. Gold has like wise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningsberg at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visithis Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxe, who says that they formerly produced 70,000l; but they now produce only 50,000l. The minus of cobalt and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V. in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI. l:usband of the celebrated Margaret; and at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V. who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descend-ed with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

Norwich, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a mar-ket on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a in it for another colony; and, from the place where the river Neva proceeds intermixture of its houses with trees, from this lake. It has a good citadel, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds nucle to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coal, wine, fish, pil, and all other heavy goods, which populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the

birch. They carry on a considerable come to it from thence by the river traic with foreign nations. Their ex- Yare. Its manufactures are generally ports are copper wrought and unsent to London, though considerable wrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, quantities are exported from Yarmouth and pots, or forged into hars; masts, to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and timber, deal-boards, planks, margoverned by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill which is the shire-house, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. The city is reckoned six miles in compass. It has 12 gates, and six bridges over the Yarc, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for its worsted manufacture. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those emabout the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000. a year. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 N E of London. Lon. 1 Oct. 14, 52 40 N. 1 20 E. lat. 52 40 N.

Norwich, a city in New London county, Connecticut, lying on the Eside of the river Thames, near its head, and 14 miles N of New London, in lat. 41° 34′ N, and lon. 72° 29′ W. This is a thriving commercial and manufacturing city, and contained at the last enumeration 3476 inhabitants. Norwich, a town of the State of Vermont, 182 miles N of New York. Lon. 72 22 W, lat. 43 40 N.

Nossen, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dressen. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Notchengong, a town of the Deccan Norwich, a city in New London

Notchengong, a town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles S S W of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 20 32 N.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the

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a town of Russia, in the of Petersburg, scated on the lake Ladoga, at the the river Neva proceeds ke. It has a good citadel, pital of Ingria, before Pe-is built. It is 25 miles E of Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N. uncient, large and handsome town of Sicily and capital of Val-di-Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter Note. It was ruined by an earthquake county, on the S by Leicestershire, in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuo-vo. It is 22 miles S W of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Nottelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seven miles W of Munster. Nottingham, a town of the United States, in Maryland, five miles N E of

Nottingham, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its castle; a magnificent modern structure, lelonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient for-tress, celebrated in English history. tress, celebrated in English history. It is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton, and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. The streets are for the dissenters. The streets are well paved, and from their situation in a rock always clean. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which allord plenty of fuel, at little expense. At this town Charles I. set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is scated on a river which communicates

Nottingham, a post town in Rocking-ham county, New Hampshire, 24 miles N W of Portsmouth, with 964 inhabi-

E side of Merrimack river, 45 miles N and 1267 inhabitants.

county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Devonshire. It lies in the Diocese of York: contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends eight members to parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleasanter and healthier air. As for the soil, it differs widely in various parts of the county. Towards the W where lies the ferest of Sherwood, which takes up the greatest part of it, it is sandy, but the S and E parts, watered by the Trent and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful both in corn and pasture; but the former produces little, except, wood, coal, and some lead. The county has a variety of manufactures and commodities, as wool, leather, tallow, stockings. earthen ware, and strong ale. The principal rivers are the Trent, and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Hum-

Novalle, a small, but populous town of Italy, ten miles N E of Padua, and 12 S W of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Novara, an ancient and strong twon of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Novarcse, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles

NE of Verceil, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Nova Scotia, or Acadia, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See New Brunswick. It is very unhealthy on account of the thick fogs which obscures the atmosphere for a great part of the year, and for with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 Mottingham, a post town in Prince for a great part of the year, and for George county, Maryland, on the W four or five months it is intensely cold. side Patuxent river 27 miles S E of The most part of the country is one Washington.

Natingham, West, a town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the barren. Halifax is the capital.

Novellara, a town of Itsly, capital of by W of Boston. It has a post office a small district of the same name, with and 1267 inhabitants.

Nothinghamshire, a county of Eng. It is I7 miles E by N of Parma, and 20 land, 48 miles long and 20 broad; S by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, bounded on the N by Yorkshire and lat. 44 48 N.

Novi Bazar, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, near the Oresco, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lou. 21 1 E, lat. 43

Novigrad, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, scated

N W of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Novigrad, a very strong place of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa. Lon. 22 32 E. lat. 44 6 N

Nou-Kian, a river of Asia. See Ava Novogorod, one of the most ancient cities, and once the metropolis of Russia, now capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellations. It was for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in optdence and population. At this period its dominions were so ex-tensive, extending to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia, and Findland: comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district be-yond the N W limits of Siberia, its power so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and the Great No-vogorod? It continued in this flourishing state till the 15th century, when Ivan Vassclievitch grand Duke of Russia laid siege to the town. The inhabi. tants were constrained to surrender and deliver up the charter of their liberties It still continued to be the most flourishing and commercial town of Russia, and at this period contained 400,000 souls. The prosperity of Novogorod at this time experienced a most fatal downfal from which it never recovered. Ivan having discovered a conspiracy between the inhabitants and the king!

Novi, a town of Italy, in the territo-ry of Genoa, 22 miles N W of Genoa, Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 44 45 N. splendour of this once flourishing town was not totally obscured, until Peter the Great founded Petersburg to which he transferred the commerce of the Baltic. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the of the same name, with a castle, scated town a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Novigrad, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a bake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 125 miles S E of Petersburg. Lon. N W of Zam. Lon. 16 25 E. 144 44 2345 E let \$5.80 N.

32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Novogorud Severskoi, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Desna, 140 miles N N E of Kiof.

Novogorodeck, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Novemingorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 miles W N W of that place. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It lies on the frontiers of Hungary, and possesses mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. Lon. 19 49 E, lat 49 40 N.

Noya, an ancient town of Spain, in Gallicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

Novers, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, where there are many vincyards, 17 miles SE of Auxere. Lon. 42 E, lat. 47 39 N. Noyon, an ancient and formerly an eniscopal town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It gave birth to the famous Galvin and is seated near the Oise, 22 miles N W of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Nozero:, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Compte, with a castle. It is scated on a mountain, 20 miles S E of Salines, and 30 S of Besancon. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Nubia, or Sennar, a kingdom of Afri-

itchered about 25,000 or e inhabitants. But the his once flourishing town ly obscured, until Peter nded Petersburg to which ed the commerce of the ow contains scarce 7000 vast number of churches stand melancholy monuormer magnificence. The es on both sides of the ver of considerable depth which separates it into ; namely, the Trading quarter of St. Sophia, nited by a bridge. Novo-uate near the lake Ilmen, S E of Petersburg. Lon. 58 20 N.

Severskoi, a town of the pire, in the government of on the Desna, 140 miles

ck, a town of Lithusnia, vast plain, 70 miles S of n. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N. rod, a town of Russia, in ent of Catharinenslaf, 136

W of that place. Lon. 31 40 N

small town of Poland, in of Hungary, and posseses d and silver. It is 30 miles w. Lon. 19 49 E, lat 49

ancient town of Spain, in ated on the Tamara, 15 Compostella.

town of France, in the de-Yonne and late province of scated on the Serin, in a inded by mountains, where ny vineyards, 17 miles SE Lon. 42 E, lat. 47 39 N.

ancient and formerly an awn of France, in the de-Oise, and late province of France. It gave birth to Galvin and is seated near miles N W of Soissons, E of Paris, Lon. 3 6 E.

town of France, in the of Jura and late province of upte, with a castle. It is mountain, 20 miles S E of 30 S of Besancon. Lon. 6 47 N.

Sennar, a kingdom of Afri-

Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephant's teeth, civet, and sandalwood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sen-

Nuestra Senoka-de-la-Paz, a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 16 50 S. Nuestra Senora-de-la-Vittoria, a town

of North America, in the province of Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Nueva Segovia, a town of the East Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one Indies, in the 1ste of Luzon, and one of the Pnilippines, with a hishop's see. The Portuguese alcaied, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 18 59 N.

Nuitz, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or and late pro-

Numancia, ancientiy a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebra-

ea, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abys. The emperor of Morocco pretends to sinia, and on the W by Bornou. The S sovereign of this country, but his Nile runs through it; on the banks of authority is only nominal. This wast, authority is only nominal. This vast, but descrit province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are acattered

over every part capable of cultivation.

Nundydroog, a town of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in
the Mysore country. Its fortress is houses have mud walls, are very low, built on the summit of an almost inac-and covered with reeds. The dress of cessible mountain, 1700 feet in height,

but was besieged and taken by the English under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Scringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was fornufacture of woollen cloth. It was for-merly noted for its numery, and is sented on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N. Nuncham, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spin-

ning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nunny, a village in Somersetshire, two miles S W of Frome, with a fair on November. It is remarkable for an old castle taken by the parliament's forces in 1645, the shell of which is still entire and a fine piece of antiquity.

Nur aburg, or Nuremberg, a free im-perial city of Germany, capital of the perial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristointo eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgeases are very in-dustrious, and the best workmen in vince of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot esteem, as well as their musical and of a mountain, 15 miles S W of Dijon, and 130 S E of Paris. Lon. 50 E, lat. less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are com-monly known in England by the name ted for a siege of 14 years maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 demy for painting, an anatomical theaseen, near the head of the river Doueand supurb castle or palace, which the Nun, or Ned de Nun, a province of still standing at the extremity of the ciAfrica, separated on the S from the ty; and the arsenal is one of the bear in

Germany. The houses are built of free-miles N N E of that city. Lon. 612 stone, and are four or five stories high. E, lat. 46 21 N. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a varicty of relies, as also the imperial crown and sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the gold-en surplice, the mantle of the choir, en surpuce, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of the Emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the done, and they are never taken down but at the corrections. but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremburg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 55 miles N W of Ratisbon, 62 N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles S. E. of Stutgard, and 60 E of Strasburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 33 N. Nuserpour, a town of Hinduoston, capital of a district of the same name,

80 miles N E of Tatta. Lon. C8 20 E lat. 2 20 N.

Nave, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erfft, five miles S W of Dussel-

dorf, and 20 N W of Cologne. Lon. 6.52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

N.borg, a toyn of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old pa-Isce, in which Christian II. was born, and is 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N 40 E. lat. 55 30 N.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in 52 42 N. Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

Non, a commercial town of Swisserbailiwic of the same name, with a castlet. Here are a great many Roman inscriptions, and it is a rading place. It

Oaks Creek. See Cani-darago.

Oban, a villiage in Aryyleshire, sca-

N; ons, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river A-igues over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring named Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles N W of Buis. Lon, 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Neslot, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S W of Narva, and 60 N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

Nistadt, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden, and it is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles N W of Abo. Lon. 31 1

E, lat. 61 10 N.

Noted, or Nested, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a considerable trade to the dutchy of Mecklenburg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

O.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is seated in the centre of a fertile val-ley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat.

Oakhampton, or Ockhompton, a berough in Devonshire, with a market on N mburg, a strong town of Bohemia, Saturday. It sends two members to seated on the river Elb The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 13 26 has large remains of a castle, dispanded by Henry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock, 24 miles W of Exeter, and

as seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 ted on the seacoust, where there is an

of that city. Lon. 612

wn of France, in the de-Drome and late province seated on the river A. hich it has a lofty bridge the work of the Romans, al spring named Pontins, nanufactures of soap and is. It is eight miles N W

m, 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N. strong town of Russia, in ent of Livonia, with a casated on the Narova, among cs, 20 miles S W of Narva, W'burg. Lon. 29 10 E,

town of Sweden, in Fig. for a peace concluded I, between the emperor of the king of Sweden, and on a bay of the gulf of Both-in W of Abo. Lon. 31 1

Niested; a town of Denisland of Laland, with a trade to the dutchy of g and other places of Ger-1. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

O.

I, or OKEHAM, the county Rutlandshire, with a marrday. Near the church recaying walls of an old cas-r silver pennies of the later gs were found here in 1749, in the centre of a fertile valthe Vale of Catmose, E of Nottingham, and 98 N andon. Lon. 046 W, lat.

con, or Ockhampton, a he-It sends two members to is governed by a mayor, and mains of a castle, disman-ry VIII. It is seated on the 24 miles W of Exeter, and of London. Lon. 45 W,

. See Cani-darago. lliage in Aryleshire, seacacoust, where there is an

Oblach, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, seated at the confuence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Oberkirch, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasburg, from which place it is three miles distant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35

Oberndorf, a town of Germany in the circle of Sunbia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14

48 22 N.

Obernperg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the 1nn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs.

Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Oberstein, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a

palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, scated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Oberwesel, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 miles E N E of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 I N.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, 38 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

Obollah, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bussarah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Obskayo, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.
Obvinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. It is situate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 560 I. lat. 58 44 N.

Oby, a viver of Russia in Asia, which Oder, 16 miles S W crises in the desert of Ischimska, and 17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N. running N joins the Irtysh, near Tob-olsk, and ialls into the bay of Obskaya.

Ocano, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in the Oder, 35 miles N E all the necessaries of life, 18 miles E 14 15 E, lat. 52 58 N. of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

excellent fishing station and a custom- 10 miles S E of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10

10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Ocea, a large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Norogorod.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ulmi, and 40 W S W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat 48 10 N.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the dutchy of Brunswick, rans by Goslar, Wolfenbutte, and Brunswick, and falts into the Aller, W of Gynnora.

Ocrida. See Lochrida.

Oczakow, or Oczakoff, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between miles N of Rothwell. Lor. 8 45 E, lat. the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has underen in the different sieges it has under-gone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1778, and was continued to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Ducaper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Odensee, a considerable and ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is sented on a small river, two miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E. lat. 55 30

N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has
its source near a town of the same
name, in Silesia. It runs N through
Silesia, Franckfort, Lebus, Custrin,
and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and
Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by
three mouths; between which lie the
islands of Handow and Wollin. islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oder, a town in the S Wextremity of Silesia, at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles S W of Troppaw. Lon.

Olerberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, situate on the Oder, 35 miles N E of Berlin. Lon.

Oderburg, a town of Silesia, seated Ochsenfurt, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishop-ricof Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Odernheim, a town of Germany, in the 12 miles S E of Strasburg, and 28 5 of palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N. Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Odiham, a corporate town in Hamp-shire; with a market on Saturday, 24 miles N E of Winchester, and 42 W by mites N E of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Ocland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait of 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm is the chief town. Lon. 17 5 E. lat. 56 44 N.

Oeifeldt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Alier, 25 miles E of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Octonits, a town of Upper Saxony in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Oesel, an island of the Baltie, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburgh.

Octing, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is sented on the Inn, eight miles N.W of Burkhausen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N

Octing, or Octingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name. the descent is so gradual, that the fall It is seated on the river Wirnitz, 12 does not probably in the whole exceed miles N N W of Donawert, and 35 10 fect. When the stream is low, W N W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, Int. 48 58 N.

Offu's Dike, an entrenchment cast up by Offia, a Saxon king, to defend Eng-land against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintsbire.

Offanto, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; se-parates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf hood they cultivate great quantities of of Venice, near Barletta. It is the an-tobacco. It has a large castle and is

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It surrendered to

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Aneona, 26 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Ongersheim, a town of Germany in the palatmate of the Rhine. It has a villa belonging to the elector, and is situate on the Rhine, four miles W N W of Manheim.

Oheteroa, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufac-tures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better out and polished, and the earving is executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Islands. Lon 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

Ohio, a river of North America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at For Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length: and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, in lat 38 3 N. about 400 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, and 10 fect. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass this rapid; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 1000 yards. After a course of near 1200 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives numbers of large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 43 N.

Ohiau, a town of Silesia, in the prin-cipality of Brieg, in whose neighboursituate on the Ohla, eight miles N W of Brieg, and 14 S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 29 E, lat 50 56 N.

the French in July 1796, and is seated on the Maine, five miles E of Francfort.

Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N

Offenburg, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of ashes, and is now in a very flourishing Austria. It is scated on the Kintzig, state, and carries on considerable maof Strasburg, and 28 % of 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N. iwn of Italy, in the mar-cona, 26 miles S of Loret-16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

a town of Germany in the the Rhine. It has a villa the elector, and is situate e, four miles W N W of

n island in the S Pacific Is miles in circuit, and has our nor anchorage. It is opulous nor fertile as the N of it; yet its manufac-superior kind. The cloth die, and the spears and ter cut and polished, and executed in a better mancople are lusty and well ther browner than those of Islands. Lon 150 47 W.

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lat. 36 43 N. own of Silesia, in the prinrieg, in whose neighbourhas a large castle and is of that a large castle and is of the country of the cou 50 56 N.

town of Upper Saxony, in ity of Gotha. It has been estroyed by fire, but has like the phenix from its now in a very flourishing Aufactures. It is eight miles SSE of Gotha, and 15SW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Ohringen, a town of Franconia, 34 miles E S E of Heidelberg, and 33 S of Wertheim. Lon. 950 E. lat. 49 13 N.

Oigh, Loch, a lake in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through loch Ness into Murray Frith.

Oira, an ancient town of Naplea, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's ace, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles N E of Tsrento. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Oisane, a town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S E of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E,

Oise, a department of France, includ-ing part of the late province of the Isle of France.

Oise, a river which has its source in the Ardennes, and fulls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

above department.

Okeham. See Oakham.

Okingham, or Wokingham, a town in
Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday,
eight miles S E of Reading, and 32 W
of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Okotzk, a province of the government of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

Oldenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 S E of Embden. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, scated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Oldendorf, a town of Lower Saxony; in the dutchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10 35 E,

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Oldenzeel, a town of the United Provinces in Overyssel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N

Oldeslo, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, scated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 N E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat.

Old Town, a post town in Allegany county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Potomack river, near the month of the S W branch, 14 miles S E of Cumberland, and 134 N W of Washing-

Oleron, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N. Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and

late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles S W of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 36 miles E N E of Lemburg, Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Olika, a town of Poland in Volhinis, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Olinda, a town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S. Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre,

where their kings formerly resided. It is scated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 99 N.

Oliva, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzie. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiano, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora, Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-tile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles Sof

Oimutz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged

it again ; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olne.. a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable ma-aufarture of bonelace. It is seated on the Case, 12 miles S E of Northampton, and 56 N N W of Lundon. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Olone, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poiton, 30 miles N W of Rochelle, and 258 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 4630 N.

Olmetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 3420 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or Oelse, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles N E of Breslaw, Lon. 17 26 E. lat. 51 19 N.

Olsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N. Olten, a town of Swisserland, capital

of a bailiwic, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombrone, a river of Italy which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Me-

Ombrone, a town of Italy in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano, three miles S of lat. 21 50 N.

Valladolid. I.on. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N. lan, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Orts.

Omer, St. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sithieu, and owes its present name and importance to a Saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. It is a fortress of con-siderable importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry off the water when it is overflowed, and in the midst of the morass there is a sort of floating islands covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral was a handsome structure, and there were other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became musters of the place in 1679. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles N W of Aire, and 135 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Ommen, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles N E of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Ommenburg, a strong town of Ger-many in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles S E of Marpurg, and 45 N E of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Ommirabih, a river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a ca-

pacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

Onano, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

One, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S E point. It

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the gov-Omegna, a town of the dutchy of Mi-crament of Archangel. It lies on the varese, with a castle, five

a fortified, large, and poof France, in the depart-straits of Calais and late It was anciently a ed Sithieu, and owes its and importance to a Saint,

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town of the United Pro-Overyssel, seated on the miles N E of Deventer. , lat. 52 32 N.

rg, a strong town of Ger-electorate of Mentz, sent-othern, nine miles S E of and 45 N E of Francfort.

, lat. 50 30 N. mnt Atlas, separates the

Morocco from that of Fez, the Atlantie, forms a ca-on the E side of Azamor. town of Italy in the patri-Peter, seated between Ac-

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one of the Sandwich is-W of Atooi. Its eastern , and rises abruptly from the other parts of the isof low ground, except a lead on the SE point. It enty of yams, and of the alled tee. Lon. 161 0 W,

wn of Russia, in the gov-Archangel. It lies on the

lake Onega, near the White Sen, 80 of the harbour of Hatavia, where the miles S of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, | Dutch build and careen their ships. lat. 63 35 N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Clonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with Lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The consequently with Petersburg. The river gives its name to a country full of wood, and falls into the White Sea.

Oneglia, a principality of Italy, sur-rounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It a-bounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

Oneglia, a scaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name. The French and Spannards had possession of it is 1744, but were driven from it by the Piedmontese. It was taken by the French, in 1794. It is scated on a small river, 30 miles S E of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. I.on. 7 31 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Oneids or Onondago, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwax, and extends westward about 25 mlies where its outlet, the Onondago river, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego.

Ongar, or Chipping Ongar, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 E N E of London. Lon, 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N

Ongole, a town of Hindonstan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river which falls into the Bay of Bengal, not far from its mouth, and is 829 miles S W of Cal-Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Onondago, a lake, and river, in the state of New York. The river flows W from the lake till it meets the Sene ca, when its course turns N, to Os wego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which causes a portage of 20 yards. Towards the head waters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities.

Onondago, a small post town in Onon-dago county, New York, formerly the seat of the general council of the six nations; situated about ten miles S by E of Salt Lake, and 60 W by S of old Fort Schuyler.

Onore, a scaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Onoth, a town of Hungary, 50 miles N E of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Dutch build and careen their ships

Ontario, a lake of N America, situate between 71 and 74° W lon, and 41 and 45° N lat. On its S W part it re-ceives the waters of Lake Eric (by means of the river Ningara) and near the S E the Onondago river ; and on the N E its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, tamong which are the Oswego bars, weighing three or four pounds. Oslovanullah, a town of Hisdoostan

Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless rains here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building, and the great extent of them. building, and the great extent of them. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by Major Adams. Oodooanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

Omalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are to all appearance a very peaceable pen-ple, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a wag-goner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper part are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, herries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to very be desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument ex-Ownst, a small island, at the mouth cept sewing needles, their own being

formed of bone. With these they sew partly on the side of a hill, and part their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery.

They use, instead of tlead, the fibres Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows that they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

On oop and Oosheeneer. See Kuriles.
Oostborch, a town and fort of Dutch
Flanders, in the isle of Cadsand, four miles N E of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Ocland, 27 miles S of Borkholm. Oporto, or Porto, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a bishop's sec. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines It is seated on the decivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 821 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppelen, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a dutely of the same name, with a castle. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesta, were settled here in 1742. It is seated on the Oder, in a pleasant plain, 35 miles S E of Breslaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Oppenheim, a town of Germany, in

Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Oppido, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, scated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 19 N.

Orach, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles S W of Belgrade.

Oran, a strong and important scaport

In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara, taking advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, attacked it with a considera-ble force, was but compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It is 12 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 08 W. lat. 36 2 N.

Orange, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, and before the French revolution, an episcopal see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a line amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1682. It is scated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Orangeburg, a post town, the capital of Orange county, South Carolina, situated on the E side of Edisto river, about 70 miles N W of Charleston, and 43 S E of Columbia, the present capital of the state.

Oranienbaum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the

dutchy of Anhalt Dessau, six miles S E of Dessau.

Oranienbaum, a village of Russia, on the gulf of Finland Here is a roysl Oppenheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of the manual transport of the same name. It is seat-then into a palace by Peter III. It is ed on the declivity of a hill, near the 20 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 52 N.

Oranienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. Its present name had its rise from a ville built by the elector; it was anciently called Bretzow. A colony of the Vau-dois was established here, in 1699, who had been driven from their country on account of their religion. It is in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and 28 N N E of Potzdam. Low and a excellent harbour. It is seated 13 26 E, lat. 52 50 N.

y on the side of a hill, and partaplain, almost opposite to Cartha, in Spain. It was taken by the hiards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. 732, the Spaniards became masters again, and have kept it ever since. 790, it was destroyed by an earthto, nothing but the exterior walls g left standing; and 2000 persons shed. The bey of Mascara, taking intage of the distressed state of the ison, attacked it with a consideraforce, was but compelled to retire, r three obstinate attacks. It is 124 s W by S of Algiers. Lon. 08 W, 36 2 N.

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dranienbaum, a village of Russia, on gulf of Finland Here is a roysl ice, built by prince Menzikoff, afwards converted into an hospital, a into a palace by Peter III. It is niles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 26 at. 59 52 N.

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Oratavia, the capital of Teneriff, one | red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 the coast of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, E, lat. 59 12 N.

Orbalean, a town of Piedmont, be-

in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailtwic of Echallens, admired by travellew for its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single-nrched bridge, projecting over the Orbe. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. In its vicinity are famous salt works. It is 26 miles E of

Orbitello, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles S Ly W of Sienne, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after watering Beziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, Galicie five miles below that town.

Orcades. See Orkneys.

Orchies, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lisle. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Orchilla, an island of the Caribbean Sca, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curracao. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

of Cologne.

Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a tween two channels, 18 miles E by N castle in the middle of the town, situated on a small island, formed by two branches of the Swart. It was former by a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and

Oregrand, a scaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of tween Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. Orde, an ancient town of Swisserland, 18 1 2 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

Orel, capital of the above govern-ment, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles S S W of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat 53 0 N.

Orellana. See Amazon.
Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the U-ral, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles N E of Astracan. Lon. 55 6 E, lat. 51

Orense, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and fa-mous for its hot baths. It is seated at Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles S E of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a state-Orchemont, a town of Germany, in the durchy of Luxemburg, situate on the river Semoi, 18 miles N of Sedan.

Ordingen, or Urdingen, a town of the cletorate of Cologue, in Germany, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf, and 32 N N W

Orford, a seaport and sortes some statety castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates, 83 miles N E of Aleppo, and 100 S W of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 clectorate of Cologue, in Germany, 11 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, a seaport and sorough in Suf-

Orduna, a scaport of Spain, in Bissaid to have had twelve churches, but cay, seated in a valley surrounded by now only one, whose steeple is a sea-high mountains, 20 miles S W of Bilold castle, a priory, and St. George's Orebro, the capital of the province of chapel. It is governed by a mayor, Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a tween two channels, 18 miles E by N

the S E coast of Sussex, which is a the W coast, on a bay of the same shelter for scamen when a N E wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a 8 51 E, lat 40 2 N. lighthouse erected for the direction of ships, Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Organford, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbour hood.

Orgaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 mdes S of Tole-do. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N Orge et, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Jura and late province of Franche Compte, seated at the source land, South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flotof the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg, I.on. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Orgivah, a town of Spain, in the pro-

vince of Granada, 25 miles S of Grana-da. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Oria, a decayed town of Naples, in

French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of

ed on the Segura, 33 miles N of Car-thagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles S W of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Orissa, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Ba-

of the unhealthy air. It is scated on courteous to strangers, and drink a

Orkened, a town of Schonen in Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Orkney Islands, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They the N of Scottand, from which they are separated by Pentland Fritin. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and producing only pasturage for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Maintagare Links States. ta, Copinsha, Strupensha, Stronsa, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between the islands are extremely rapid and dangerous. Near an island called Swinna are two great whirlpools called the wells of Swinna, which are Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a counted dangerous by mariners espebishop's sec. It is seated at the foot of cially in a calm. The largest of these the Appennines, 40 miles N W of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E. lat. 40 39 N. the Appennines, 40 miles N w 01 Otrastoto, Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

Orient, or Port L'Orient, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbilan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French East India Company, who made the seast and suow do not continue long. In some places the soil is bare and mountaining and in others sandy and barren; tainous, and in others sandy and barren; however, many of the islands produce large crops of barley and oats, but no the same bay, but can contain but a small number of men of war. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five niles S W of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W. lat. 47 46 N. in 1746 It is five nules S W of Hen-nebon. Lon. 3 20 W. lat. 47 46 N.

Origuela, a town of Spain, in Valen-ia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seat-ed on the Segura, 33 miles N of Car-hoden. The Orkneys produce great variety of herbs and berries, grass and corn, which last is exported as far as Edinburgh In some of the islands, the natives have discovered mines of tin, lead, and silver, though none of them are wrought to any advantage; in others, we find abundance of marl, grey and red slate, quarries of frestone, and even of marble and alabaster. Besides the abundance of little Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Berar, on har and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnippour only, is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the bands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

Oristagni, an ancient town of Sardioristagni, an ancient town of Sardioristagni, an ancient town of Sardioristagni, and harbour and an archive service of the Orkneys are civilized, polite, and hospital because the service of marine.

Besides the abundance of little torse, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits, the inhabitants of the Orkneys rear all sorts of domestic animals and tame poultry. The gentry of the Orkneys are civilized, polite, and hospital because of the original states of the hishop's see. It is large, and well for-tified, but thinly inhabited, on account They live comfortably, are remarkably

st, on a bay of the same les N W of Cagliari. Lon. 40 2 N.

town of Schonen in Swe-N of Christianstadt. Lon.

56 48 N. ands, a cluster of islands to thand, from which they are by Pentland Friti. They of in number; but many of inhabited, the greater part l, and producing only pas-attle. The principal islands nated by the names of Main-Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flot-a, Strupensha, Stronsa, Sanie currents and tides flown the islands are extremely dangerous. Near an island na are two great whirlpools vells of Swinna, which are ngerous by mariners especalm. The largest of these alled Pomona, in length 33, dth 9 miles, containing 9 pa-es, and 4 excellent harbours. s moist, on account of the rood of the sea; and frost do not continue long. In es the seil is bare and mound in others sandy and barren; many of the islands produce many of the islands produce so of barley and oats, but no other grain excepting what is a gardens. These, when duted, produce all kinds of rbs and roots, bringing even to maturity, but out of them, a country, there is scarce a rub to be seen, except junimyrtle, heath, and the cyurhe Orkneys produce great herbs and berries, grass and the last is exported as far as In some of the islands, s have discovered mines of and silver, though none of wrought to any advantage; we find abundance of marl, red slate, quarries of free-

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orts of domestic animals and try. The gentry of the Ork-ivilized, polite, and hospita-live like those of Scotland,

n they are chiefly descended.

comfortably, are remarkably

to strangers, and drink a

great numbers of black cattle, swine, and sheep; together with large quantities of corn, butter, tallow, salt, and stuffs made in the country, over and above the skins of seals, otters, lambs, and rabbits, down, feathers, writing-quills, hams, kelp and wool. In the Orkney Islands they see to read at midnight in June and July; and during four of the summer months they have frequent communications, both for bu-siness and curiosity, with each other, and with the continent: the rest of the year, however, they are almost inaccessible, through fogs, darkness, and gtorma

Orlamund, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is seated on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Oria, 50 miles S W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Orlando, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plen-

tiful country.

Orleans, an ancient city of France. capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, with an episcopal see. It stands about 20 leagues S of Paris, on the northern bank of the Loire : across which there is an elegant Lore; across which there is an elegant bridge of nine arches, the entrance by which is exceedingly noble and strik-ing, the street which leads from it be-ing composed of most elegant modern buildings. In general, however, excenting this street, it is very meanly built; the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants in general poor. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers. The streets almost all terminate at the quay for the convenience of trade. It is a place of considerable magnitude; and before the revolution had several inferior courts of justice, and an university of no great repute. It was also a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a most superb Gothic structure, and had the finest steeple in France till

it was damaged in the time of the civil

and a great number of churches, some

great quantity of wine, with which houses. There is also a public walk, their cellars are generally well stored. planted with several rows of trees; and The people of Orkney export annually there used to be some sugar bakers; a manufacture of stockings and sheep skins; a seminary in which divinity was taught; a great trade in brandy, wine, spices and several manufactures, which with many other commodities used to be conveyed to Paris by means of the Loire, and the canal which takes its name from the city. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It stood a memorable siege in 1428, against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. Near the city is a forest containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles N E of Blois, and 60 S S W of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat.

> Orleans, Canal of, which is about 48 miles long, commences at the river Loire, two miles above the city, crosses the forest of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30

> locks in its course.
>
> Orleans, an island and town of N.
>
> America, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, New, a city of N. America, capital of Louisiana, built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788 seven eighths of this city were de-Aros seven eighnisor tins city were destroyed by fire. It is seated on the E side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N. Orleans, a post town in Barustable county, Massachusetts; situated on a

small peninsula, between Eastham and

Chatham, containing 1095 inhabitants, Orlenga, a small town of Russia. It is situate in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Ormea, a town of Italy, in the county of Asti, taken by the French in 1794. It is situate on the Tanaro, 10 miles S

of Ceva. Lon. 89 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Ormond, the northern division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland.

County of Tipperary in Feland.

Ornskirk, a town in Lancashire with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Douglas, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 205 N N W of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

Ormus, a small island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance wars. There were 22 parishes in it, of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of of which were collegiate, and religious Gombroon. It was taken in 1507 by the

Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and deo olished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however it is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ormyah, a town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 miles S W of Tauris.

Ornaws, a town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte. In its vicinity is a well, the same us that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fishes that it disgorges we called umbres. Ornans is scated on the Louvre, eight miles SE of Bessnogn.

Orne, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village of Annon, and falls into the sea eight miles below Caen.

Orne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

Oronoko, a river of South America,

Oronoko, a river of South America, which rises in Popayan, and after a course of 1380 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean in 9° N lat. where its impetuosity is so great that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

of 12 leagues out at sea.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles
W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an
abbey, with many sepulchral statues,
and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oropesa, a town of Spain in New Castile, 22 miles E of Piacentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lou. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N. Oropesa, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles N E of

Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S. Orr, a river in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, which riscs near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and en-

Orrington, a town situated on the E side of Penobscut river, in Hancock county, Maine. It has 785 inhabitants, and a post oflice, 30 miles N of Castine.

Orseva, a town of Upper Hungary, in the banns to Temeswar. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turka Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Orsey, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Orta, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, scated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Orta, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles N N E of Ascoli.

Ortegal, a cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles N N E of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, seated on the S bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Liser. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Orthez, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 miles S W of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Orton, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S W of Appleby, and 271 N N W of London. Lon. 240 W, lat. 54 28 N. Ortza, a town of Poland in Lithuania,

Ortza, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle, and is seated at the confluence of the Oresa and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Orvicto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend, by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna. 20 miles N W of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

the town of Orr, and en-

ay Frith.

a town situated on the F. bscot river, in Hancock e. It has 785 inhabitants, ice, 30 miles N of Castine. town of Upper Hungary,

of Temeswar. It is seat-side of the Danube, almost grade, and is subject to the . 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N. wn of Germany in the cir-halia, in the dutchy of riging to the king of Prus-

miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 1 28 N.

piscopal town of Italy, in y of St. Peter, seated on 0 miles E of Viterbo, and ne. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42

wn of Italy in the kingdom nd in the province of Capi-iles N N E of Ascoli.

cape and castle on the N icia, in Spain, 30 miles N rol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43

a town of Germany in the stria, seated on the S bank re, opposite its confluence iser. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46

town of France, in the de-the Lower Pyrences and late Bearn, seated on the declil, near the river Gave de es S W of Pau. Lon. 0 24 5 N.

own in Westmoreland, with Wednesday, 12 miles S W , and 271 N N W of Lon-240 W, lat. 54 28 N.

own of Poland in Lithuania, nate of Witensk. It is decastle, and is scated at the of the Oresa and Dnieper, of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 5 N.

in episcopal town of Italy, mony of St. Peter, with a palace, capital of a terri-same name. In this place well, into which mules dene pair of stairs, to fetch up ascend by another. It is craggy rock, near the conw of Viterbo, and 50 N by ie. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42

Orwell, ariver in Suffolk, which runs the Haze, 35 miles N E of Munster, E by Ipswich, and uniting with the and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E. S E by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the

Gipping.

Orwell, a post town in Rutland county, Vermont, lying on the E side of lake Champlaine, 35 miles N W of Rutland.

Osaca, a large, populous, and com-mercial town of the island of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent castle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133 45 E. lat. 35 20 N.

133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.
Oscro, or Oscro, an island in the gulf
of Venice, belonging to the Venetians,
having that of Cherso to the N, to
which it is joined by a bridge. The
capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Ose, an island in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex; it abounds with wild fowl at certain seasons of the year where the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

Osimo, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a rich bishop's sec, and a magnificent episco-pal palace. It is seated on the Musone, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lut. 43 29 N.

Osma, an ancient episcopal town of Spain in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is scated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, 41 30 N.

Omaburg, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalin, 40 miles long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by the papists, and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Bruns wick Lunenburg, and the catholic by the papists. The present bishop is Frederick duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. The inspection and adminis-stration of eclesiastical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

Osnaburg, a rich city of Germany, capital of a hishopric of the same name, with a university and a castle It is remarkble for a treaty of peace, concluddd between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is high-

lat. 52 24 N.

Osnaburg, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by cap-tain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Mia-tea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 51 S.

Ocorno, a town of South America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bucna, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W. lat. 40 58 S.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossi or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, on the E by the Lesguis Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persians Their history is entirely unknown.
The Circassians and Tartars call
them Kusha, that is bones.

Ossory, the western division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

Ossuna, an ancient and considerable Ossund, an ancient and considerance town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, an hospital, 40 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 37 24 N. Ostagio, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N W of Genoa. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Ostalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is scated on the Tordera, 28 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 255 E, lat. 41 41 N.

Ostend, a fortified scaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation. In this siege the Dutch lost 50,000, and the Spaniards 80,000 mem. July the destine Charles W. men. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized Os-tend, but it was besieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The emperor Charles VI. had formed a scheme of establishing an East India company here; but this churches. The beer of this place is high- giving umbrage to the maritime pow-

ken by the French in 1745, but was d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is restored to the house of Austria by the seated on a mountain, near the gulf of peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the last war as a neutral port it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops. It was again taken by them in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. A secret expedi-tion was sent out by the British government for the purpose of destroying one of these canals in 1797; after effecting their purpose they were all ta-ken prisoners. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 N E of Dunkirk, and 60 N W of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stutis. It has likwise a magazine of shire with a market on Wednesday. to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles S W of Goslar. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Osterrode, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on the Dribentz. It has an ancient castle, and is 65 miles S E of Dantzic, and 70

S S W of Koningsberg.

Osterwieck, a town of Germany in the eircle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woollen stuffs. and is situate on the Ilse, 13 miles W of Halberstadt, and 15 miles N E of Goslar. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Ostia, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campugna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the har-bour is choaked up. It is 12 miles S W of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the Po. 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Ostinghausen, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

Ostrogothia, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles N W of Brindici, and 24 N E of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall N of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a post town and fortress in Tioga county, New York; situated on the SE side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oswego river, and 156 miles W by N of Aloany. This fort was built by the English, to protect their trade with the native tribes; taken from them by the French in 1755; retaken by the English in 1756; and ceded to the Americans, at the peace of 1783.

Osweiczen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles S W of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Oswestry, a corporate town in Shropshire with a market on Wednesday. demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flamels. It is 18 miles N W of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat 52 52 N.

Os th, St. a village in Essex; here are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situate near the sea, nine miles S E of Colchester.

Opaha, one of the Society islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid ten days. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, Cotunt, a town of Naples, in Terra palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, a village in Northumber-Picts' wall N of Hexham. ald, who was afterwards up the first cross in the Northumberland.

post town and fortress in y, New York; situated on le of lake Ontario, at the swego river, and 156 miles of Albany. This fort was English, to protect their the native tribes; taken by the French in 1755; rehe English in 1756; and the Americans, at the peace

, a town of Poland, in the t, and is seated on the Vis-iles S W of Cracow. Lon. t. 59 0 N.

a corporate town in Shropa market on Wednesday. vall, and a castle long ago i; and has some trade from shury, and 174 of London. V, lat 52 52 N.

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of Colchester. me of the Society islands, in fic Ocean. It lies N of Uli-s divided from it by a strait, the narrowest part, is not naller and more barren than has two very good harbours. one of the Society Islands, cific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. V lon. and first discovered Wallis in 1767, who called the Third's Island. M. de lle next arrived at it in April l staid ten days. Captain e hither, in 1769, to observe t of Venus; sailed round the nd in a boat, and staid three It has since been visited that celebrated navigator. s of two peninsulas, great partly of bread-fruit trees, ocoa-nut trees, plantains,

bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and water could be made hot, than that it others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the the fingers are a mark of distinction adragon-tree. The people have mild fea-tures, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale maliogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their midwear a piece of cloth round their mid-dle of their own manufacture, and an-other wrapped about the head, in va-rious picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women who are far from being ugly and unhandsome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other hefore, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like musthe knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breasts forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracewhich one turn sometimes hais grace-fully across the shoulder Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by punc-turing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The birds colour into the wounds. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island are hors, dors, and rats, which are sufhogs, dogs, and rats, which are suf-fered to run about at pleasure. Their houses consist only of a roof, thatched with the long pricky leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pil-lars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to

OTA

mong them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suf fer them to grow to that length. Th. two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Foster is lavish in his praitrees. Mr. roster is tavish in his praises of the gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose voyage, and Captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

Otley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 202 N N W of London. Lon. 148 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Ottoque, an island of South America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

lat. 7 50 N.

Otranto, or Terra D'Otranto, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by lost. and the country is often visited by lo-

kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not incented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that

and 60 S E of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, | remains of which are seated on the lat. 40 20 N.

20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Ottensheim, a town of Comany in the Archdutchy of Austria. It lies on the N side of the Danube, 16 miles S W of Freystatt.

Otterburn, a village in Northumber-land, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chace.

Ottery, or Ottery St. Mary, a town in Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 162 miles W by S of London. It has a market on Tuesday. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Ottona, or Ortona, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Ottweiler, a fortified town of Germany. in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle, 40 miles S E of Treves.

Oude, a province of Hindoostan Pro-per, subject to a nabob, whose domi-nions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying, (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal arm; is constantly at a proper to the terms of the state of of the Bengal army is constantly sta-tioned on his western frontiers; which answers the purpose of covering Onde as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consi-deration of this, the nabob pays an an-nual subsidy of 420,000/. His capital is Lucknow.

Ouder an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the

remains of which are seated in the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fytzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it Iat. 40 20 N.

Orricoli, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoletto, seated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome.

on. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Sego, a narrow lake of North America, in the State of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannal.

Ottendof, a town of the many in the Ottendorf, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxtoy, and dividing of 1 is considered as a place of sarcity; Saxe Lauenberg. It is dested on the Meden, 24 miles N of State. The circle of the Hindoos frequently come himself, 24 miles N of State. The circle with the circle of t India.

Oudenard, a strong town of Austrian fort, seated on both sides of the river Schold. Here is a manufacture of vety fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army; it is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 N E of Tourpay, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Oudenburg, a town of Austrian Flan-dera, eight miles S E of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 30 E, lat. 51

Oudipour. See Cheitere.
Overflackee, an island of the United
Provinces, in Holland between the
mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

Overysche, a town of Austrian Bra-bant, sented on the Ysche, six miles N E of Brussels, and nine S W of Lou-

N E of Brussels, and nine SW of Lou-vain. I.on. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N. Overyssel, one of the United Pro-vinces, bounded on the E by the bish-opric of Munster, on the N by Fries-land and Groningen, on the W by the Yssel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It Zutphen and bisnopric or Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches con-sist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougein, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles S W of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26. N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of

vhich are seated on the adjoining Fytzabad. It we been the first imperial oostan, and to have been f a great kingdom, 1200 the Christian era; and it mentioned in the Mahabe-Hindoo work in Sanscrit, name of Adjudiah. But ay have been its former no traces of it are left. ed as a place of sanctity; doos frequently come hirimage, from all parts of

a strong town of Austrian the middle of which is a on both sides of the river re is a manufacture of vend of curious tapestry. This esieged by the French in itey were obliged to raise the duke of Marlborough, y routed their army; it is f Ghent, 15 N E of Tour-Wo Brussels. Lon. 3 49 1 N.

a town of Austrian Flanmiles S E of Ostend, and uges. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 51

See Cheiture.

, an island of the United in Holland between the me Maese. Melisand is the vn.

a town of Austrian Bra-l on the Ysche, six miles sels, and nine SW of Lou-4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

one of the United Pro-inded on the E by the bish-inster, on the N by Fries-rouingen, on the W by the on the S by the county of bishopric of Munster. It nto three districts, called inhabitants, in comparison
t. Its greatest riches conwhich is dug up here, and
neighbouring provinces, Holland.

town of Hindnostan Prorovince of Malwa, capital Western Mahratta chiefs. e of great antiquity, 452 f Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E.

town of Spain, capital of

Asturia d'Oviedo, with a l'ohop's see, and a university. It is ated at the confluence of the Ove and 12 va, which is English in July 1792 and is 19 miles form the Asta, 50 miles N W of Leon and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Oulz, a town of Piedment, 12 1 les W of Sur ... Lon. 6 46 E , at. 45 20 N. Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire,

with a market on Saturday. It is a well built town, seated on the Men, over which are two bridges, 26 miles N E of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat 52 26 N.

of London. Lon. 0 42 W. lat 52 26 N. Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estra-madura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N. Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alen-tejo, remarkable for a victory obtained

by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads

five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, which is formed by the junction of the streams of the Ure and Swale, which have their sources near each other in the tract called Richmondshire, and after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldprough conecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which is here a considerable river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Sussex, rising from two branches, which unite their streams near Lewes, and entering the English Channel, form the harbour of Newha-

Ouse, Great, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and running through the counties of Buck-ingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German Sea cal-led the Washes, at Lynn Regis; is na-vigable to some distance above Down-

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and 21 miles N W of Mirando de Dou-ero. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 42 55 N. Coerro a Oceiro, a town and terri-tory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Be-

nin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and coconnuts. I.on. 60 E, lat. 60 N.

Owyhee, the easternmost, and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length from N to S is 284 leagues, its breadth 24, and its circum-ference about 293 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the N E side, are separated by a mountain that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is cover-ed with cocoanut and bread fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the N E The peaks of the mountain on the side appear to be about half a mile high, side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with snow. To the S of this mountain the coasts pre-sent a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appear-ing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful con-vulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of ala-vas that has flowed not many ages book va that has flowed not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points: yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and ham, where there is a good harbour for barges.

Oues, Little, a river, which rises in the Spart of Norfolk, and separating than the more verdant parts. The en the S W that county from Suffolk, fields are inclosed with stone fences, near Downham, as it flows westward, and interspersed with groves of cocoa becomes navigable at Thetford, and discharges itself into the Great Ouse.

and interspersed with groves of cocoa on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. Quesore, a town of Hindoostan, in the So long as the name of capt. Cook

turday. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is scated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and, with the suburbs is of a cirwei, and, with the sholins is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. The university is said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. Here are 20 col-leges, and we halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an zir of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year, 872 and to the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Msgdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New, St. Joho's Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radeliff Infirrendon Printing-house, Radeliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherivel; this bridge is 526 feet long. The theatre, more magnificent than any things of the kind in the second The thing of the kind in the world. The physic-garden of above five acres, are built of wood; and the town is co-walled round with fine gates, one of which cost 500t. At Oxford, king John, and on the other defended by a castle, pompelled by his barons, summoned a whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles

shall be remembered this island will parliament to meet, in 1258; the pronot be forgotten, it being here he fell a victum to a strange concatenation of events. Lat. 19 28 S, Lon. 156 0 W. name of the Mad Parliament. Oxford Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday and Sathe university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles S W of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Conformation 110 W, 181 51 53 N.
Oxfordaire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamahire, on the W by Gloufcestershire, on the Sby Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains one city, 15 market towns, 280 parishes, 14 hundreds, 534,000 acres, and about 120,000 sords. The air is sweet and pleasant, and the soil rich and fertile. The lower parts consist of meadows and cornfield, and the higher were covered with woods till the civil wars; in which they were so entirely destroyed, that wood is now extremely scarce and dear, except in what is called the chiltern, and so is coal; of consequence fuel bears an exorbitant price. The county is extremely well watered, by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield other, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corns and must are conversed. poses. Corn and mait are conveyed from it, by the Thames to the metropo-lis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

Ozwiezin, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchssel. The houses

to meet, in 1258; the prowhich were so disorderly, known afterward by the Mad Parliament. Oxford by a Mayor, dependent on llor and vice-chancellor of

ity ; and sends four members

ity: and sends four members ent, two for the university the city. It is 20 miles S kingham, and 58 W by N of Lon. I 10 W, lat. 51 45 N. ire, a county of England, the E by Buckinghamshire, by Gloifcestershire, on the S re, and on the N by Wur-and Northsmptonshire. Its meth is 48 miles. its greece,

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one side by a great morass, other defended by a castle, are of wood. It is 34 miles

PACEM, a town in the N part of Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachamac, a valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the ineas to the honour of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

Pachuea, a town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand. One of are not less than a thousand. One or which called Trinty, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions. Forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 miles N N E of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 32 N.

Puchsu, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It is called Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics: and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien niards crossed the isthmus of Darien from north to south when they first dis-covered it; though it is properly the Western Ocean with regard to Ame-rica. Geographers call the South Sea Mare Pacificum, "The Pacific Ocean," as being less infested with storms than the Atlantic; but M. Frezier affirms it does not deserve that appellation, and that he has seen as violent storms therein as in any other sea; but Magellan happening to have a very favourable wind, and not meeting with any thing to rufile him when he first traversed this vast ocean in 1520, gave it the name which it has retained ever since. Maty, however, adds, that the wind is so regular there, that the vessels would frequently go from Acapulco to the Philippine Islands without shifting a

Pacy, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late pro-

W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Padang, a scapport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 6.60 S Int. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, W by N of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a sin-

gularly pleasing style.

Paderborn, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles long and 20 broad. In the middle of it high mountains, and iron mines; are but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

Paderborn, an ancient and populous town of Germany in the circle of Westphalis, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the ca-thedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles S W of Minden, and 43 E S E of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Pudron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Ulia, 12 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 817 W, lat. 4240 N.

Palstow, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ircland, from which place it is dist-ant 24 miles. It is 30 miles W of Laun-ceston, and 243 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Padua, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, and much less considerable than forand much less considerable than for-merly 1 for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are for the most part gone to ruin, and the town in general is so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places, between the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have made a magnificent ap pearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Eu-rope, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Pa dua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other yince of Normandy, scated on the Eure, cloth than what is made here. The

city, however, awarms with beggars, greatly celebrated on account of some who ask charity in the name of St. An-tonio. Padua was taken by the Vene-tians in 1706. It is scatted on the Bren-jour notice. This branch is brought

soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the ca-Pital.

Padula, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Pacfenhoffen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motteir, eight miles W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 4848 N. Pagliano, a town of Italy, in Ab-

bruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat.

Paimbouf, a scaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is seven miles S E of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Painted Post, a post town in Steuben county, New-York; situated on the N W bank of Tioga river, near the mouth of Cohocton creek, 43 miles N W of Athens, and about 60 miles S of Jeru-

Paisley, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire. Paisley is the first

tians in 1706. It is scated on the Brender our notice. This branch is brought to an affiliate the utmost perfection, and is miles S E of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N. The second of the sec an average value 70% yearly; the whole will then be 350,000%. In the year 1784, the manufactures of Paialey, in silk gauze, lawn, and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,1851. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. Besides these principal manufactures, there are some others carried on there; for instance, considerable tan-works, four in number, two soap and candle works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. In 1789, the annual value of all bruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. tape. In 1789, the annual value of all the manufactures in Paisley of every sort, amounted to 660,3831. 162. and separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

Pehang. See Pan.

Primary See Pan.

Primary See Pan.

bour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccancers; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 126S.

Palacios, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24

W, lat. 37 20 N.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 32'W, lat. 47 18 N.

Paluis, St. a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenecs, which, with the town and district of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Namanufacturing town in Scotland, and is varre, wrested, in 1512, from John brated on account of some ches. The manufactory of in this respect, first claims This branch is brought utno-t perfection, and is an amazing variety of pats been computed, that there no less than 5000 weavers a Pausley and in the country and the others necessary in of the silk manufacture, has been computed to be no less Each loom will produce on value 704, yearly; the whole 330,0000. In the year 1784, et ures of Paisley, in silk, and linen gauze, and white ead, amounted to the value 16s. 6d. and that no fewer 4 persons were employed in em on. Besides these princatures, there are some year of the candle works, four in number, and candle works, a manufactures, and another of inkle or 1789, the annual value of all actures in Paisley of every

ictures in Paisley of every need to 660,385/. 16s. and anta considerably exceeded isley is six miles W of Glass. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N. seaport of Peru, in the auluito, with an excellent hars frequently been plundered ccancers; and, in 1741, it ered and burnt by commol, because the governor resom it. Lon. 8 19 W, lat.

a town of Spain in Andalules S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 20 N.

town of France, capital of of Belleisle, off the coast of it has a strong citadel, d a long siege against the 1761, and then surrendered ble terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat.

St. a town and district of the department of the Lower which, with the town and st. John Pied-de-Port, forms whole of the late province Avarre, a mountainous counproduces scarcely any thing oats, and fruits of which cider. This is only a very ortion of the kingdom of Nasted, in 1512, from John

PAthert, by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Castile. This portion, separated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrences, made part of the late kingdom of France, being annexed to it by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Abbert. St. Palais is seated on the river Bidouse, 15 miles S E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Palamboang, or Palambang, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; scated at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally. Lon. 114.0 E. lat. 7.10 S.

of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palamcotta, or Timevelly, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles S W of Madras.

Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles N E of Barcelons. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N

Pulamow, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Buhar, 210 miles S S W of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Palanka, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ihola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Palaos Islands See Philippines, New. Palatine, a post town in Montgomery county, New York, lying on the N E side of Mohock river, at the mouth of Coroje creek, 36 miles W by N of Skenectady; containing about 200 inhabitants.

Palawan. See Parago.
Palazzo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, five miles E of Ivrea.

Pallazuello, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Palaztuolo, a town of Italy, in the
Bresciano, scated on the Oglio, 30 miles
N E of Milan. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 45

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see. It is scated on the Carion, 40 miles S W of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 42 10 N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abbruzzo Citeriore, nine u ilea E of Solmona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles S W of Burgos. Lond 3 15 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Palermo, a city of Sicily in the Val-di N gate called Ports Felice, the happy Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and gate; and terminates on the S. The

a large harbour. This city, which is the capital of Sicily, is of great anti-quity; and if a conjecture may be formed from its ancient name Panormus, which signifies an universal harbour, it was formerly in a very flourish-ing condition. By whom it was founded is uncertain, nor have we any authentic accounts of its inhabitants till it became a colony of the Phomicians, after which it passed into the hands of the various nations that became masters of this island. The present city principally consists of two wide, uniform, and well-built streets, each about a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles in the centre, where there is a small octathe centre, where there is a sman octa-gon space, ornamented with four statues. Most of the cities of Sicily have sur-names: Palermo is denominated The Happy. It has gained this epithet, no doubt, on account of the advantages of its situation. It has two harbours: in the one, which is very large, and in which there is a mole 1300 paces in length, ships lie at anchor; in the other their cargoes are laden and unladen. Both the harbours open to the W: there is also a superb quay which extends a mile from W to E, in a rectilinear di-rection, and is called La Marine. The prospect is, on the one side, lost in the wide expanse of the ocean, and on the other confined by the walls of the city: the walls appear adorned with pilasters, and crowned with a row of ballustrades through which the eye discovers a long range of palaces. These objects alto-gether form a delightful spectacle. Indeed nothing can be more picture-sque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large amphitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre; surrounded for some miles by a most delightful coun-try, and inclosed by romantic rocks and mountains. The town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall; but the fortifications are now entirely neglected, except towards the sea, where there are still a few weak works. The quay is the principal public walk here. Palermo is embellished all round with avenue of trees, and has four principal entrances, facing the four cardinal points, which are at the extremities of the two spacious streets which cross each other. The most frequented of these two streets is called Cassero. It egins where the quay ends, with the

Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a de-lightful walk, that has on one side the when they died. The number of the wall of the city, and on the other, the inhabitants is above 200,000; and the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which in summer is made use of as an orchestra. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, r.d.ees, fountains, statues, and c. t.mns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. them are very rich and magnificent. Spring-waters are very copious in this city. Not a quarter but is liberally supplied with fountains, most of which are marble, all of them adorned with pieces of sculpture, and all afford large quantities of water. The situation of this city is truly happy; the sea, the hills, the lofty mountains, present on all sides beautiful and striking objects. Freed from the fetters of the Inquisition, the abolition of which was procured by the marquis of Caraccioli, and from the influence of some other unfavourable in-stitutions which are rapidly declining, Palermo must become one of the finest cities in the world; and the island of which it is the capital, being all cultivated like a garden, one of the most en-chanting spots on the face of the carth. Palermo is the principal residence of the greater part of the Sicilian nobility; and as it is not the custom for any gentlemen to walk in the streets, at least 1000 carriages are said to be kept in the town. They are for the most part in the English taste, very elegant, shown to the greatest advantage, with anown to the greatest advantage, with beautiful horses richly caparisoned, and as many footmen in splendid liveries as can be crowded together, behind. Every evening all the people of rank drive about in this manner on the grand public terrace by the sea-side. There are also very convenient hackney-coaches, covered and open, waiting all day in their respective stations. It is very re-markable that the dead in Palermo are never buried. The dead bodies are carried to the capuchin convent, which is one of the largest in Italy; where ofter the funeral service is performed, they are dried in a stone, heated by a composition of lime, which makes the skin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and fastened to the wall by the back or neck. piece of coarse drab is thrown over the shoulders and round the waist; and may yet be seen. It is 35 miles E of their hands are tied together, holding Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

**Palestrina*, is one of the largest of the

harbour, though very large, is not so commodious as might be expected, and the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle, built near the sea-side wherein castle, built near the sea-side wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of nobility to this place. This city has suffered greatly by earth-quakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stends in a pleasant fruitful country, on the N E end of the same name. Lon. 13 23 a gult of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Palermo, a town of Naples in Cala-hria Citeriore, six miles S S W of Co-

Palicandcherry, a town of the peninsula of Hindnostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbettore, and 66 S E of Calicut.

Palestine, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judge, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petrza on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital and the parts and soldy. tall, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the valles large crops of corn.

Palestrina, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneste, the ruins of which

n is simply their name, age, and they died. The number of the our, though very large, is not so nodious as might be expected, and ressels that ride therein are not alreasels that ride therein are not alvery safe. There is a magnificent e, built near the sea-side wherein viceroy resides six months in the; and his presence draws a great ber of nobility to this place. This has suffered greatly by earthes, particularly in 1693; and it was thy damaged by a fire in 1730, when reazine of nowder was blown up. gazine of powder was blown up, aining 400 tons. It stends in a sant fruitful country, on the NE of the island, and at the bottom of It of the same name. Lon. 13 23 at. 38 15 N.

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principal harbour has the same name.

Palicata, a scaport of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Pulimbum, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, scated on the E coast, 120 miles N E of Bencoolen, and subject to the

30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alantejo, scated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes.

Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

Palma, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles N W of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon.

73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or Palma Nuova, a strong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks; and is seated in a most a-

and Turks; and is scated in a most a-greeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E of Udina, and 55 N E of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N. Pulmaria, a small island lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40

Palmaria, a small island, scated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of

Palmas, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Palmerston's Island, situated in the South Seas, and visited by captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It con-sists of a group of small islands, about Palt

islands called the Lagunes, near Ve- reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circunice, where the most considerable of lar direction. This place admits of no the nobility have country houses. The anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoanuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra-tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. 1.on. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

sea. Lon. 102 of W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city
of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of
which Zenobia was queen, who held it
out a long time against the Romans,
but was at length taken captive, and Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Palliser's Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in the city were visited by messicurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood wildliched a splendid account of them, published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called Tedmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, co-sisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles S E of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palmyra, a port of entry and post town in Montgomery county, Tennes-see, situated on the S side of Cumher-land river, 65 miles N W of Nashville, along the post road, but about 35 in a

direct line.

Palnaud, a district of the peninsula. of Hindoostan, situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circor, and belonging to the Carnatic.

Palos, a town of Spain in Andalusia,

with a pretty good harbour: remarka-ble for being the place whence Christo-pher Columbus sailed to discover the the Mcditerranean, near the coast of pher Columbus saided to discover the Italy, at the entrance of the guif of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Palmas, the capital of the island of Canaria. See Canary.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Islands in the East Indies, 16 leagues S E of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N. same name, which separates the bay of Entherone form that of Alican Lor.

Carthagena from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Palota, a town of Lower Hungary,

Fatmela, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon 2 56 32 miles S W of Buda. Lon 18 0 E

Palotza, a small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia: Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47

nine or ten in number, connected by a to the S of Lassa, about three days

U v v

journey and 12 miles S of the river miles N E of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 E, lat. 3 55 N. miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Luma. The word Lama signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and Lamissa is the feminine of

Pamiers, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. I 32 E, lat. 43 8 N.

Pamilico Sound, a kind of inland sea, of North Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. 'It is separated, in its whole length, from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, ge-nerally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon, 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Pampelonne, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on then Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pampeluna, a town of South America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Ba-gota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Pampliega, a town of Spain in the province of Old Castile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Pan, or Pahang, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of Elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140!

Panjab, a country of Hindoostan

Panagia, a handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Panama, a city of South America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, used to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourse is now carried on by register ships, which sail round Care Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the mer-chandise, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on: of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Panari, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38

38 N.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, St. a village in Middlesex, a little to the N W of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for inoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

Panga, a town of Africa, in the king-dom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 1425 E, lat. 630 S.

Malacca. Lon. 103 20

handsome town of Turkey

the province of Romania.

city of South America, Terra Firma Proper, and royal audience and of a s primate of Terra Firms. in 1517, and was sacked the English buccaneers in Spaniards of Chili and Pering the products and maf Europe to Panama; but ial intercourse is now carregister ships, which sail Horn, and convey directly

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g, a town of Pegue, in the mpire, situated on the river Lon. 17 4 E, lat. 95 54 S. a country of Hindoostan

the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains

which fall between May and October.

Punnanach Wells, a village in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

Pannibut, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain be-tween the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles N W of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29

Panomi, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Panorino, a small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situate in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterra.
nean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45
miles S S E of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and

It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Pantika, a town of Turkey in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situate of the N E coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S E of Constantinople.

Panuco, a province of Naw Spain, in the audience of Maxico. The capital, of the same name, is a bishup's see, and is situate on the river Panuco, near the cult-of Maxico. the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

Paconn, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, to the Soi Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting fou, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy

Proper, being that watered by the five, three of the second, and seventeen of eastern branches of the Indus. It was the third class. The country around it the third class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

Papa, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Esprin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buds. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Papoui, St. a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembe, eight niles E of Castlenaudary, and 35 S E of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Pappenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconis, capital of a coun-ty of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altmal, 17 miles N W of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 51 E. lat. 48 58 N.

Para, a fort of Brasil, scated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

Paracels, a vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long cluster, near 400 miles in length, off the coast of Carlin China.

Cochin-China.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, lat.

Parago, or Palawan, a large island in the Indian Ornan, between the Philip-pines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paragua, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, extending about 180 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon, 117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Paraguay, a large country of South America, bounded on the N by Ama-zonia, on the E by Brasil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W-by Chill and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three princi-pal are the Paraguay, Uragua, and Pa-rana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These resides, and the most considerable city rivers annually overflow their banks, in the province, next to Peking. It has twenty others under its jurisdiction; ed by a slime, that renders the soil ex-

tremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one con-tinued plain for several hundred miles; tinued plan for several numered mines; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank in all the Spanish provinces of South America, in-stead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene.
The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were number of colonies, each governed by the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the 24 N. least violence or constraint. In 1767, Paria, or New Andalusia, a province the court expelled the Jesuits, and the of Terra. Firma, on the banks of the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish

part of South America.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and before Surinam was taken by the British, was the chief place of the Dutch colonies in South Ameri ca. It has a strong citadel; and a not the largest, finest, and most populous ble road for shipping, where there are cities of Europe. The river Seine, seldom less than 80 vessels loading which crosses it, forms two small coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for islands; and it is six leagues in circum-Europe. The streets are perfectly ference, including the suburbs. The straight, and lined with orange, shad-inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. clock, tamarind, and lemon trees in every there are aine principal bridges in existing idean. It is situate on the E Paris, two of which, and the most dis-

Paraiba, a town of South America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

Paramousic, one of the Kurile Islands. lying S of that of Shoomska. See Ku-

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles S E of Schwerm. Lon. 120 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Por the call her of in coin chy Por Pot nel This pair cati Isl of tice am a Gr bratrix St. Ve the for in I will the the Lo

pr 21 of the hu po fa of ticking his less than in its at a

Parchwitz, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prus-It has a considerable manufacture sia. of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wohlau, and 10 N E of Lignitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Pardobitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Parella, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the county of Canavez, 20 miles N of Turin.

Parenzo, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45

Oronoko, near its mouth.

Parilla, or St. Parilla, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles S E of Truxillo, and 230 N W of Lima, Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

Paris, the capital of France, one of side of the ever Surinam, 16 miles from tinguished, occupy the whole breadth its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N. of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf, and

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ipital of France, one of est, and most populous ope. The river Seine, it, forms two small is six leagues in circumling the suburbs. The computed to be 800,000. e principal bridges in hich, and the most dis-cupy the whole breadth namely, Pont Neuf, and

of buildings, squares, strects, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. The other bridges are, Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pontdela Tournelle, Pont Marie, and Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communi-cation between the Isle du Palais and Isle St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit notice; that of the Innocents, in which, tice; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galatza, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bourchardon. There are three triumphal arches, crected to Louis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Morrie. The Place Royale the Place St. Martin. The Place Royale, the Place Vendome, the Place des Victoires, and the Place de Louis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in hronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate Louis XVI. of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoniette, and of his sister the Marie Antonictte, and of his sister the princess Elizabeth; the king on the 21st of January, the fueen on the 16th of October 1793; and the princess, on the 10th of May, 1794. Besides many hundreds of victims of revolutionary despotism who little the state of the frequency of the first principle. ratal spot, At-F remarkator that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, suffered, in the sequel, on the same scaffold; and among these, was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had assumed the ludicrous name of Philip de Egalite. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelines (so called from a family of celebrated dyers settled in this city in 1450), in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Louis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention.

Pont Royal; to which may be added, ic structure, is one of the largest in the new bridge, begun in 1787, and called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names guished churches are St. Sulpice, St. guished churches are St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du Mont, the old church of St. Genevieve, the new church of St. Genevieve now the new church of St. Genevieve 'now the Pantheon) the churches of St. Sc-verin, St. Roch, and Vil-de-Grace.—
The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal its founder. There were lately six academics in Paris; namely, the French academy, founded by Cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and Louis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture, Architecture, and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the first rank in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V. in 1372. The nounced by Charles V. in 1372. The other libraries are those of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaries, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine; that of St. Germain des Pres, one of the richest in France, confuning between fifteen and tweety thousand many fifteen and twenty thousand manu-scripts, and near a hundred thousand volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employ-ed in the erection. The Botanical ed in the erection. The Botanicar Garden, is worthy, in every respect, of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1828, and the grant gallary, 1329 feet. 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Louis XIV. who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments different academies have held their sittings; and in others are the work. shops and lodging rooms of artists.
The Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. takes its name from its situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (tuileries), which, for three or four The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Goth- centuries furnished the greatest part of

the tiles used in Paris. The garden of the E side of Shenaodoah river, about the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, 25 miles SW of Harper's ferry on the and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attack-ed by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Riche lieu in 1629, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late duke of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a pernetual fair. and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicia in 1715, and, in form, somewhat resembles Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV, as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded tres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which in point of the cathedral, and the church of St. elegance and convenience, are worthy, John, are painted by the famous Corin every respect, of the capital of a reggio, who was a native of this place great nation. The Monnole, or Mint, In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chagreat nation. The Monnole, or Mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guild-hall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Paris is an archbishopric, and the seat of a university. It is situated in the late province of the Isic of France; and it now forms, with a small district round at, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 S E of London, 625 N W of Vi-erna, and 630 N E of Madrid. Lat.

Paris, the name of several inconsiderable post towns in the United States, adopted in the honey moon of our pas-sion for the French. One lies in Oneida county, New York, about six miles S of Whitestown, Another in Cumberland county Maine, about 70 miles consists in wheat, barley, winc, pulse, N by W of Portland. And another in Loudon county, Virginia, situated on great deal of oil, but the Venetian army

48 50 N. lon. 2 25 F.

Potomac.

Parkgate, a village in Cheshire, 12 miles N W of Chester, situate on the N E cosst of the river Dec. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

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Parkstein, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 miles N of Nahurg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Parma, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the N E by the Mantuan, on the E by the Dutchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; on which account the people live to a great age, and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country; the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles.

Parma, an ancient rich and populous city of Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bi-shop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the pelle, the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles N W of Modena, and 60 S E of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Purnassus, now called Parnasso, a mountain of Turkey in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth; the Turks call it Licaoura. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be

the ancient Castalia.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pasture-feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse,

of Shenandosh river, about W of Harper's ferry on the

a village in Cheshire, 12 of Cheater, situate on the of the river Dee. It is a stacket boats that frequently and.

a town of Germany in the Bavaria, and principality of 16 miles N of Nahurg. E, lat. 59 40 N.

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ruffles. an ancientrich and populous ly, capital of the dutchy of name, with a citadel, a bi-, and a university. It has a at eathedral, and has the era-house in Europe, having 8000 people. The cupola of dral, and the church of St. painted by the famous Corho was a native of this place. y the treaty of Aix la Chadutchies of Parma, Placentia, nlla, were given to Don Phi-r to Don Carlos, king of the cs. Parma is 40 miles N W

and 60 S E of Milan. Lon. of Turkey in Livadia. It eads, one of which was faing consecrated to Apollo and , and the other to Bacchus. prospect as far as Corinth; call it Licaoura. Here al-

e fountain, supposed to be t Castalia. island of the Archipelago, Cyclades, about ten miles ight broad. The soil is well and the pastures feed a iber of cattle. The trade wheat, barley, wine, pulse, nes. It once produced a of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island! was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, OR account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Nazia.

Paros, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is at present nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient palaces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise: some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, alters, and bassorelievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and saltcellars. Paros is a bishop's see, and situate on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parret, a small river in Somersetshire, whose source is in the S part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Bristol Chan-

nel, at Bridgewater Bay. Parramatta, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New South Wales. is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil in most places, is remarkably good, and only wants cultivation to be fit for any Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Parsberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, 18 miles N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Parson, or Parsonfield, a post town in York county, Maine, 46 miles W by N of Portland, containing 1350 inhabitants.

Parschwitz, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is eight miles N E of Lig- Passage, a scaport of Spain, in Bis-

Partheney, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thaue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. Q 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

Partenkirk, a town of Germany in Ba-varia, 40 miles 5 W of Munich. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Parye, a mountain in the isle of Anclesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says I)r. Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swannea and other places; the more impure is first calcincil and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglescy have received a great m-crease from the discovery of this copper mine.

Pas, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Atrois, 12 miles S W of Arras. Lon. 240 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Pas de Calais, or Straits of Calais, & department of France, containing the late provinces of Atrois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Pasewalk, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania. It is situate near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of Storrin, and 66 S S E of Stralsund. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 27 N. Pasquotank, the capital of Pasquotank

county, North Carolina; lying between Pasquotank and Little rivers, 308 miles from Washington.

Passarowitz, a town of Turkey in the European province of Service. Here the emperor Charles VI. and Achinet II. concluded a peace in 1781. It is situate near the river Morava, \$3 miles E S E of Belgrade, and 44 W of Orsova. Lon. 21 16 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Pusso, a cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon 78 50 W.

cay, 60 miles E of Bilboa. It is a sta-tion for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N. which separate it from the island call-ed Terra del Fuego. It is inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a tion for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Passaro, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

Passarvan, a town of the island of Java, in the East Indies. Lon. 114 15

Passan, an ancient city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The muses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Ilizstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. The first fortifications, being only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iliz, 62 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Passenheim, a town of Germany in Prussia, in the province of Oberland 70 miles S of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 50

E. lat. 53 40 N.

Passero Cape, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. It has a t.r. to protect the country from the incorsions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very trouble-some on the coast. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Passigniano, a town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, seated on the lake Perugia, 17 miles N W of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N. Pasto or St. Juan de Pasto, a town

of South America, in Popayan, seated in a fine valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1,50 N.

Patogonia, a country of S America, tude: being surrounded by the coun- people; there was no offensive weapon tries just mentioned, the South and among them, except a scimitar. They North Sea and the Straits of Magellan, have no other clothing than skins,

subject of controversy to the learned. They are supposed to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the riv-er Negro; but, in the hunting season, they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra del Fuego from the mainland. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them as a gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Cap-tain Wallis landed here in 1766, and having purposely provided himself with measuring rods, found that the tallest man among them measured only six feet seven inches high; several were within an inch or two as tall ; but the ordinary size was from five feet ten inches to six feet. It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of measuring the whole size of one of those gigantic men. They tell us indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionably large, and that they are robust and bony; but they give us no crite-rion to judge of their bulk, nor one in-stance of their extraordinary strength. As they are represented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, some trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and respect the strongest man in the ships. This in a great measure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have seen these people, no two of them agreeing in the same description. Fastrana, or Patrana, a town of Spain in new Castile, seated between the Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 246 W, lat. 40 26 N.

Patagonia. 2 country of S. comprehending all that country extending from Chili and Paraguay to the utmost extremity of South America; that is, from 35° almost to 54° of latinous of the characters of a ferocious

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was no offensive weapon except a scimitar. They which they wear with the hair in- It is at present in the hands of the ward and a piece of leather covers the l'urks. It is considerable for its harprivate parts.

Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Patan, a town of Asia, on the N E coast of the peninsula of Malacca, caoital of a kingdom of the same name one of the strongest places in these parts with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahametans and partly Gentoos, very voluptuous, and carry on some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacea. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 25 miles N W of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Patchuca, or Patioca, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 37 24. lat. 21 0 N.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di-Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon. 15

14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

Pater Noster, islands of Asia, in the East Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

Pathhead, a considerable manufactur-

ing village in Fifeshire, a little to the

E of Kirkcaldy.

Patmos, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compass; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St. John, and the Revelation shewed him there The greatest part of interpreters think that St. John wrote them in the same place during the two years of his exile; but others think that he did not commit them to writing till after his return to Epheaus. The island of Patmos is between the island of Patmos is between the island of Icaria and the promotery of Miletus. Nothing has done miles S W of it more honour than to have been the lat. 38 17 N. rate or the banishment of St. John. It is now called Patino. Its circuit is five and twenty or thirty miles. It has a from a lake near which it is situate, and some monasteries of Greek monks.

All 38 17 N.

Patria, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situate, and some monasteries of Greek monks.

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bours; but the inhabitants derive little Patak, a town of Hungary, with a benefit from them, because the corsairs college for protestants, situate on the Latoreza, 25 miles S S E of Cassovia. retire to a hill on which St. John's conretire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel consisting of several irregular towers. consisting of several irregular towers, and is a substantial building seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is very barren, and without wood; however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, qualls, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. In the whole island there are scarce 300 men: but there are above 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers who land in the island should carry some of them away. To the memory of St. John is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over head they show a chink in the rock, through which they pretend that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. E Lon. 26 84 N.

Patna, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of considerable trade. It is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764 by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is seated on the S bank of the Ganges, 400 miles N W of Calcutta. Lone 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patomac. See Potowmac. Patrana. See Pastrana.

Patras, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek arch-bishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several hand-some mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cyprus trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times, but the Turks are now masters of it. It is scated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles S W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E,

Patrica, a town of Italy, in the ter- late province of Artols, 16 miles W N ritory of the church and Campagna di W of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E. lat. 50 24 N. Ronia, eight miles E of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called

Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium. Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S W by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is pleasantly seat-ed at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles S E of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Pattensen, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calemberg, formerly a fortified town. It is six miles S of Hanover.

Patti, an episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

Pattiary, a town of Asia, in Hindoos. tan Proper, in the country of Oude, 55 miles N W of Canogue, and the same E N E of Agra. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 27 33 N.

Pattun, or Puttan, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 miles S W of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxens, a river in North America, which discharges itself into the Chesapeak, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

Pau, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Lower Pyrences and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lop. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, and a hishop's see. There are a great number of mag-nificent castles and some colleges, and in the centre of the town is a castle, where the ancient dukes of Mllan resided. It has been often taken and retaken, since the commencement of the present war (1801). It is scated on the Tesino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45

Paul, St. a town of South America in Brasil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several na-tions. However, they pay tribute to the Portuguese. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick furests. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

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Paul-de-Fennouilledee, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, acated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 447 N.

Paul-les-Vence, St. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 S E of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Paul-trois-Chateaux, St. an ancient and late episcopal town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the de-clivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N:

Paulograd, a small town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Passasan, an episcopal scaport of A-frica in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausilippo, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this pessage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with an ancient bay-tree, shrubs and bushes.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and zic. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

of Artols, 16 miles W N Lon. 2 30 E. lat. 50 24 N. a town of South America province of St. Vincent. of independent republic, the banditti of several naver, they pay tribute to mountains and thick fo-45 52 W. lat. 23 25 S. nnouilledes, a town of se department of Gard and of Languedoc, seated on gli, among mountains, 30 Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E.

nce, St. a town of France, ment of Var and late proence, five miles W of Nice, of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E. lat.

Chateaux, St. an ancient scopal town of France, in ent of Drome and late proauphiny, seated on the de-nil, 16 miles S of Monteli-4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N. town of Naples, in Calaore, seated near the sea, in ad well cultivated country, of Cosenza. Lon. 169 E,

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on this mountain also is ted tomb of Virgil, overivy, and shaded with an tree, shrubs and bushes. a town of Western Prussia, ia, 25 miles N W of Dant-18 41 E, lat, 54 44 N.

Payerne, a town of Swisserland, be-longing to the canton of Bern, 22 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 Pedro, St. one of the islands in the 38 N.

Paz, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's sec. Peebles, an ancient borough, capital It is seated at the foot of a mountain, of Peebleshire, seated on the Tweed, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, over which is a bridge. It has manu-350 miles S E of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50 factures of carpets and serges, and a W, lat. 17.0 S.

33 N.

N W part of Derbyshire, which Lon. 37 W, lat. 55 36 N. abounds in lead, milistones and whetstones. It is much visited on account Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirk-

tering South Carolina, it takes the city of New York, and about 10 below name of Pedee, and flows into the At the fort at West point. lantie Ocean, 12 miles below George

14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Petro, Point, the most northern point Peese. See Peaths.
of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Pegau, 2 town of Germany, in the

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lun. 13851 W, lat. 9 58 S.

weekly market for corn and cattle. Pazzy, a town of Turkey in Europe, Before the present church was creeted, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 40 an ancient monastery, in which several 3 N. kings of Scotland are said to have re-

of its extraordinary caverns, perforasions, shire; on the N by Edinburgshire; W tions, and other curiosities. The by Lanerkshire; and S by Dumfries. "Wonders of the Peak" have been cesshire; and contains 308 square miles, lebrated both in prose and verse; and is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadest, they are noticed in this work under the The climate is temperate and the air articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth, and Tiddeswell.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in South America. The pasture, which feed great numbers of of Panama, in South America. The pasture, which feed great numbers of inhabitants of Panama have plantations lack cattle, yielding cheese and butter. It has several rivers which fall into the Pasture. in them, and from them they are supplied with provisions.

Peath, or Peese, a vast chasm in the salmon, as does West-water Loch, eels, mountains of the N E part of Berwick-shire. It is more than 160 feet deep; and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vast height, it greatly resembles an aucient Roman aqueduct.

Peequencour, a town of France, in the department of the North and late protince of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Dougy. Lon. 3-16 E, every necessary of life. The chi. I mainfactures are shots and thread.

Pedee: a river of North America.

Pedee, a river of North America,
which rises in North Carolina, and is
here zalled the Yadkin River, and ensic of Hudson river, 50 miles N of the

Peel, a town of the Isle of Man. It own.

Is situate on a spacious bay, at the S

Pedena, an ancient town of Italy, in extremity of which is Peel isle, a rock Venetian Istria, with a bishop's sec, of great magnitude and height. There 25 miles S E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. is a castle on the summit of it, and likewise a cathedral said to be dedi-Pederneira, a seaport town of Portu- cated to St. Germain, the first bishop,

Returnera, a scaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 18 miles N E of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 39 51 N.

Redir, a town of Sumatra, in the East Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Red. Portugal State of St. German, the Irst Disnop, who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 5 1 8 N.

oircle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Burmal, to the state of a dependant river Elster, 58 miles W of Dresden.

Lon 12 22 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Pegu, a town, in a kingdom of the

Lon 12 22 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Posmofiel, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle and fortifications, and its cheeses,
which are said to be the best in Spain.
It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles S
E of Valladolid. Lon. 40 W, lat. 41

Pegna-Macor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles N W of Alennara. Lon 6 32 W. lat. 39 50 N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a dutchy of the same name, 30 miles S W of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the S E of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building. elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum lac, sattpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law, and yet, he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The wosmall, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison.

There are a vast number of temples in There are a vast number of temptes in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The presss have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and m a sixting posture, has through and with very ange cans. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are

Pegu, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E. lat. 18 10 N.

Peine, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Peipus, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which ssues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or Pishour, a considerable city of Hindoestan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the whice of Cabul. It is sinject to the king of Candulur, and is 50 miles N W of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N. Peitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburgh. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles S S W of Franckfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Fickin, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fettile plan, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this name, which signifies the Northern Court, is given it, to distinction. tinguish it from another considerable city called Nan-king, or the Southern Court. This capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese; the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six full leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by the express order of the emperor. The height and enormous thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horsemen might easily ride abreast upon them; they have spacious towers raised at inis they have spacious towers raised at in-liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inun-dations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was The city has nine gates, which are lof-an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of large pavilion roofed towers divided in PEK

he state of a dependant

vn, in a kingdom of the in Asia. It is above 20 uniference; but not one tof it is inhabited, for it the king of Burnah. It river of the same name, f Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat.

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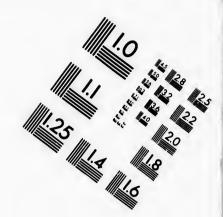
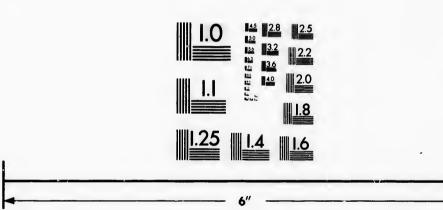


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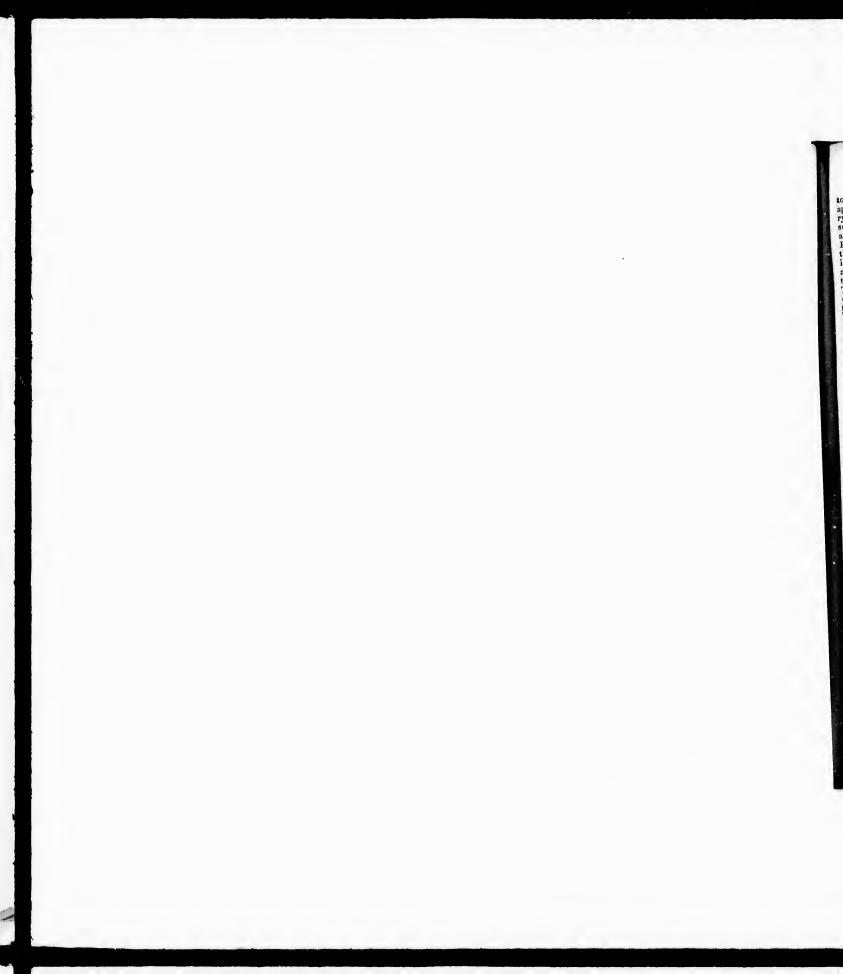
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and those appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a space is left of more than three hundred and sixty feet: this than three numered and sixty feet? this is a kind of place of arms, enclosed by a semicircular wall equal in height and thickness to that surrounding the city. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprihave only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrole night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, who patrole night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assent. ed by soldiers, who suffer no assem-blies in the streets at that time. The support of this police costs the emperor a great deal; for part of the soldiers we have mentioned are maintainoters we have mentioned are maintained for this purpose only. They are all infantry, and their pay is generally very high; their employment consists not only in watching for those who may occasion disturbance in the day-time, or walk abroad during the night; they must also take care that the streets are kept clean and swept every day; are kept clean and swept every hay that they are watered morning and evening in time of dry weather; and that every nuisance is removed; they have orders also to assist in this labour themselves, and to clear the kennels, that the water may have a free course. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall, the intervening space whole length of Sicily. On this mount being occupied by houses belonging to the officers of the court, eunuchs, and St. Rosolia, who is said to have died

to nine stories, each having several apertures or port-holes; the lower stories is assigned the care of providing ry forms a large hall for the use of the soldiers and officers who quit guard, soldiers and officers who quit guard, so replace them. necessaries for the use of the emperor; others are for determining disputes, and punishing faults committed by the domestics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immense palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chinese architecture has no resemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Pekin does not fail to strike beholders by its extent, gran-deur, and the regular disposition of its apartments, and by the singular struc-ture of its pavilion-roofs, ornamented at each corner with a carved plat band, the lower extremity of which is turned upwards; these roofs are covered with varnished tiles of so beautiful a yellow varnished tiles of so beautiful a yellow colour, that, at a distance, they make as splendid an appearance as if they were gilded. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The that it is dimenit to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels vers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An carthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary in which the students are permisely. minary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburgh, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E., lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Archipelago in the Mediterranean sea, eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N. mitted to reside for the purpose of

lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrino, Mount, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and peet from this mount is peautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole learth of Static, On this mount of the control of the

here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend to round one of their wrists, in the form

water the precious renes, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims. Pelew Islands, (The), were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is every reason to suppose, that no Eu-ropean had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the East India company, and com-manded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August 1783.— This misfortune was the more distress. ing to the crew, as they were utterly ig-norant what resources the islands afhorant what resources the islands ar-forded, or supposing them to be inha-bited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the as-tonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man—The cloaths of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had sav-ed their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing specta-tors were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of

watch the precious relies, and receive of a bracelet, which being a mark of the offerings of the pilgrims. great nonour conserved by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoc, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the in-babitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocca-nut was their common drink. On particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree, or the sugar-cane. houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm-trees; and the inside of the house is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little haskets very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some beetlenut, a comb, knife,

red in the same light as the an nobles. They wear a bone ne of their wrists, in the form racelet, which being a mark of onour conferred by the king on of state, commanders, or perho by valour or otherwise. his by valour or otherwise atly distinguished themselves, to be parted with but with life. to not all of the same degree, ared from a difference in the y wore. Captain Wilson was with the highest order of the Vith respect to property in lands, a man's house, or caonsidered as his own, as is alnd allotted him, as long as he and cultivates it; but, when-emoves with his family to anoe, the ground reverts to the o gives it to whom he pleases, se who solicit to cultivate it. ntry is well covered with timthe trunks of which furnish es with canoes, some large o carry 30 men. There are ther trees of much use to the Yams and cocoa-nuts being farticles of subsistence, are to with the utmost care. From produce of the country, it is nxury can reign among the inin their diet, and the milk of nut was their common drink. ilar occasions, they added to pary fare certain sweetmeats drink, obtained by the aid , extracted either from the or the sugar-cane. The raised about three feet from , the foundation beams being rge stones, whence spring crossed by other timbers ogether, and fustened by his, the intermediate space by filled up with bamboos ce leaves, platted together, of the houses are thatched os and palm-trees; and the e house is without any diviig one great room. As to nicely woven from slips of tree, and wooden baskets neatly carved and inlaid No one ever stirs abroad asket, which usually con-

bcetlenut, a comb, knife, wine. The best knives are see of the large mother of

pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few-of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manu-factured from the husks of the cocoanut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks tied to gether, serves them for a broom; and gether, serves them for a proom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns.—Their hatchets are like those of the South Sea islands. They have also a few articles, which in these islands are the called hypries. The islands may be called luxuries. The shell of the tortoise there is remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear rings inlaid with shells. The natives in general are a stout well made people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep cop-per colour, but black. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other be-Both men and women are tatooed, and their teeth made Black by art. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and the men are such ad-mirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people towards the English was, from first to last, uniformly courteous and attentive, ac-companied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that on their departure he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompa-ny them to England, where this hopefolly outh unhappily died of the small pox, in Dec. 1784. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherbithe church yard where he was buried. These islands

who confirms the account given of them and their inhabitants by captain Wilson. In his journal, captain McCleur says, "having pitched my tent in a bay opposite to the ship, I found my-self in a perfect paradise, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days." They are situated between 5 and 9 degrees of N lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as our people had an op-portunity of seeing. They are encir-cled on the west side by a reef of coral, of which no end could be seen from any eminence our people were on.

Pelham, a small town, with a post office, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 35 miles W by S of Newbury-port, and 36 N W of Boston.

Pelissa, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the Petissane, a town of rrance, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles W N W of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Pella, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Pellerin, a town of France in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, ten miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbœuf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat.

Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Pemba, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

Pemba, or Penda, an island in the E Indian Ocean, tying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40 0 E. lat. 5 50 S.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a small place, seated on the Arrow, 12 miles N W of Hereford, and 145 W N W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52

Pembroke, the capital of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturday. It. is scated on the innermost creek of were lately visited by captain M'Cleur, Milford Haven, over which are two

bridges, but the navigation to it is be- the security of the coast; and on the come injured by the rubbish of the opposite side of the Bay is another callcome injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it. It is sur-rounded by a wall with three gates, has a castle on a rock, and two churches. It is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament, and is ten miles S E of Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4

55 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Pembrokeshire, is the S W extre-mity of Wales, derives it name from, Pembroke the county-town, and is bounded on the E by Carmarthenshire, on the NE by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 parishes, a-bout 2300 houses, and 25,900 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's, and sends one member to parliament. The air of this county is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly situated in the N E part of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep; towards the seacoast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them.

Pena Garcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E of Idanha, Velha. Lon. 6 6

W. lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, in Beira seated on a hill with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcas-Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII. for Gangapatnam.

ed St. Mawes. It lies a little to the S E of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat, 50 10 N.

co of

Pendleton, a post town, and the capital of Pendleton county, South Carolina, about 145 miles N W of Columbia, the capital of the state.

Penemunder, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Penguin Island and Bay, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

Peniche, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

Penick, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Multe, eight miles E of Altenberg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valenthe Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Penishehr, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

per, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordshire. with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 32 54 N.

Penkum, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles S W of Stetin.

Penmaenmawr, a once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sca; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles S W of Abercon way.

Pennaftor, a town of Spain, in Asturias, scated on the Asta, 14 miles S W of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N. Pennaflor, a town of Spain in Anda-lusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 miles

N of Ecjia. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Pennar, a river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, at rity of the coast; and on the side of the Bay is another callawes. It lies a little to the S nouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50

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a, a town of Spain, in Valenlon a high point of land, on terranean, 60 miles N of Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

r, a town of Hindoostan Pro-capital of a district; in the f Cabul, 46 miles N of Ca-. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

e, a town in Staffordshire, arket on Tuesday. It was large place, but now great-large place, but now great-l, and principally noted for fairs. It is six miles S of and 129 N W of London. V, lat. 32 54 N.

a town of Germany in the Upper Saxony, in Anterior, 15 miles S W of Stetin.

mawr, a once tremendous a Carnaryonshire, overhang-; but now safely crossed by d. It is four miles S W of

a town of Spain, in Astuon the Asta, 14 miles S W Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N. a town of Spain in Andad near the Xenil, 10 miles Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N. river which has its rise in om of Mysore, in the Hindoostan, and watering andicotta, Cuddapah, and ters the Bay of Bengal, at m.

Pennington, a village in Hunterdon sends two members to parliament. It county, New Jersey, about ten miles N is three miles N W of Falmouth, and of Trenton, and eight W of Princeton, where there is a post office, and oc-lat. 50 10 N. where there is a post office, and oc-casionally courts are held.

Pennon, a fort of Africa, seated on a mall island before the harbour of Al-

Pennon de Velez, a very important from ever scaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E

of Ceuta. I.on. 40 W, lat. 35 25 N.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, 290 miles long and 136 broad; bounded on the E by the river Delaware, dividing it from West Jersey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the Western Territory; and on the N W by Lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port, lying within 200,000 acres of land purchased of Congress by this state. It is divided into 20 counties; and is well watered by the Delaware, and other naviga-ble rivera, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the West India islands salted beef, ork, fish, and pipestaves. Philadelphia is the capital.

Penobscot, a bay of N America, in the district of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penrise, a seaport in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seat-current, ed on the Bristol Channel. 20 miles S. Pentla. E of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

don. 1.on. 413 w, int. 31 37 N.

Pewrith, a town in Cumberland,
with a market on Tuesday. It has a
spacious market place, and had formerly a castle; and several remains

Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, scatcel on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. Lon. 87 24 W, lat.

Pensance, or Penzance, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a creek of Mountsbay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been rebuilt, and carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, and a cor-poration governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 23 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, for-merly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Surs, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles S W of Kasan.

Penzlein, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Pentland Frith, a dangerous strait, which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithnesshire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and the sea turns with such impressions. runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can force a ship against the

Pentland Hills, a ridge of mountains, a few miles to the S W of Edinburgh, which afford good pasture for sheep, and extend about ten miles from S W to N E.

with a market on Tuesday. It has a spacious market place, and had formerly a castle; and several remains of antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood. It is scated under a hill, near therivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 N N W of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, is governed by a mayor, and results of Constantinople Y yy

Peray, St. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late pro-vince of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles N W of Privas.

Percaslaw, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles S E of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Perche, a late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles long and SO broad: bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

Perekop. See Precop.
Perezas, a town of Upper Hungary,
capital of a county of the same name,
50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Perga, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Pergamar, an episcopal town of Tur-key in the European province of Roma nia, 60 miles S W of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and ihhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians Here parchment was invented It is scated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, a town of Irac Agemi in Per-sla, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51

26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Periae, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles 5 W of Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindonstan, 24 miles S W of Seringapatam. Lon.

76 31 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Perigord, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angounois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazodois, and on the W by Bayudalais. the W by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town of France,

where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations: and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Perm. Sea village of France, in the search of Russia, for-

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Perm, a government of Russia, for-incrly a province of Kusan. It is divi-ded into the two provinces of Perm and Catharinenburgh.

Perinda, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles N W of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat.

18 33 N. Perleberg, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigniez, 62 miles N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 33 25 N.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of the above government. It is scated at the confluence of the Kama and Zego-

chekha. Pernalla, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 miles W of Durampour. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 20

Pernambuco, a province of Brasil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Particulate ratiosk it. It pro-35 N. but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of augar and Brasil wood.

Perne, a town of France, in the de-partment of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W of Apt.

Perneau, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 58 26 N.

Pernes, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles N W of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. It is scated on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Heisingtors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Ferror, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late pro-

two provinces of Permenburgh.
town of the Deccan, in of Dowlatabad, 188 miles rabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat.

town of Upper Saxony, the marche of Prignicz, V of Berlin. Lon. 12 36

own of Russia, capital of overnment. It is scated at ce of the Kama and Zego-

a town of the Deccan, in of Guzerat, 20 miles W ur. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 20

co, a province of Brasil, ong and 150 broad: bound-N by Tamara, on the E by c, on the S by Seregippe, e W by Tapuyers. The ame masters of it in 1630; tuguese retook it. It pro-rest quantity of sugar and

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strong town of France, in nent of the Straits of Calais ovioce of Artois, seated on ice, 17 miles N W of Arras. E, lat. 50 29 N.

town of Sweden, in the pro-yland. It is scated on the e Baltic, 36 miles E of Hel-Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N. a fortified town of Russia, in ment of Riga. It is defend-castle, and is 92 miles N of m. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

n strong town of France, in ment of Somme and late pro-

and ended his days in a miscrable manand ended his days in a miscrable man-ner. Lewis XI. was detained here three days by the duke of Burgundy, till he consented to sign a disadvan-tageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles S W of Cambray, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Perousa, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles S W of Turin. Lon. 718 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Pegu, near a river of the same name, 132 miles S W of Pegu. Lon. 94 55 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Prespoint, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it quor, by the courtesan Thans, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles N E of Schiras, and 200 S E of Ispahan. Lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Avon, nine miles E S E of Worces-

ter, and 102 W N W of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by

vince of Picardy. It is called the Vir- | try in corn, fruits, wine, and the other gin, because it has never been taken, luxuries of life, is equalled by few counthough often besieged. In this castle tries, it produces wine and oil in plen-Charles the simple was imprisoned, ty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest of ty, senua, rhubarb, and the finest of drugs. The fruits are deficious, especially their dates, oranges, pistachionuts; melons, cucumbers, and garden stuff, not to mention vast quantities of excellent silk; and the gulf of Bassora formerly furnished great part of Europe and Asia with very fine pearls, lit short, the fruits, vegetables, and Howers of Persia, are of a most exaltod flavour; and had the natives the art of horticulture to as great perfection as some nations in Europe, by transplant-SW of Turin. Lon. 718 E, lat. 44 59 N. some nations in Europe, by transplanting, of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel and a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N. Persain, a town of the kingdom of W, it is remarkably good. The slicep Pagus near a given of the swap name. are of a superior flavour, owing to the excellence of the pasturage in the neighbourhood of Shirauz, and are also celebrated for the fineness of their fleece; they have tails of an extraordinary size, some of which weigh up-wards of thirty pounds; but those which are sold in the markets do not weigh above six or seven. Their oxen are large and strong, but their flesh is seldon eaten by the natives, who confine themselves chiefly to that of sheep and fowls. Their camels, nules, ases, oxen, and buffalces, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens; but the horses are only used for the saddle. Persia contains mines of iron, copper, lead, and above all, turquoise stones, which are found in Chorasan. lar kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amue. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S E parts sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil is far from being luxuriant towards Tartary and the Caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruit. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country of the pottery and shows and the parts of the soil is far from being luxuriant towards Tartary and the Caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruit. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country of the pottery and shows and solve and and the parts of the pottery and the caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of the pottery and the caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of the pottery and the caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of the pottery and the caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of the potters and the caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of the potters are found in Chorasan. Sulphur, salt-petre, and antitionny, and the mountains. Quarties of read, white, and black marble, have also been discovered near Tauris. The manufactures in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black marble, have also been discovered near Tauris. The manufactures in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black marble, have also bund in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black marble, have also bund in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black marble, have also bund in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black marble, have also bund in the mountains. Quarties of red, white, and black mar

Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the eart of growmants. eignty of an the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schivas He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the

mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

Perth, a royal borough in Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasured. santly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the nodern style. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and in the cotton manufacture, and the description of Terra Firma; on the E by the Anapproximation of the control of the

window-glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artists, which is said to be owing to the searcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewellers and goldsmiths are clumsy workmen; and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking glasses. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdallah, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoos.

Perth Amboy, a scaport of the United States, in New Jersey, scated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound; its situation is highly at the state of tan and Armur Kun Sound; his attaction is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles S W of New York. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Perthes, a town of France, in the de-partment of Seine and Marne, six miles S S W of Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the de-partment of Upper Marne, six miles N W of St. Dizier.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles S E of Castel Aragonese. unna, 19 miles S E of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone
and late province of Provence, 10 miles
N of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles. Lon.
5 36 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Peru, formerly a powerful empire, whose monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at preseveral extensive bleachfields; and the des or Cordillera mountains, which disalmon fishery is carried on to a great vide it from the country of the Amaextent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Perth is 30 and La Plata; and on the W by the miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at present is Lima, formerly Cusco. Perthshire, a large, plentiful and rich The land next the sea is mostly barren, county of Scotland, bounded on the E some valleys excepted, into which the

e and Fifeshire; on the namanshire, Stirlingshire r Firth of Forth; on the by Argyleshire and Dum-and on the N by Inver-Aberdeenshire. It is aes long from N to S, and ad from E to W. It con-proper, part of Gowrie, Aonteith, Breadalbane, and fruitful both in corn and its principal rivers are the s the largest in Scotland; s a cataract, the noise of attremely loud; the Allan, e, which falls into the Tay. e are found various minerc are found various miner-tals, particularly copper, haris, and lead. It has a er of lochs, that produce y of excellent fish.

hoy, a scaport of the United New Jersey, scated on a between the river Rariour Kull Sound ; its situaand healthy. It lies open ook, and is one of the best the continent. It is 25 of New York. Lon. 75 0 35 N.

town of France, in the de-Seine and Marne, six miles lelun.

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town of the island of Sares S E of Castel Aragonese. town of France, in the dethe Mouths of the Rhone wince of Provence, 10 miles and 27 of Marseilles. Lon.

43 44 N. nerly a powerful empire, irchs were called Incas, or emperors or kings, at prence of Spain in South Ame-s between lat. 1 30 N. and eing nearly 2000 miles long , and 350 in breadth. It is the N by Popayan, a part irma; on the E by the An-illera mountains, which dim the country of the Amaaraguay; on the S by Chili or Pacific Ocean. Its capi-it is Lima, formerly Cusco. xt the sea is mostly barren, excepted, into which the

the hills are very extensive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and consequently cold. The sea bordering on Peru is called the South Sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, the weather on this coast, from lat. 4 to 25 S being gene-rally serene. No rain falls in this tract unless within four or five degrees of the Equator, where they have it con-stantly when the sun is vertical, as is the case within this distance all over the globe. On the Cordillerss or high mountains, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair season, and vines thrive best in the valleys near the sea, where little or no the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; where they have this opportunity, they have ripe grapes when they please, and they make ex-cellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaquar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, but possessing neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter; they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs upon the least resistance. A quadruped called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears some resemblance to a deer, and some to a camel, and is of a size somewhat larger than a sheep. Its wool furnished the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. It was even employed as a beast of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience and docility; but it was never used for draught. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to pre-emicontor, which is entured to pre-em-nence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength and courage. The river Guy-aquil abounds with slilgators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. Besides their fruit-trees, which have been transplanted hither from Europe, they have those of the Caribbee islands,

streams from the hills turn. Between others peculiar to Peru. The tree most valued is that which furnishes them with quinquina, or Perovian bark, of the size of a cherry-tree, principally growing in the province of Quito, about 5° S of the Equator; it bears a long reddish flower, which turns to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the back. Name the Fourier with the bark. Near the Equator grow cedars, cotton-trees, cocons, sugar canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few forest trees in other parts of Peru. But what the Spaniards value this country most for is he vast treasure of gold and silver they have drawn from thence for up-wards of 200 years, the mountain of Potosi alone, in 22 S lat. having yield-ed two thousand millions of pieces of eight the first 40 years the mines were wrought. When the Spaniarda landed in this country in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Plzarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Meatics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small repub-lics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hat, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be boilt for common use, every one lends a helping hand. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spania, d, and ure the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manasananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, they behave in a more tyrannical man-melons, and water melons; besides her over the real Americans, than even

the Spaniards themselves, insomuch remarkable for producing good figs, of that the governor is obliged to repress which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eninence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Onite Line and Lea Wares and Lea Venice. into three great audiences, which are Quito, Limo, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos: the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all South America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above. 2000 miles distant from the are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the great-est inconveniences; to remedy which two new vicerovalties have been established. The first is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the new kingde Hogota, the capital of the new king-dom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audi-ence of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See Andes.

tal. See Andes.

Peru, a post town in Clinton county,
New York, on the W side of lake
Champlain, 41 miles S of the line that
divides this State from Lower Canada, nearly opposite to Burlington, on the E side of the lake.

Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bia strong citates, a university, and a ob-shop's sec. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is scated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter with three islands in the middle of it. It is eight miles from the city of that name,

in the province of Perugino.

Perugino, a province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W by Tuseany, on the S by Orvietano, on the W by the dutchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is

Perugia.

Pesaro, atown of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's sec. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the eathedral magnificent. The environs are capital.

the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E N E of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

ples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Peschiera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort.

It was taken by the French in July 1796, who have been since expelled by Suwarrow. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Pescia, an episcopal town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles S W of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E. lat. 43 47 N.

Pesenas, an ancient town of Frince, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully acated on the river Pein, 12 miles N E of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43

28 N.

Pest, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles S E of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Petaw, an ancient town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Pe-tcheli, Tcheli, or Li-pa-fou, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to aare in this province does not seem of ac-gree with its latitude; for although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42d. degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Pekin is the

for producing good figs, of e quantities are sent to Veseated on an eminence, at of the Foglia, on the gulf of oiles E N E of Urbino, and me. Lon. 13 2 E. lat. 43

a strong town of Naples, in iteriore. It is seated at the river of the same name, on Twee of the same name, on Venice, eight miles E by Si-Penna, and 100 N E of Na. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N. 4, a town of Italy, in the Veth a castle, and a strong fort.

ken by the French in July have been since expelled by It is seated on the Mincio, ceeds from the Garda, 16 f Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat.

an episcopal town of Tuscany, the excellent oil it produces. les S W of Pistoia. Lon. 11 43 47 N.

an ancient town of Frince, partment of Herault and late f Languedoc. It is delighted on the river Pein, 12 miles eziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43

town of Upper Hungary, ca-county of the same name, the Danube, opposite Buda, E of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 24 N.

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Petersburgh, a post town in York counand a few conical huts. Captain Clarke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

43 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a murket on Saturday. It is seated on the
Neu, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church, heside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regu-lar. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles N E of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat.

Petersboro', a post town in Hillsboro' county, Northampshire; 18 miles W of Amherst, 74 W by N of Newburyport, and the same distance from Bos-

Petersburg, a port of entry and post-town in Dinwiddle county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Appomatox river, in lat, 37° 12' N, and long. 78° 8' W. It is 25 miles S of Richmond, and 79 W of the borough of Norfolk. This is a place of considerable trade in grain, flour, and tobaceo; the exports of one year having amounted to 1,390,000 dollars. Being in the centre of one of the country. The inhabitants at the last enumeration amounted to 3521, including 1487 slaves.

Peterhead, a town in Aberdeenshire, situate near the mouth of the Ugie, on the nost easterly point of Scotland. has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considera-ble trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. A mineral apring, of a powerful diurctic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of comwhose accommodation there pany, for

Petersburgh, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania: 25 miles S W of York town, and 48 N W of the city of Baltimore.

Petersburgh, a post town in Elbert county, Georgia; situated on the W side of Savannah river, near the mouth of Broad river, and opposite to Vienna in South Carolina; 46 miles N W of Augusta, and 86 N of Louisville. Petersburgh, or St. Petersburgh, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in

the government of the same name. It is scated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the be-ginning of this century, the ground on which Petersburgh now stands was only a vast morass occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a ci-tadel with six bastions, in 1703, he built also a small but for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick : and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburgh; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spa-cious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the auburbs, are at least two miles in length; most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cot-tages, are blended with the public build-ings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say that they are built with stone. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of buildings, furnished with great cost and in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the pany, for whose accommonation there we as, in many places, as broad as the is a ball-room and many elegant Thames at London, deep, rapid, and houses. It is a little to the W of Buchances, and 34 miles N E of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Peterhoff, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Petersburg, and is dissipance, and the academy of arts, are

the most striking objects. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row province of Samland, 24 miles E of (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, du-ring the whole of that space, has been embarked at the expence of the late empress. by a wall, parapet, and pave-ment of hewn granite. Petersburgh, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many streets contiguous to each other; yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It was in 1783 inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The in-habitants are computed to be 130,000. Petersburgh, from its low and marshy situation, is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high as to threaten the town with a total submersion. These floods are chiefly occasioned by a west or south west wind, which, blowing directly from the gulf, obstructs the current of the Neva, and causes a vast accumulation of its waters. The opposite divisions of Petersburgh, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburgh is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot by the empress at an immense expence: by this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected with great solemnity by Catharine II. in 1782. Within he walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II. buried at Moscow.

Konigsberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by s mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is scated on the Loddon, 18 miles N E of Portsmouth, and 53 S W of London. Lon. 058 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Petershagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

lat. 52 25 N.

Petersham, a post town in Worcester county, Masschusetts, 25 miles N
W of Worcester, and 66 W of Boston:
a branch of Chickapee river passes by this town. The inhabitants were 1794 at last census.

Peterwaradin, a town of Sclavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seat-

here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N W of Lelgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, a town in Someraetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wella and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Petit Guave, a seaport of the West Pent Guave, 2 scaport of the West Indies in St. Domingo, scated on a bay at the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W. lat. 28 27 N.

W. lat. 28 27 N.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Chinese
Tartary, in the department of Kirin.
It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned
to banishment. It is scated on the
Sungari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin,
and 500 N E of Peki. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 453 N.

Petrikow, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51

Petrina, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles Petersburgh is 425 miles N W of Mos- E of Carlstadt. Lon. 160 E, lat. 460 N.

E by N of Stockholm, 750 N penhagen, and 1000 N N E of Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N. lorf, a town of Prussia, in the of Samland, 24 miles E of

erg. feld, a borough in Hampshire, narket on Saturday. It is govs mayor, sends two members ment, and is scated on the 18 miles N E of Portsmouth, W of London. Lon. 0 58 W.

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a, a strong town of Austrian seated on the Petrina, 27 miles lstadt. Lon. 160 E, lat. 460 N. Pettaw, a town of Germany, in the harbour. It has a communication with dutchy of Stiria. It belongs to the bi-

Tettapolly, a scaport of Hindoostan, lights for the direction of ships. Lon. on the coast of Coromandel, where 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N. the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 1549 N.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the Frith of cisive battle was fought between Ce-Forth. It is the usual landing-place sur and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This of passengers from Leith, on the op-posite shore. A basin has lately been on the Enipeus, and is ten miles S of constructed here, under the direction of an engineer.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, scated near the Sea.

Arun, 12 miles N E of Chichester, Pt. a.ants Isle. See Faisants.

Pevenscy Harbour, 14 miles W S W of Hastings.

Pfifenhoffen, a town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 19 miles N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Pfalgel, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles N E of Treves.

Treves.

Pfirt, or Forette, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and

E. lat. 49 21 N.

48 8 N.

and the continent forms an extensive constructed in great elegance of style,

blop of Saltzburg, and is scated on the bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were

Pharza, unciently Pharsalia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Jeana, in the plains of which some suppose the de-Larissa.

Phasis, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black

Arun, 12 miles N E of Chichester, and 49 S W of London. Lon. 0 34 W, tat. 50 58 N.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, situate on a small river which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles W S W of Hastings.

**Real Performance of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles W S W of Hastings.

**Real Performance of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles W S W of Hastings. four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles E S E of Smyrna. Lon.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, and the largest city in the United States, is situated on the West bank of Delaware river, extending Westward to the Schuylkill, 10893 foot in learth, and foot of the feet in length; and from Cedar street in the South to Vine street in the North, 5340 feet in breadth. This was the original plan prescribed by the of Basil. Lon. 720 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Pfortsheim, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles dimensions.

Was the original plan product of your proprietor William Penn, and contained ten streets in breadth, with 23 in length; which intersecting at right angles formed 184 squares of various dimensions.

However there have S E of Durlach. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 been considerable deviations from the 57 N.

Preimb, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pficint and Mab, tiplied. The built parts of Southwark 10 miles N E of Amberg. 1.on. 12 21 and the Northern Liberties have increased rapidly within the last thirty Pfullendorf, an imperial town of years. In the year 1800 the anumera-Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 37 tion of the city and precincts amounted miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W lat. to 70,000 inhabitants and about 12,000 B N. houses; and in one year since there Phanagoria, a small and beautiful have been 543 new buildings, princi-Phanagoria, a small beauting large strain of Asia, on the E side of the pally of bricks, added to the existing strait of Casta.

The private houses exhibit Pharos, a small island in the ladi-terranean Sea, opposite Alexand. an appearance of neatness, uniformity and commodiousness: the public edi-in Egypt, the space between which

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particularly the banks of Pennsylvania, and the United States; the State-house with the two halls erected at the ends with the two halls erected at the chas of the E and W wings of the same, and filling together the front of a square; the Prison; City Library, therefore and Alms House. Nor do Hospital, and Alms House. the religious edifices, which are 28 in number, seld in appropriate beauty and grandeur. As Philadelphia is the only port of entry in the state, all exports and imports pass through it: in 1795 the exports amounted to 11,518,260 Dols. and the imports cannot be much less than nine millions, communibus annis. There are four banks of discount and deposit, with five comparies. The land stages that set out from the city, one half of them at least daily (Sunday excepted) amount to forty-five, and the water stages or packets to thirteen. This city was founded in 1682, and incorporated in 1771. city was founded in 1002, and nemporated in 1701. The charter being abrogated at the revolution, it remained under a provincial government till 1789; when it was incorporated a second time, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder with and Aldermen are ly: the Recorde and Aldermen are appointed by the governor and hold their offices during good behaviour Philadelphia lies in lat. 39° 56′ N. and lon. 75° 8′ W. 347 niles S W of Boston, 95 S W of New York, 102 N E of Baltimore, and 144 N E of Washington.

Philippi, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the

where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassinators of Cesar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Philippina. See Samar.

Philippina, a strong town of Dutch
Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is scated on an arm of the Scheld, 12 miles S E of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very considerable. The principal are Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Matshate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zehn, Negro's, St. John's, Xole, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great nany wild beasts and birds quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

Philippines New, otherwise called Palaos and Carolinas, islands in the North Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the

Europeans.

Philippoli, an archiepiscopal town of Romanis, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and seated on the Mariza, 82 miles N W of Adrianople, and 188 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Philip's, Fort St. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the Ergenb, who restored it in 1763. The Europeans.

French, who restored it in 1763. Spaniards retook it in the last war, Lon. 3 48 F. lat. 39 50 N.

Philips-Norton, a town in Somerset-shire, with a market on Thursday, se-

shire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N. Philipsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, hut the fortifications to the empire I thas been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a ri-vulet It was built by Charles IX. and called after his son Philip. In 1775, it

slands, islands in the Inliscovered by Magellan, in are said to be about 1200 which 400 are very conhe principal arc Luconia, amar, Matsbate, Mindoro, ıy, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, John's, Xole, and Abyo. ery hot and moist, and the rice and many other useful id fruits. The trees are aland there are ripe fruits There are a great nany and birds quite unknown The inhabitants are not all ral. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50

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no restored it in 1763. The retook it in the last war. I lat. 39 50 N. Worton, a town in Somerseta market on Thursday, sess of Bath, and 104 W of Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N. rg, a town of Germany, in I Upper Rhine. It is very l considered as one of the fthe empire. The town behis hishop of Spire, but the isto the empire I thas been es taken and retaken, parties taken and retaken, parti-the French in 1734, when f Berwick was killed at the it was restored the year by the treaty of Vienna on the Rhine, seven miles S and 40 N E of Strasburg.

it, a town of Sweden, in l, seated in a hilly and rocky ounding in iron mines, be-lakes, and watered by a ri-vas built by Charles IX. and his son Philip. In 1775, it than 60 wooden houses, and a church and hospital built of stone plaistered, vorus or volcances, which frequently and hospital built of stone plaistered, vorus or volcances, which frequently and hospital built of stone plaistered, vorus or volcances, which frequently and assets to a constant of the property of the pro E, lat. 59 30 N.

Philipstown, a borough of Ireland,

late province of Hainault, seated on an from W to E, across the island castle, and castle, lat. 50 7 N.

Pianeza, a town and castle of Picdmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

Pianoza, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42

Piava, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little in the Siennese, with a bishop's see.

It is 25 miles S E of Sienno, and 56 S

Picardy, a late province of France, of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, 0 N.

and the straits of Dover; on the E by Pierre le Moutier, S. a town of France,

Francis I. of France was imprisoned. lat. 46 48 N. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is seated on the Serio, 10 Newfoundland, ceded to the French in

which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles 1. in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N E of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, so land, in the lake of Neufchatel. The

was destroyed by fire, but has been called from a lofty mountain on it, this since rebuilt. It contains no more than amountain is filled with dismal dark ca-29 N.

Picts' Wall, a famous barrier against Philipstown, a Dorougn of Ireland, capital of King's county, 40 miles Wof Dishim. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Philipsille, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the strong town of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the strong town of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the strong through the strong to the strong town of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the strong town of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the province of Hainault, seated on an analysis of the province of Hainault, seated on the p

castic, and ended at Tumouth.

Piezmont, a principality of Italy, 175
miles long and 40 broad; bounded on
the N by Vallais, on the E by the
dutchies of Milan and Montferrat, on lat. 50 7 N.

Philip Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by dutchies of Milan and Montferrat, on captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Philip, esq governor of territory of Genoa, and on the W by New South Wales. They are covered France and Savoy. It was formerly a with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the castern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Element a town and costle of Ried. foot of the Alps It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are nines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, liemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital

and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champague; on the S by the isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

Picighitone, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a castle, in which the dutchy of Milan, with a castle, in which is and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, Expanse L of France, was imprisented.

miles N W of Cremona, and 36 S E of of Milan. Lon, 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Pickering, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday.

It has an old castle, in the ruins of Pierre, St. the capital of Martinico,

island is about two miles in circum- confluence of the Colia and Pinnel, 25 ing variety of vineyards, woods, orch- lat. 40 46 N. ards, and meadows. This beautiful Pinnenburg. spot was the retirement of the celebrated Rousseau.

PIN

Pietro, St. on island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, a town of Picdmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built on a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, 1696, the French demol shed the fortifications. It is scated on the Chiuson, 15 miles S W

of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N. Pigney, a town of France, in the de partment of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles N E of Troyes.

Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Pillau, a strong scaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. It formerly belonged to Poland but is now subject to Frussia, and is 20 miles W by S of Koningsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E. lat. 54 38 N.

Pilsen, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is seated hear the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Pilsna, Pilsno, or Pilzow, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, sented on the Wilfake, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Pines, Isle of, a considerable island in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-trees, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 58 S.

Ping-leang-fon, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province Chen-si in China. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Pinnel, a strong town of Portugal, in

ference, and is enlivened with a charm- miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W,

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Pinnenburg, a fort and town of Low-cr Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is scated on the Owe, 15 miles N W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

Pinos, an uninhabited island in the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

Pinsko, a town of Lithmania, capital of a territory and scated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been al-most ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, a scaport of Italy in Tus-cany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 S W of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57

Piombino, a principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

the king of the Two Stenles.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles S E of Rome.

Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is scated on a river, 15 miles W of Balasore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Pique Montallier, the highest mountain of the Pyrences. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay

of Largone ten miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 141 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Piritz, a town of Germany in Pomerania in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is serted near the lake Maldui, 20 miles S E of Stetin. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Pisa, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisaro, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The river Arno runs Pinnel, a strong town of Portugal, in through Pisa, and over it are three Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the marble. This city is so far from have Colia and Pinnel, 25 larda, Lon. 6 40 W.

fort and town of Lowe dutchy of Holstein, nty of the same name. the Owe, 15 miles N Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53

habited island in the W S side of Cuba, from arated by a deep strait. ong and 15 broad, and pastures. Lon. 82 33

vn of Lithuania, capital ad scated on a river of . It was formerly a lace, but has been aly the Cossacks. Lon.

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rincipality of Tuscany, editerranean. The ispends upon it, and has under the protection of Two Sicilies.
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ier, the highest moun-ier, the highest moun-iers. It is in the form 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N. port of Venetian Is-ula, formed by the bay miles S of Capo d'Is-E, lat. 45 40 N.

of Germany in Pomeritory of Stetin. The Pomerania often re-s screed near the lake s S E of Stetin. Lon.

18 N. ent and large city of of the Pisaro, with a rehbishop's see, and he river Arno runs nd over it are three thich is constructed of ty is so far from hav-

ing as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal nent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 streets. The cathedral is a magnification miles S W of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E, cent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much of the chart staked of. In the great square, be-fore St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and Great. The grant times spatace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Pisa is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, ten miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the best

countries in all Tuscany.

Pisca, a town of Peru, in the audience It is scated in a country fertile in ex-cellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles S S E of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

Piscataqua, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Piscataway, a post town in Prince George county, Maryland, nine miles N of Port Tobacco, and 36 S W of Annapolis, and 18 S of the city of

Washington.

Pisello, the most northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pishour. See Peishore.
Pishour. See Peishore.
Pishour. a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private per-sons are generally well-built; but not-withstanding this, it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated on a fer-tile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N W of Florence, and 30 N E of Pisa. Lon. I1 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Pitcaitly Wells, some remarkable sa-line springs near Perth, in Scot-land, deemed beneficial in scorbutic

lat. 65 11 N.

Pitterweem, a scaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the fifth of Forth, 23 miles N E of Edinburg. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

Pittsburg, the capital of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; seated on a point of land formed by the confluence. of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. Op-posite the town the Ohio is a quarter of a mile wide, and in dry seasons is navigable only by small craft for a con-siderable distance, above and below: in freshes, it will carry vessels of 2 on 300 tons: topsail vessels were built and launched at Pittsburg last year. About 70 miles below, the stream is wider as well as deeper. In 1800 the inhabitants were estimated at 1565. The town is laid out in regular squares, many of the houses being built with bricks, and progresses in wealth and population. The distance from Pittsburg to the junction of the Ohio, with the Mississippi is 1188 miles, and to New Orleans, through the various windings of both rivers about 2000 miles; to

of both rivers about 2000 miles; to Carlisle 180; to Philadelphia 296; and Washington 252. It lies in the lat. of 40° 31′ N, and lon. of 80° 12′ W. Pittsfield, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 29 miles W by N of Northampton, on the Connecticut river, and 33 S of Bennington in Vermont, containing 2261 inhabitants.

Pittston, a town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the E side of Kennebec river, 18 miles N of Wiscasset, and opposite to Gardner, with 1408

inhabitants, and a post office.

Pittston, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, nine miles N W of Flenington, and 36 from Trenton in the same direction.

Patston, a post town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, lying at the junction of Lackawannock with the E tion of Lackawannock with the E branch of Susqueliannal river, nine miles N E of Wilkesbarre and eight N E of Northumberland.

Fizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte Leone.

land, deemed beneficial in scorbutic | Flacentia, a dutchy of Italy, former-cases.

Pithea, a scaport of Sweden, in W | Parona; bounded on the E by that Bothnia, scated on a small island, at dutchy, on the N and W by the Mithe mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf lanese, and on the S by the territory of

Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treatest Wirness in 1743.

ty of Wurms, in 1743.

Placentia, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a cita-del: which is a arge, handsome, for-tified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, nouses, squares, streets, and roundans, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other per sons belouging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Wurms, concluded in 1743, and the French took possession of it in 1796. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N W of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain in Estra-madura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 50 W, lat. 39 45 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Gui-puscoa, scated on the Deva, 25 miles S E of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Placentia, a scaport of Newfound and, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island. It was ceded to the English, and is 40 miles W of St. John, and 200 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Plainfield, a post town in Windham county, Connecticut, 15 miles N E of Norwich, and 29 of New London, containing 1619 inhabitants.

Planiez, a amall island of the Mediterranean, situated in the road of Mar-

Plano, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

Plassey, Plains of, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for the great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plata, an island of Peru, on the coast is a brick bridge.

of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

Plata, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is scated on the Chimao, 500 miles S E of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 mile lat. a procas hill

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Plata, or Rio-de-la-Plata, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great vivers Paraguay, Uraguay, and Pavana. It crosses Para-Uraguay, and Favana. It crosses Fara-guay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel: and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

Plata, Rio de la, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the S W of a river of the same name. It is sub-

a river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776 See Peru.

Plattaburg, a post town in Clinton county, New York, situated on the W side of Lake Champlain, 16 miles N of Peru, and 36 of Willsborough, all on the same lake.

Plawen, a town of Germany, in the circle of lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E,

lat. 50 32 N. Pleiburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by

the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

Plèscof. See Pskof.

Pleshey, a village in Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farm-house; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mount of au oval form, surrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which arrounded by inaccessible

ich and populous town of tal of the audience of Los rith an archbishop's see. It to the Chimao, 500 miles S . Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16

Rio-de-la-Plata, a large riverica, formed by the union ee great vivers Paraguay, and Pavana. It crosses Para-enters the Atlantic Ocean, S. It is 150 miles broad at i, at Mont Video, a fort, miles up the river, the land e discerned on either shore, ssel is in the middle of the and at Buenos Ayres, 200 er, the opposite shore is not

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173, a post town in Clinton New York; situated on the full Lake Champlain, 16 miles u, and 36 of Willsborough,

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circle of Upper Saxony, in l, seated on the Elster, 67 V of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E,

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from the earliest times of that he year 1400. On the site of is now a brick farm-house; are the remains of an ancient on, consisting of a mount of an bout two acres, and is boundimpart and ditch, over which bridge.

Please, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, which overlooks the town. Plymouth with a castle, scated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, two members to parliament, and is go-

the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles N E of

W of Inspruc. Lon. 12 10 E. lat. 47

Plumstead, a village in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; where there is a post office, 7 miles N of Doyle's town, 32

once, 7 miles N of Doyle's town, 3c of Philadelphia, and 178 of Washington. Puviers, a town of France, in the department of Eure. and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Plymouth, a scaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tumar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost sur-rounded by the houses of the town, and rounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it, are docks, arsenals, and other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill snow.

miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

It is a consisted by a mayor. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see, seated on a mill near the Vistula, 65 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Floen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchly of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the N side of a lake, 22 miles N W of Lubec. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Floennel, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late W. This is a post town, and port of W. This is a post town, and port of W. This is a post town, and port of W. This is a post town, and port of the same name.

W. This is a post town, and port of entry, and was the first town planted Vannes.

Vannes.

Pludentz, a town of Germany, in the Austrian dominions, capital of a county of the same name. It is scated in a pleasant plain, on the river III, 65 miles to the centre of the town.

Plymouth, a post town in Grafton county, Newhampshire; 33 miles S E of Haverhill, and 79 N W of Portsmouth.

Plymouth, a post town in Washing-ton county, North Carolina; situate on the S side of Roanoke river, near Al-bemarle sound, 18 miles S of Edenton-

Plymouth Dock, a populous town, ad-joining to the harbour of Haymouz, in Devoushire, with a chapel in the dock-yard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

a mile from the town.

Plympton, a borong a Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Plynn, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymlimmon Hills, a vast and lofty.

Lon 40 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plynlimmon Hills, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, a celebrated river of Italy, which

has its source at mount Viso in Piedhas its source at mount Viso in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and then createurs it havks. often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the

the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tchcou-fou.

Pocklington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Podenstein, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, scated among forests, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles S E of

Bamberg. Podolia, a province in the S E part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the S W, and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminicek is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is seated near the Elsa, 16 miles S of Florence.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, near Florepec, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

Poirino, or Poverino, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles S E of Turin.

Poissy, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the fo-

rest of St Germain, 15 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N. Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its to the great street. Here, in 250, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs a bound with vipers in such numbers, Verice victors and the such principles of the that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles S

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which empties itself into raine, Berry, and Marche; on the S name part of Fouraine; on the E of Ton-raine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Augoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly nutles. It now forms the three depart-ments of Vendee, Vienne, and the two Sevres.

Pola, an ancient episcopal strong sca-port of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre are the runns of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 80 miles S E of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Polachia, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the

the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Masovia. Bielsk is the capital.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia. Coupland Livenia, and Bussia. sia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; sia, Courland, Livonia, and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and repub-lic of Poland. The king was the only clective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archibishop of Guesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source more than 16,000. It has several Rooman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French. empress of Russia and the emperor of empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The part allotted W of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bordon Liveria, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou,

Touraine ; on the E by Tou. ry, and Marche; on the 8 nois, Saintonge, and Aunis; W by the bay of Biscay. It corn and wine, and feeds a ther of cattle, particularly now forms the three depart. endce, Vienne, and the two

ancient episcopal strong seaaly, in the S part of Istria, alel and a bishop's see. Here ins of a Roman amphitheatre nol a bay, and has a spacious 80 miles S E of Venice. Lon. t. 45 13 N.

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a large country of Europe, on the W by the Baltic, Branand Silesia; on the S by Hun-Moldavia; on the N by Prusland, Livonia, and Russia; he E by Russia and the terrirested by that power from the It is divided into three large reat Poland, Little Poland, nto palatinates, or provinces. ernment was monarchical and cical; all the acts of state be-name of the king and repub-dand. The king was the only sovereign in Europe; being a general diet summoned by blic during the interregnum. alamities; for, on the demise sovereign, the country was involved in a war, between g factions, respectively sup-foreign powers. In 1772, a of this country, projected by of Prussia, was effected by rch, in conjunction with the

By this partition, one third ountry was wrested from the the diet being compelled by orce, to make and to ratify this cession. The part allotted comprises Polish Livonia, of the palatinate of Polotsk to the Eof the Dwina or Du-palatinate of Vitepsk, Mich-

law; and two small portions to the N E and S E of the palatinate of Minck. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithnama. The king of Prussia took pos-session of all the western parts of Po-merania, bounded on the S by the river of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of sian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 850,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be chosen king of P dand, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is established, in which the executive power is vested. By this change, the house of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed: the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Sax-ony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants), were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud

prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which was universal happiness, A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifices of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representa-Netze or Nottee, with the whole of views of the empress, she sent an army Polish or Western Prussia, the cities into Poland, under pretence of being into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. these dismembered countries the Ruswas overthrown. But the principal object for which the Re sian army emered Poland was not jet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was signed by the unfortunate Stanislans at Warsaw. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. flesides the voj-wodships or provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lens-chitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, port of Plotsk, &c. with the city and monas-tery of Czentstokow (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. They are capable also of sitting in the inferior courts of justice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of readmitted as assessors. In consequence of this toleration, the Dissidents have constructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warsaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it sup-plies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pas-tures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre. aristrocracy, or a mad democracy, that honey, and wax. They have mines of wrested from their sovereign his just salt of a great depth, out of which they

Dniemen, the Dneister, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

Poland, or Minot, a post town in Cumbérland county, Maine, on the W aide of Andrascoggin river, 40 miles N of Portland; the township has 2125 inhabitanta.

Poleron. See Pooloroon.

Polesia, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrarese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the

capital.

Pol. St. a town of France, in the de-partment of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 16 miles N

W of Arras. Policandra, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains It lies be-tween Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, a decayed episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

17 24 E. lat. 41 25 N.

Poligni, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of

formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Polito, or Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S E of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Pollockshaus, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

Polotsk, a government of the Russian 45 2 N.

dig rock-salt The principal rivers are empire, formed of part of a palatinate the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Ita products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russin, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles S W of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburgh, eight miles from Vienna.

Pomegue, an island in the Mediter-raneau, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by seve-Mecklenburg. It is watered by seve-ral rivers, of which the Oder, Recke-nitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanct, Wip-per, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is ex-ported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harhours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund: It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hi-ther and Further Pomerania. The lat-Poliginano, a populous town of Nater and runther romerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong ples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's to the king of Prussia; the remainder see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. capital of the Prussian part, and Strategies. sund of the Swedish.

Pomercilia, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the parti-tion of Poland fell to the share of the

Franche Compte, seated on a rivulet, tion of Poland fell to the share of the Franche Compte, seated on a rivulet, tion of Poland fell to the share of the 52 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 55 king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital. Pomesania, a large county of West-polina, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was W from the Passerge as far as the Vistona of the share o full of lakes and morasses.

Poinfret, a post town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 16 miles N of Canterbury, and 36 N E of Hartford.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See Mainland.

Pondesturia, a town of Italy, in Mont-ferrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat.

ed of part of a palatinate smembered from Poland of partition in 1772. Ita hiefly grain, hemp, flax, and the forests furnish ice of masts, planks, oaking, pitch, tar, &c. which tdown the Dwina to Riga. trong town of Russia, caernment of the same name, Dwina, at the mouth of er Polota, 50 miles S W Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N. a town of Lower Austria, Drasam, which falls into

near Holmburgh, eight ienna. an island in the Mediter-Marseilles.

a dutchy of Germany, in Upper Saxony; bounded by the Baltic, on the E by ussia and Poland, on the S burg, and on the W by g. It is watered by seveg. It is watered by secke-of which the Oder, Recke-Joker, Rega, Persanct, Wip-stolpen, and Lebo, are the derable. The air is pretty ompensated by the fertility which abounds in pastures of which a great deal is exof which a great deal is ex-is a flat country, containing is a flat country, containing is a flat country, containing good harbours, particularly Stralsund: It is 250 miles broad, and divided into Hi-uther Pomerania. The latof Hither Pomerania belong of Prussia; the remainder of Sweden. Stetin is the e Prussian part, and Stral-

Swedish. a, a district of Polish or a, a district of Polish or russia, which in the parti-and fell to the share of the ssia. Dantzie is the capital. a, a large county of West-a, which extends from E to Passerge as far as the Vis-en E and W Prussia. It is and morasses.

a post town of Connecticut, d county, 16 miles N of Cand 36 N E of Hartford.
the principal of the Orkney of Mainland.

ia, a town of Italy, in Mont-ed on the S side of the Po, of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, on there. It is scated on the Moselle, which the coast of Coromandel. It was first divides it into two parts, two miles settled by the French in 1674. Previonsly to the war of 1756, it was, per-haps, the finest city in India. It ex-tended along the seacoast above a mile, tended along the seacoast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile in breadth. It was well built, and, besides many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by colonel Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications were demolished. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56. Pondico, a small minhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Lengal of the river Sill. 40 miles S W of

on, on the river Sill, 40 miles S W of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N. Ponc-hou, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien and an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa They are only sand banks or rocks, and the inhabitants are obliged to import every necessary of life; neither shrubs nor bushes are to be seen upon them; all their ornament consists of one soli-tary tree. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121

from China and Formusa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous in the time of the Hugonots. It has a mineral spring, and is seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 miles S of Saintes. Lon. 0.30 'V, lat. 45 36.

Pons, St. formerly an episcopal town of France. in the department of Herault

of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is scated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2

47 E, lat. 43 29 N. Pontafella. See Pontefa. Pont-a-Mousson, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and Late province of Lorrain, with

divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nanci. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Pont-Arlier, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Swisserland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Bille, 13 miles E of Hondour, and 85 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pont-del-l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a castle. It is seated on the Seine, over which is a bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 52 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Pont-de-Ce, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 25 N.

Pont-de-Vaux, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Ressousse, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Pont-de-Vesle, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It had before the revolution a manufacture of stuffs called Augusmanufacture of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Ambusson. It is seated on the Vesle, 12 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 54 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Pont-de-Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace. It is seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge. 13 miles NW of

a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Bragu, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 44 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Pont-du-Gard. See Gard.
Pontefa, or Pontafella, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, scated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles N W of Friuli. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Pontefract, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Satura university. There were before the day. It is situate in a very rich soil, revolution, several religious houses, and and noted for its large plantations of disprotestants had a magnificent church discrice. It had a beautiful castle now

various tragical events in the English history: particularly the morder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles S W of York, and 175 NNW of London, Lon. 1 18 W, lat, 53 42 N.

Ponte-Stura, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, scated at the confinence of the Stura and Po, three miles S W of

Casal

Ponte-Vedra, a town of Spain, in Ga. Pontes redra, a town of Spain, in Ga-ica, scated on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W,

lut 42 20 N.

Pont-Gioaut, a town of France, in the department of Pny de Dome and late provoice of Anvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles W N W of Cler-mont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Ponties, a town of France, in the de-partment of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, scated on the river

Blavet.

Pont-P Eveque, a town of France, the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 miles N W of Lisieux. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; from whom it was retaken by storm in 1442 by Charles VII. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720 and 1753. It is 43 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 N W of Paris.

Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pont-Orson, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, scated on the Coesnon, 20 miles E of St. Malo. Lon.

1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Pont-Remoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appenuines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is scated on the finest bridges in Europe, consisting and coal. Near the mouth of the har-

in ruins, which has been the scene of 1 of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of finods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem its current, the bridge is built in the its current, the bridge is built in the firm of a curve. This passage is detended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and S M E of Mantacillian Lon 4.46 E. In E. M. E. Of Mantacillian Lon 4.46 E. In E. 55 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

Pont St. Maixence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Pont-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Campagne, with a castle, scated on the Seine, 17 miles N W of Troyes, and 55 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Pont-Sur-Tonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, scated on the Yon-ne, eight miles N W of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Pontepuol, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles S W of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Pont-y-Pridd. See Taaff.

Ponza, or Pontia, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, a borough and scaport in Dor-

setshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula prejecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Ware-ham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals, from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a the river Rhone, over which is one of fine coasting trade, particularly in corn

and four small arches. To e passage of the water in ods, apertures are made ch pier, six feet above the the bridge is built in the nave. This passage is de-citadel, within which is the the Holy Spirit, projecting ver. As the bridge is so goods are conveyed over in y way of precantion. Pont is 17 miles S of Viviers, and Montpellier, Lon. 4 46 E, lat.

Maixence, a town of France, partment of Scine and Oise rovince of the Isle of France. the Oise, five miles N of on. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

on. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.
Seine, a town of France, in
ment of Aube and late proampagne, with a castle, seat2 Seine, 17 miles N W of
ind 55 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 40 8 N.

· Yonne, a town of France, in ment of Yonne and late prourgundy, seated on the Yon-miles N W of Sens. Lon. 3 48 16 N.

ol, a town in Monmouthshire, irket on Saturday. It is seaten two hills, on the river Avon, miles S W of Monmouth, and N of London. Lon. 3 6 W,

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borough and scaport in Dorwith a market on Monday and It is situate on a peninsula into a capacious bay, branchany creeks, and forming se-ds. The harbour admits vesoderate size only; but for very secure. Poole rose into sequence several centuries the ancient town of Warento decay; and its trade and are rapidly increasing. The ranch of business here is the land fishery. It has also a rtation of deals, from Noreral commerce with Ameriious parts of Europe, and a ig trade, particularly in corn Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which ! vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the tened in the creeks of space and other Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two nembers to parliament. It is 40 miles W S W of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Pooloroon, or Poleron, one of the Handa Islands, from which the Dutch ex-pelled the English, not for any advan-tage it alforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles S E of Amboyna, Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Pooloway, one of the Spice or Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious

pire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles S E

Pooronder, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles E S E of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Poote, La, a small town of France, in the department of Mayenne, six miles W S W of Alencon.

Popa-Madre, a town of Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. is scated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Popayan, a province of Terra Firma, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Carthage-na, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the Sea is flat, marshy and often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, 240 miles N E of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W. lat. 2 35 N.

sinstical State, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S E by the kingdom of Naples, on the S E by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from S W to N E in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagui di Roma, the Parinees, the Campagui di Roma, the Parinees. trimony of St. Peter, Spoletto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese The papal govern-ment appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the in-Fromah, a town of the Deccan of habitants is such, that they would be capital of the Western Mahratta empire: but it is not large, and lies. the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increas-ing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multi-tude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, o's see, 240 miles NE of Quito. Lon. where the papal political system is 5.55 W, lat. 2.35 N.

Pope, Dominions of the, or the Eccle- has the title of Holy Father and He-

liness; and he is elected, at every va- the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W cancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who where sent out by Christ to teach the wurld; an allusion, w thout any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Besides the Ecclesiastical State the pope is posessed of the dutchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revulution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaisson in that coun-The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of £2,000,000 setrling. His military force is inconsiderable, his body guard is 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His navs! force consists of a few gallies, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital. Poperinguen, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name,

six miles W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E. lat. 50 51 N. Popo, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, besides

the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Porcah, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by

the English in 1795. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 7435 E, lat. 811 N. Porchester, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and

Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

Porco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the W of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Porentrui, a town of Swisserland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentrui) and the principal place of his residence. It has a cathedral and a castle, and is scated on a scrpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat.

of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Porselon, or Porselouc, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa. It is a rich place, carrying on some trade, and is scated on a large river which empties itself into the gulf of Siam.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

Port Cornwallis, a settlement of the English in Chatham island, which is one of the Andamsns. It is about two miles long, and a mile and a half broad Its situation is very romantic. Land-locked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water resembling a vast lake interspersed with small islands, and environed by lofty mountains cloathed with impenetrable forests.

Port Desire, a harbour in 3 America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea It is 100 miles N E of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

Port Elizabeth, a post town of New

Jersey, in Cumberland county, lying on the E side of Maurice river, 25 miles N W of Cape May court house.

Port des Français, a harbour on the W coast of N America, which was first discovered by M. de la Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfsthomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. The natives on this part of the coast are the most complete thieves, possessed of an adroitness and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Valuable skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

Port Glasgow. See Glasgow, Port. Port Hunter Bay. See Duke of York's

Port Jackson, so named hy Captain Training a castle, and is seated on a scripentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, Cook; a large bay on the coast of New 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Portock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, istol Channel, 14 miles N by W verton, and 167 W of London. 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

elon, or Porselouc, a town of the m of Siam, in Africa. It is a lace, carrying on some trade, seated on a large river which s itself into the gull of Siam. au Prince, a seaport of St. Do-seated on a bay on the W side island, of which part it is the

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Cornwallis, a settlement of the h in Chatham island, which is the Andamans. It is about two long, and a mile and a half broad uation is very romantic. Landon all sides, nothing is to be seen extensive sheet of water reing a vast lake interspersed small islands, and environed by nountains cloathed with impenforests.

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where ships sometimes touch in assage to the S Sea It is 100 N E of Port St. Julian. Lon. W, lat. 47 50 S.

Elizabeth, a post town of New i, in Cumberland county, lying e E side of Maurice river, 25 N W of Cape May court house. It is of N America, which was iscovered by M. de la Perouse of It is of a circular form. unforced. 6. It is of a circular form, unfable in the middle, and bordered uked mountains, of an immense, covered with snow. The na-on this part of the coast are ost complete thieves, possessed droitness and obstinacy capable cuting the most difficult projects. thundance, particularly those of a otter. In this harbour is a island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58

Glasgow. See Glasgow, Port. Hunter Bay. See Duke of York's

Jackson, so named by Captain a large bay on the coast of New es, three leagues and a half N e Banks. The capes that form rance are high, rugged, and perdar cliffs. On proceeding within,

with a good depth of water; and find ing also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E. lat. 33 50 S.

Port l'Orient. See Orient.

Port Louis, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It was forpart of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and is scated at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 318 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Louis, a French fortress, on

the S W coast of Hispaniola, demol-ished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N

Port Louis, a town and harbour of the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 8

Annapolts.

Port Mahon, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongeat citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, it was taken along with the island by the English in 1798. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 39 50 N. See Philip's, It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 Killough.

Port St. Ann. See Killough.

Port St. Mary, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a design to island by the English in 1798. Lon. 3 besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 Killough.

one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet boat sails from hence to that place, every day The harbouris good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting light house. It is computed that 11000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ircland to this place. It is 107 miles S W of Edinburgh, and 487

10 1788, governor Philip discovered a quake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an large branch extending to the S, and inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it found himself perfectly land-locked, suffered greatly by a hurricane. It now consists of three handsome streets, built on a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sca, and is guarded by a strong fort with 100 pie-ces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by water S E of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 180 N.

Port Royal, a town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles S E of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

Port Royal, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore, called Beaufort, is 100 miles S W of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia. Sce

Annapolis.

Fort St.

Port Paix, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a god harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S. St. N.

Partick. a seaport of Scotland,

David Pairick. a seaport of Scotland, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the eounty of Armagh, nine miles from that place. It has an extensive linen manufacture, and is situate on the riv-

er Bann.

Portoferry, a town of Ireland in the county of Down, and province of Ulster. It is scated on the rapid ferry of Strongford, 80 miles from Dublin.

is 107 miles S W of Edinburgh, and 487 of Strongford, 80 miles from Dubin.

N W of London.

Port Roseway. See Shelburne.

Port Royal, a scaport of Jamaica, It is seated at the foot of a high mounding on riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earth-

the city of Naples, situate on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched na. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N. with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the rains of Herculaneain.

or the runs of Herenaneau.

Portland, a pennisula in Dorsetshire,
surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there
is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the S W side of Weymouth Bay: and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat.

miles S W of Wiscasset, and 64 N E of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. The harbour is safe and commodious, and being near the occan is seldom committee with ice. The inhabitants were 3704 at last enumeration. The trade of the city is very considerable, in the fisheries, in humber, and ship building. The harbour is defended by a citadel and a small hattery.

Portland Islands, a cluster of islands

in the S Pacific ocean. They are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 1498 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto. See Oporto.

Parto Bello, a scaport of South America, on the N coast of the isthmus of prica, on the A coast of the istumus of Darlien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships: its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarins with toads in such inditudes, as to hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons,

partly in King's and partly in Queen's in 1748, and the introduction of regis-county, scated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 35 S W of Dublin. Dublin.

Portici, a village four miles E S E of 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 m les ne city of Naples, situate on the season of the

Porto Cavallo, a scaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 6430 E, lat.

10 20 N.

Porto del Principe, a scaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is scated in a large meadow, where It is scated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of castle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis.

Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

50 29 N.

Portland, a port of entry and post town in Camberland county, Maine, being the capital of the district as well as county. It is situated in the lat. of 43° 49′ N, and lon. of 69° 52′ W, on a point of land in Caseo bay, about 50 a point of lan 1/30, the English threw a strong garrison into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles N W of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galleto, a scapert of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, scatted or a small river, eight miles N of Biboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's sec, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

Porto Hercole, a scaport of Italy, in the state of Presidii, with a good cas-tle, and a harbour almost choked up. It it situate on a peninsula, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Porto Longone, a town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost in-accessible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is scated on the E end of the island, eight miles S W of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Porto Nova, a scaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles W of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Pelro, a scaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Penro, a town and hav of St.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St.

d the introduction of regis-Porto Bello was the great he rich commerce of Peru

Porto Bello was taken, in dmiral Vernon, who demol-ortifications. It is 70 m les na, and 300 W of Carthagema, and 300 W of Cartnage-80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N. wallo, a seaport of Terra the coast of Caraccas. Here

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l Principe, a seaport on the N Cuba, with a good harbour. d in a large meadow, where ards feed a great number of on. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

urino, a seaport of the kingge, and 30 miles N of Tunis. 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

errajo, a town of Italy in the ba, with a good citadel. It on a long high, steep, point W of the bay of the same hich has two forts. In July English threw a strong garo it, on the French having en-gliorn. It is 40 miles N W llo, and 60 S by E of Le-Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Galleto, a scaport of Spain, in of Biscay, seated on a small ght miles N of Bilboa. Lon. lat. 43 22 N.

Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a bishop's see, a the Lema, 15 miles W of

Tercole, a scaport of Italy, in of Presidii, with a good casa harbour almost choked up. te on a peninsula, four miles tello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42

ongone, a town of Italy, in I Elba, with a good harbour, ress upon a rock, almost in-It belongs to the prince of , and is seated on the E end land, eight miles S W of . Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N. Tova, a seaport of Spain, in the of Galicia, seated near the the Leris, 54 miles W of Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N. edro, a seaport in the island a. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N. raya, a town and bay of St.

It is a populous place, containing acarly 10,000 inhabitants, whose princinal trade is in salt. It is seven miles

Porto Santo, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portu guese ship, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to see by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo. It produces little corn : but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There a vast number of ranbus. Infere are trees which produce the gum called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, the capital of a government of the same name, in Brasil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Porto Venereo, a seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good aaroour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Skye one of the Western islands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Port Royal, a post town of Virginia, situated on the S W side of Rappahannoc river, in Caroline county, 22 miles S E of Fredericksburg on the same water, and 84 S of Washington. It has about 1500 inhabitants.

Portsea, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the S W ex- contains above 2000 inhabitants.

Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.
Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.
Porto Rico. See Junn-de-Puerto Rico.
Porto Rico. See Junn-de-Puerto Rico
Portsmouth, a seaport and borough in
Spain, seated in the bay of Cadiz.

A market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, in England. The capa-cious harbour is made by a bay, run-ning up between this island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain, and its high importance renders it worthy of every attention. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude. and kept in perfect order. The town itself is supported entirely by the resort of the army and navy; and the country round, to agreat extent, is benefited by the demand for provisions which they create. Off the point of land which terminates the peninsula, and opposite t Portsmouth, is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles S S E of Winchester, and 72 S W of London. Lon. 11 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Portsmouth, a post town and port of entry in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, being the capital of the state. It is seated on the S bank of Piscataqua river and harbour, in lat. 43° 9' N, and lon. 70 16 W, at the distance of 22 miles N of Newbury-port, and 65 N E of Boston. In 1800 the inhabitants were enumerated at 5339. The harbour is one of the best in the United States, and the trade very considerable, the exports of one year having a-mounted to \$ 153,000. It has two banks of discount and deposit; and at the entrance of the harbour is a light house.

Portsmouth, a post town in Norfolk county, Virginia; situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Nor-folk, 41 miles S E of Williamsburg and 28 N E of Suffolk on Nansemond river. It supports a considerable trade, and

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of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N would not confer any benefice without by Spain. It is divided into six pro- his consent, but of late years it has deby Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-clined here as well as in other coun-Doucro-e-Minho, Tra-los-Montes, A-tries. In 1580, there was a failure in lentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain the royal line, and then Philip II. king and Portugal are in the same climate, of Spain, subdued the country; but in the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the crown was conferred on John duke the neighbourhood of the sca. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, A tugalette, a town of Spain, in Bis-which is used by the peasants instead cay, seated on the Bay of Biseay, 12 of wheat. There is a great number of miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. barren mountains, and yet there is plen- 43 40 N. ty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Uhes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, toforcign settlements; such as sugar, to-bacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Bra-sil and other woods for dying, and ma-ny excellent drugs. Besides these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are pre-ferred; and the born cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands; but the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones The principal rivers are the Tajo, Done Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men

Portsoy, a scaport in Banffshire, six are jealous of their wives, and allow miles E of Cullen. It has manufactures of soulf and sewing thread.

Port Tobacco, a post town, the capilimited; for the sovereign cannot raise tal of Charles county, Maryland; lying any more taxes than were settled in on the N side of Potowmark river, 34 1674. The established religion is the miles S of the city of Washington, and Roman Catholic, and there are three miles S of the city of Washington, and roman Cathoric, and there are three 45 S W of Annapolis. It contains about archibishops and ten bishops, besides a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great numof Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 ber of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope was so great, that the king of Spain, subdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and of Braganza, (king John IV.) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

Posata, a town on the E coast of the island of Sardinia. Lon 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Posega, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is scated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Posnania, or Posen, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate

of the same name, with a good castle and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is a trading place seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles W of Gnesna, and 127 W of Warsaw.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an carthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the Basiento, cight miles S E of Naples.

Potomac, or Patomac, a river of North America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeak. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congress removed to it in 1801. See Washing-

Potosi, a rich and populous town of

of their wives, and allow iberty. The government is l, but the royal authority is the sovereign cannot raise taxes than were settled in established religion is the tholic, and there are three and ten bishops, besides a also three severe inquisiyet there are a great num-ealed Jews. The authority was so great, that the king confer any benefice without t, but of late years it has deas well as in other coun-1580, there was a failure in ne, and then Philip II. king subdued the country; but in was a great revolution, and was conferred on John duke a, (king John IV.) whose de-still enjoy it. Lisbon is the

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rich and populous town of

rica, in a mountain in the form of a su-gar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe ; but it is almost exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country around so the so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the Phyang. neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, W, lat 19 40 S.

Potsdam, a city of Upper Saxony, in am, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101

Potsdam, a city of Upper Saxosy, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and sin-gular city in Europe. Many new hou-ses, on the finest ancient and modern plans, were raised by the late king, Frederic III. and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste. In 1795, it was damaged by fre. It is seated on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berslin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, with broad, l.

a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

gomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N E side of Schuylkill river, 37 miles W by N of Philadelphia, and 17 S E of Reading.

Poughkeepsie, a post town, the capital of Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 47 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 85 N of the city of New York, containing 3246 inhabitants at the last enumc-

Pougues, a village of France, in the department of Nicyre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles N W of

Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. don. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Poursain, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, scated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 23 15 E, lat.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers.

10 E, lat. 15 40 N

Prades, a small handsome town of France, in the department of the Easttern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon. It is scated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles S E of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Pragilas, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lou. 7 30 E, lat.

Prague, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiscopal see. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, but its population by no means Pottom, a town in Bedfordshire, with market on Saturday, 12 miles E of selford, and 48 N by W of London. on 0.18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Pottagrove, a pleasant village in Montomery county, Pennsylvania; situated mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains mineral waters. It is five miles N W of Nevers.

Nevers.

Poultiney, a town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 8 miles S of Fairhaven, and 6 N E of Hampton, near the head of lake Champlaine. Here is a post of lake Champlaine. Here is a post office, and the township contained 1600 inhabitants at last census.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles S W of Lancaster, and 31 N N W of Lon.

The New Town contains in agogues. The New Town contains in agogue structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The royal castle is a vertical agogue in agogue in a vertical agogue in a vertical agogue in a vertical ago

the situation of it is extremely fine, this city the states of Hungary hold The mass of houses rise like an amphitheure to a considerable height. To the sovereign is crowned. In the casthe right the hill rises above them as the, which is a poble Gothic structure, far as the imperial palace, majestically situated on the top. To the left it is covered as far as the middle with beautiful gardens and pleasure houses, which have a fine effect, and form a most magnificent amphitheatre. Prague was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was oblig-ed to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia, in 1757 after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege.
It is 75 miles S E of Dresden, 158 S E
of Berlin, and 235 N W of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, scated on the Bisentino, 12 miles N W of Florence. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Prayo. See Porto Praya.

Precop, or Perekop a town and fort-Turks, in the government of Catha rinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46

Precopia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa, Lon. 22

5 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Pregel, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the Baltic, below Koningsberg

Pregnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, situate on a river of the game name. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 50 N

Amename. Lon. 11 35 E., 181. 49 30 N.
Premeslaw, a populous town of Anstrian Poland, with a strong castle, and
a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is
seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W of
Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E., lat. 49 0 N.
Prenslo, a town of Germany, capital

of the Upper Marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

Prerau, a town of Bohemia, in Mora-via, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 126 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In and Saturday. It is seated on the riv-

are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The Luther-ans have a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat 48 14 N.

Pressot, a town in Lancashire, with

a market on Tuesday. A considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and of gold hands for watches, is carried on here. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 N N W of London. Lou. 2 51 W.

lat. 53 26 N.

Presque, a fortress, and the principal town in Eric county, Pennsylvania; situated on the SE shore of lake Eric, about 12 miles W of fort Le Beuf, 50 W by N of fort Franklin on Alleghany river, and 120 W of Pittsburg. Here is a post office. The town is progressing fast in improvement, the ground plan heing three miles in length along the bank of the lake, by one mile in breadth.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufraria. It is 28 miles N of Naples.

Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Prisdii, State of, a small territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Percole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo,

and Porto Langone.

Presovia, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E ni Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Presteign, the county-town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for bariey and malt. It is a regularly built town, scated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 30 miles W N W of Wdreester, and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday,

e states of Hungary hold blies, and in the cutherical gn is crowned. In the casis a noble Gothic structure, ed the regalia of Hungary, of the crown and sceptre of eir first king. The Luther-church here. Presburg is the Danuhe, 32 miles S E Lon. 17 II E, lat 48 14 N. town in Laucashire, with a Tuesday. A considerable of sailcloth, and of gold watches, is carried on here miles E of Liverpool, and V of London. Lon. 2 51 W.

a fortress, and the principal ie county, Pennsylvania; si-the SE shore of lake Erie, niles W of fort Le Beuf, 50 f fort Franklin on Alleghany 120 W of Pittsburg. Here fice. The town is progressimprovement, the ground three miles in length along of the lake, by one mile in

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a town of Little Poland, he Vistula, 20 miles E nf. on. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N. the county-town of Rad-ith a market on Saturday, for barley and malt. It is a tilt town, scated near the e Lug, in a rich valley, 30 W of Worcester, and on. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52

borough in Lancashire, et on Wednesday, Friday, v. It is seated on the riv-

It has a large market-place, is governed by a mayor, and senda two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancer, and other offices of justice, for similar to those of the natives about to parliament. Here is a court of chan-cery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatinate of Lancaster The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for provisions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other com-modities. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 214 N N W of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N. Presson Pane, a village in Hadding-

tonshire, noted for its salt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745.

built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was ta-ken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the de-partment of Indre and Loir, and late province of Tauraine. It is scated on the river Claire, and near it are mines of iron. Preuilly is seated on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

Pridesville, a post town in Amelia county, Virginia; situated on the NW side of flat-creek, 45 miles W of Petersburg, on the Appamattox.

Pricola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles S S W of Carlscrona. Lon. 1518 E, lat. 56 10 N. Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, artuate on the Neissa, 15 miles S W of Sagan. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Priaman, a seaport of the E Indies,

ractory Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Princess-Ann, a small post town, in Somerset county, Maryland I lying at the head of Manokin river, 20 nules wo of Snow Hill, 15 S by W of Salisbury, on Wiccomico river, and 48 S W of Lewistown in Delaware, containing the content of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lon.

149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

Prince William Henry's Industry I about 200 inhabitants.

Prince's Island, a small island on the W coast coast of Africa, 250 miles S W of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of in the same manner. Their ordinary

er Ribble, over which is a stone bridge. | Java. It is very woody, and not much Batavia. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales, Fort, the most north-ern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, scated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Chur-chill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

Princeton, a post town in Middlesex Precea, a scaport of Tu:key, in Eu county, New-Jersey, 18 miles S W of rope, in Albania, scated on the gulf of New-Brunswic, 12 N E of Trenton, Larta, with a bishop's sec. It stands and 42 of Philadelphia, in lat. 40° 22 N on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, and lon. 74° 34 W. This town contains about 500 inhabitants, and has long been the seat of an eminent seminary of learning. The college erected here, called Nassau-hall College, is a handsome stone building 180 feet wide, by 54 deep, placed on a small eminence that commands a pleasing view of the adjacent country —The students are generally about 70 in number; the presidents have been distinguished for learning and piety, and the institution has produced men of extensive usefulness in church and state.

Prince William Henr 's Island, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and had something growing on it, resembling in appearance Indian corn or sugar cane, and has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the

Prince William Henry a Islama, an Island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Prince William's Sound, a gulf on the

of Loange, Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

Prince's Island, a small Island of Asia, st the S W extremity of the straits of men and children, are here all clothed

sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. The men of-ten paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden liue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point meach of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of scals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons and implements for hunting and tishing, are the same as those used by the Greenlanders or Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to cat was the fiesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea otters, seals, racoons small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the haleyon, or great king fisher, which had fine bright colours; the whiteheaded eagle, and the humming-bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

Principato, a province of Naples, di-vided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principa-to Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediter-ranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the and the river Var. The air near the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terrascass, hot, and in the middle, temed on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Layora, on the W by the Mediterrancan, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Ap- vence, dry and sandy. It produces,

dress is a sort of close robe, which pennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

Prisdenia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the Denn, 32 miles N E of Albana, polis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 213 E, lat. 420 N.

Pristina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1089; and is seated on the Rusca, 58 miles N W of Nissa, and 150 S E. of Nissa, and 150 S E of Belgrade Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

Privas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is scated on a hill, of Damphiny. It is scatted in a man near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 N miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Procita, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the senside. Lon 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, anciently Spacteria, an is-land in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles S S of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Prom., a towr of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menar; 200 miles N W of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat.

17 50 N.

Prospect, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot river, eight miles N E of Belfast, and sever S of Frankfort, all lying on the same river.

Provence, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps perate. In that which was called Up-per Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Pro-

mountains render the air cold. soil is not very tertile, either in vine; but it produces chestnuts. excellent pastures. Benevento pital.

nia, a town of Turkey in Eu-Bosnia, with a bishop's see, agnificent church. It is seated Jame, 32 miles N E of Albana. d 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 213 2 U N.

na, a town of Turkey in Europe, a. It was pillaged by the Aus-n 1689; and is seated on the 58 miles N W of Nissa, and 150 Belgrade Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42

walk, a town of Germany, in the f Upper Saxony, in the marche nitz, 44 miles N of Branden-nd 54 N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 t. 53 9 N.

e, a town of France, in the de-nt of Ardeche and late province phiny. It is scated on a hill, ie confluence of three small 16 N miles N of Viviers. Lon.

lat. 44 45 N. ta, an island of Italy, in the gulf les, near that of Ischia. It is niles in circumference, and very and populous. The capital of me name, is a small fortified on a high craggy rock, by the Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

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on the same river, ence, a late province of France, les long and 100 broad; beand-he N by Dauphiny, on the S by diterranean, on the W by the thone which separates it from edoc, and on the E by the Alps: river Var. The air near the standard Dauphing is the same of the sa

and Dauphiny is cold, on the at, hot, and in the middle, tem-In that which was called Upovence, the soil is fertile in and pastures; but in Lower Prodry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, pert mariners. It lies in lat. 42° N, princes, and pemegranates, along the and lon. 70° 9′ W, about 140 miles S prunes, and pomegranates, along the are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of reveral kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, a river of N America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, is navigable as far as the town of Providence, 30 miles from the sca, and enters Narragauset Bay, on the W side of Rhode Island.

Providence, the capital of the state of Rhode Island, a post town and port of entry; situated in Providence county, and on Providence river, near the head of Naraganset bay, and in lat. 41° 49' N, and lon. 71° 23' W. It lies 30 miles N by W of Newport, and 45 S W of Boston. The inhabitants of this metropolis were 7614 at the last enumeration. The harbour is safe and commodious, though inferior to that of Newport; and the trade to the neighbouring states, and the West Indies is very considerable, the exports of one year exceeding 600,000 Dols. The private buildings are mostly composed of wood, though the public are principally of bricks or stone, and constructed with a degree of elegance worthy of a highly polished people. The bapt-ist college, founded in this city, is con-ducted on catholic principles, and is supported with a credit, that does honour to its patrons. As the men of Rhode Island and Providence plantations have long been famous for emissions of

county, Massachusetts; situated on a sterile spot at the point of Cape Cod, curing, and vending fish, which has

E of Boston by land, and about 50 by Water.

Provins, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, celebrated for its mineral waters, and conserves of roses. It is scated on the Vouzie, 30 miles S E of Meaux, and 47 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Pruck, a town of Austria, seated on the LEITA, 22 miles S W of Presburg, and 22 S E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E lat. 48 5 N.

Pruce, a town of Germany in Stiria. seated on the Muchr, 66 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Prussia, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S by Poland; and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Be-sides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the fore. ts. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sca-coast. Tuere are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great num-ber of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Prus-sia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king paper money, they still make the of Poland, and was incorporated into greatest possible use of Banks and the dominions of the republic. At the ank-paper.

Provinceton, a post town in Barnstable strained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, and engaged principally in catching, Albert of Brandenburg, their grand master having become a convert to rendered the inhabitants hardy and ex- the doctrines of Luther, took advan-

tage of the confusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismond king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary dutchy, and given to him as a polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his fendal dependance on Poland. His son, Frederic 1 in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III. compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted: and in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession obtained possession of those cities, with some other 'provinces, (see Poland) to which he has given the name of South-ern Prussia. Koningsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

Pruth, a river of Poland which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or Pleskof, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly com prised in the government of Novogrod.

Pekof, or Peleskof, an archiepiscopal

town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seared on the river Velika 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N

Pokof, or Pleskof, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Puckholi, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.
Puddar, a river of Hindoostan Pro

per, which rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

Puloga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E coast of the lake Onezkoc, 108 miles E of Olonetz. 1.on. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

Puebia, a town of Spain, in Estrama-dura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Puebla-de-los-Angeles, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. It is 62 miles S E of Mexico.

Puebla Naova, a scaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragus. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W,

lat. 8 48 N.

Puente-del-arcobispo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo; and is seated on the river Taja, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles S W of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Puente-de-la Re-ne, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles S W of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

Puerto Bello, Puerto Rico, &c. See Porto Bello, Porto Rico, &c.

Puglia, the modern name of the an cient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaon, an island in the Indian O. cean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E. lat. 9 30 N.

Pulhely, a maritime town of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 143 N W of London, Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pulo-Canton, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochin-China.

Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N. Pulo-Condore, the name of several ispal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutniegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in qther parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employments is to ret tar

de-los-Angeles, a populous New Spain, in the audience o, and province of Tlascals, shop's see. It is 62 miles 8

Nucva, a scaport of New the audience of Guatimala. of Veragua. It is scated of the Pacific Ocean, 200 of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W,

lel-arcobispo, a town of Spain, adura, which belongs to the op of Toledo ; and is seated river Taja, over which is a e bridge, 40 miles S W of Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 3938 N. de-la Re,ne, a town of Spain, re, seated on the river Agra, S W of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 . 42 41 N.

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aut of large trees. They are idolaters, is exported, particularly for the Stafand have images of Elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E. lat. 8 40 N. Parchena, a town of Spain, in the Pulo-Diadiys, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the Peninsular Carthagena. Lon. 25 W, lat. 37 19 N.

la of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo-Timon, an island in the Indian
Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Mslacea. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other re-freshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. I.on. 104 25 E, lat 20 N.

Pulo-Uby, an island in the Indian O-cean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It has at the entrance of the

Pulo-Uby, an island in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It has a the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N. Pulo-Way, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Simatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men basished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 550 N. Pulolay a town of Great Poland in Seven miles E of Lessa. On its sum-

Pultausk, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, scated on the mit is the palace of the grand lama, Naren, 20 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Punta-del Gula, the capital of St. Michacl, one of the Azores, with a strong furiously burning.
castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N. furing, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; situated on the W

lat. 37 47 N.

Purbeck, Isle of, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its atone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the colearous kind but distinguished the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used in chimney pieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use

Purchea, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 25 W, lat. 37 19 N. Purfeet, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, noted for its extensive

lime works, and a large magazine of gun powder.

Purnerens, a town of N Holland, so called from a brook of the same name on which it is seated. It is 10 miles N of Amsterdam, and 12 S E of Alemaer.

seven miles E of Lassa. On its sum-

Naren, 20 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Pultuva, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of
XII. of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into
Turkey. It is 100 miles S W of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, an island in the Pacific Ocean,
35 miles long, and 12 bross, lying at
the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 115 some of the royal family, were in a
miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 317 S. room over the ground floor, perfectly
Punta-del-Guda, the capital of St. Misafe, while the room under them was safe, while the room under them was

county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 9 miles N of Brattleboro', and 45 N E of Bennington.

Puy, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, scated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles N E of Mende.

Paycerdu, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capichimney pieces, gravestones, hearths, tall of Cerdagna, seated between the sec. The coarser kinds are made use Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at of in paving Tobacco pipe clay is due the foot of the Pyrences, 53 miles W up in several parts of this island; the of Perpignan, and 67 N W of Barcelofinest near Corse Castle, of which much in a. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Cccc

Pay-de Dôme, a department of France, eontaining part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about twelve leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The France: in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, there are seven or eight others in the are mountains now covered with habi-tations, herds, and flocks, but once so many volcances, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phænomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puren-Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjon, 10 miles S W of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

Puplaurens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, eight miles S W of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 57

E, lat. 43 35 N.

Puzzoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of an-tiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics ; probably emporium of Italy, till the Romans place, was Cicero's villa the ruins of chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the many this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles

W of Naples. Puthely, a sea port in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six*miles S of Newin, and '43 N W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pramide of Egipt, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders

of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and aeparate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no gle comprehending 2079 feet, and the account, in any author of credit, when perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. or for what reason they were founded: Whence the whole area of the base con-

neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: The two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpen-dicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters: a thing the more surprising, as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find at omb, or sarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism; that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the en-trance into it is on the north side. The opening leads successively to five dif-

mid. In the upper cliamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and, if you strike upon it with a
key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents
to the top of the pyramid on the outside, are by steps, which are the height
of each stone, the lowermost of which
is four feet high, and three broad, but
they were not originally designed for
this purpose. The base at the N side
of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is
exactly square, the other sides must
he of the same length. If we imagine
four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at rour equitateral triangles, mutually in-clining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true no-tion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each trian-

PYR ine they were designed for ugh there is no entrance in-them. There are many of es at a greater distance in ces at a greater distance in
of which very little notice
travellers. The principal
re E S E of Gize, a village
he western shore of the Nile,
lour of them that deserve the
of the curious; for though
seven or eight others in the
bond. they are mathers in seven or eight others in the hood, they are nothing in 1 of the former: The two amids are 500 feet in perpen-ight. The plain they stand itimual rock, almost covered ving sand, in which are great Usefully and netrified overtors. f shells and petrified oysters : the more surprising, as the r rises high enough to over-olain; nor are there my shellat river. The most northern reat pyramids is the only one reat pyramids is the only one pen; and those who enter it, her up to a sort of room, find or sarcophagus. The external shiefly built of great square of an equal size; but have all to of a prism, that they may adach other the closer; for they than them, and extend of a prism, and extend of a prism, and extend of a prism, and extend of a prism. ther lime, nor cramps of any This pyramid is three hours from Old Cairo, and the ento it is on the north side. The ssages, which though running downwards, and horizontally, owards the S and terminate in mbers, the one underneath, ther in the centre of the pyrathe upper chamber is the sarthe upper chamber is the sar-just mentioned; it is of gra-, if you strike upon it with a unds like a bell. The ascents up of the pyramid on the out-by steps, which are the height one, the lowermost of which et high, and three broad, but te not originally designed 6: et nign, and three broad, but ee not originally designed for lose. The base at the N side 93 feet, and as the pyramid is quare, the other sides must same length. If we imagine aternal triangles, mutually in-It they all meet in a point at we shall then have a true no-

dimension and figure of this the perimeter of each trian-cheoding 2079 feet, and the

of the basis 2772 feet. he whole area of the base con-

tains 489,049 square feet, or 11 English | different places by the river Elbe. Preacres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

Present Mountains, or P. reness, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alpa in height, and extend equal the Alpa in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Soa to the At-lantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon and ran as far as Footarabia. Near Rous-sillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrence; and the other, which separates it from Catalonis, is denomi-nated Col de Pertuise. Over them are five passages, but all extremely diffi-cult, and between them several fertile valleys.

valleys.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bestm. Pau is the capital.

See Nagarre.

See Navarre.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of
France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flux. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Pyrna. 2 town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a propuration called Soupen.

a castle, on a mountain called Sonnen-

na is scated on the Elbe, 10 miles S E of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51

Pyseck, a town of Hohemia, in the circle of Prachin, scated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Q.

QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, scated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Suakenbrugge, or Quakenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles W of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52

Quakertown, a village with a post of-fice, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 35 miles N of Philadelphia.

about 35 miles N of Philadelphia.

Quang-ping-fou, a city of China, in
the N part of Pe-tcheli, between the
provincea of Chang-tong and Ho-nan.
It has nine cities of the third class dependant on it; all its plains are well watered hy rivers. Among its temples,
there is one dedicated to those men, who, as the Chinese pretend, discovered the secret of rendering themselves immortal.

immortal.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Houquang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Torquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is so abundant in rice, that it supplies, for six months in the year, the province of Quang-tong. the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which without this assistance could not subsiat. The mountains with which it is covered, especially towards the N abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. A very singular tree grows in this province; instead of pith, it contains a soft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Besides paroquets, hedge-hogs, stein, which has been sometimes used and the rhimoceros, a prodigious num-as a state prison. Near it is a fine quar-ry of stone, which is transported to uncommon insects are found here. This

province contains 12 villages of the first is divided into the upper and lower class, and 80 of the second and third town. The houses in each are of stone,

Quei-ling-fou is the capital Quening-ton is the capital Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the N E by Fo-Kien, on the N by Kiang-si, on the W by Quang-si and the kingdom of Tong-king; the rest is washed by the sea. The country is diversified with plains and mountains, and the land is so fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fecundity of the soil supply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleasures of life: it furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and abun-dance of aromatic woods, which are in great request. All the coasts abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of oysters, crabs and tortoises of an immense size; of their shells the Chinese make several pretty toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raised in this province; the particular care and industry employed by the Chinese in breeding them, have multiplied them here exceedingly They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea shore, where at low-water these fowls find shrimps, oysters and other kinds of shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by only heating on a hason: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure, and the people are robust and healthy They are very industrious; and it must be allowed, that they possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only shewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactthem with the most surprising exactncess. This province is divided into ten
districts, which contain ten cities of the
districts, which contain ten cities of the
first class; and eighty-four of the second and third. Canton is the capital;
but the viceroy resides at Chao king.

Quarten, a town of Swisserland, near
the lake Wallen stadt, 5 miles E of
Clarus.

Quent Charlotte's Foreland, a cape of
Clarus.

Quent Charlotte's Foreland, a cape of
Clarus.

Quebec, a city of N America, capital

and the fortifications atrong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile: but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was creeted by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 N W of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, la 46

Queda, a kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, tributary to Siam. The principal town of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a har-bour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlingburg, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant Abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and whose contingent is one husbandry, and feeding of cattle, It is 10 miles S E of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging,

the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and and one broad, discovered by captain

ded into the upper and lower The houses in each are of stone, fortifications strong, though not. The governor resides in a citahich covers the town, and is both r and handsome. The river St. nce here narrows all of a sudden breadth of a mile: but from to the sea it is four or five legbroad, and navigable for large f war. The harbour is safe and odious, and flanked by two basthat are raised 25 feet from the d, which is the height of the tides time of the equinox. This city rected by the French in 1605. The sh reduced it, with all Canada, in but it was restored in 1632. In it was again taken by the English, a battle memorable for the death icral Wolfe, in the arms of victo-d confirmed to them by the peace 63. It is 400 miles by the river, the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 N W

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lat. 52 1 N.
eenborough, a borough in Kent, in
le of Shepey, with a market on
lay and Thursday. It had once a g castle, the remains of which are o be seen. The chief employment to be seen. The chief employment be inhabitants is oyster-dredging, are being here in great plenty, and ine flavour. It is 15 miles N W of erbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. E, lat. 51 26 N, seen Charlotte's Cape, a promontory island of Southern Georgia. Lon. W 1st. 54 20 S

W, lat. 5432 S. een Charlotte's Foreland, a cape of

land of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 lat. 22 15 S.

een Charlotte's Island, an island in Pacific Ocean, six miles long ne broad, discovered by captain

Sueen Charlotte's Sound, a sound at the Nextremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The coun-try here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an interior height, but co-vered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long naired sort, with pricked cars, and much rescrible the common shep-herd's cur, but they are very stupid. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

Queen's County, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the S E by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's-Ferry, a borough in Linlith-gowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Queen Anns, a post town in Prince George county, Maryland; lying on the W side of Patuxent river, 10 miles W of Annapolis, and 25 eastward from Wushington.

Queen's-town, a town in Queen Ann's county, Maryland; situate on the E side of Chester river, near its entrance into Chesapeak bay, and about 18 miles below Chestertown.

Queil-ling-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called quei, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is per-fumed by it. Queil-ling-fou is situate on the banks of a river, which throws itself into the Ta-ho; but it flows with such rapidity, and amidst so narrow valleys, that it is neither navigable nor of any utility to commerce. This city is large, and the whole of it is built almost after the model of our ancient fortresses; but it is much inferior to the greater part of the capitals of the other provinces. A great number of birds are found in the territories be-longing to it, the colours of which are so bright and variegated, that the artists | monkies and fallow deer.

Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 of this country, in order to add to the 18 S.

Sueen Charlotte's Sound, a sound at the Nextremity of the S island of New a splendour and heauty that cannot be imitated. Queil ling for has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second cluss, and seven of the third, and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Quentin, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Suerci, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, on the

E by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the S by Languedoc, and on the W by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Querfurt, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles S E of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Quergenency, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villagea.

Quesnoy, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is scated in a large plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles S E of Valenciennes, and 122 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

Suibo, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of

Quilleboneuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and hate province of Normandy, seated on the Scine, eight miles S W of Caude-bee, and 22 W of Rouen.

Quilmanci, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Quilou, a scaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is scated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mosambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S. Suilon, or Coylon, a Dutch factory on

the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles N N W of Anjengo, taken by the English in 17 2. Lon. 7632 E, lat. 92 N.

Quimper, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's It is scated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles S E of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon 42 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quimperlay, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Isotte, seven miles from the sea, and Isotte, seven miles from the sea, and crossing each other, that the aspect 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, of the country has the appearance of

lat. 47 52 N.

Quince), a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, ten miles S of Boston. It has about 1000 inhabitants, and is the peaceable retreat of John Adams, Esq. late president of the United States.

Quingey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte, scated on the river Louve, 12 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Quinten, a town of France, in the de-partment of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles SSW of St. Brieu, and 200 . W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W. lat. 48 26 N.

Quirigu, a town of France, in the deprovince of Lyonois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N

Quarmba, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguchar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

Quisama, a maritime province of Africa in the kingdom of Angola, ly. ing along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

Quiteoa, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drass, with a castle. Lon. 50 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an actrians in 1734, where Marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Quito, an sudience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high moun tains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villa-ges inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans Every village is a dorned with a large square, and a church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides of the equator, yet it les so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very Temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. Several districts of this country are occupied almost intirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats cotton-stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to be sufficent, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a siderable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America This province is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty of St. Fe-de-Bogo ta, the capital of the New kingdom of Granada.

Quito, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru

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that is habitable, being 300 yards Grana and Macra. It belongs to the above the level of the sea. Here are prince of Corignano, who has a castle anovince rever of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of uni-versity. It is 820 miles N of Lima Lor. 97 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

Quixos, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

Quizina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length,

extending from the descrt of Gret to the river Nocor.

Quoja, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

$\mathbf{R}.$

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch and another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It is seated at the confluence of the Rash and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 55 miles S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Nenna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.
Rabatetens, a town of France, in the
department of Tarn and late province
of Languedoc, with a decayed castle,
seated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S
of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.
Rabat, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine
mosquea and handsome palaces, and
is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon.

is seated at the mouth of the Burn-grig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon 528 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Rachore, or Adoni-Rachore, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, sub-ject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is ject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that or the Beemah. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

mah. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Rackers Burgh, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is scated on an island, formed by the Muchr, 22 miles S co of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 SE, lat. 46 54 N.

Raclia, a small uninhabited island of Raclia, a small uninhabited island of Lat. 27 0 N.

Raclia, a small uninhabited island of Lat. 27 0 N.

Raclia, a small uninhabited island of Lat. 27 0 N.

the Archipelago, near that of Nio. Raconi, a populous town of Piedmont,

prince of Carignano, who has a castle here. It is an miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Radeberg, a town of Germany in Up-per Saxony, in the Margravate of Me-issen, 10 miles N E of Dreaden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Radicofani, a town of Tuscany, scated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles S E of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save, 16 miles W of Crainburg.

Radne: New, a borough in Radnor-shire, who a market on Thursday. It was formerly the county town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles N W of Hereford, and 156 W N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W,

lat. 52 10 N. Radnorshire, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the N W by Cardiganshire, on the S and S W by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market It contains 22 parishes, four market towns, and sends two members to par-liament. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the castern and southern parts; but in the

castern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chicky stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats.

Radom, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lou. 21 I E, lat. 51 25 N. Ragicolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reg.

lat. 37 0 N.

Raconi, a populous town of Piedmont, Ragusa, a city of Dalmatia, capital rated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers of the Ragusan, and an archbishop's

see. It is two miles in circumference, 1791, the inhabitants are few, not exand strong by situation, having an in-accessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the guls of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N W of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Ragusen, or Ragusian Dalmatia, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the guif of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It. is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of the whom it pays an annual tribute. Ra- 10 N.

gusa is the capital.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostun, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleasant si-tuation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

Rain, a town of Upper Bavaria, scated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Rain, a town of Germany, in Styria, eapital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is scated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Raint Lake, or Long Lake, a lake of North America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communiestes by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide. Rakka, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place; but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles S W of Diarbekar.

Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 38 1 N. seated on a river, which firs into the Miza, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4 N ...

Rulcigh, a post town of Wake county, and capital of North Carolina; situated on the S W side of Nuse river, curity for a loan in the reign of queen 71 miles N by E of Fayette-ville, and 109 N W of Newbern. As the sent of dleburgh. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N. 109 N W of Newbern. As the sent of dleburgh. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N. government was fixed here so lately as Rammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and ex-

ceeding 670 at the last enumeration. It lies in lat. 35° 48' N, and long. 79° Ruma, an ancient town of Palestine,

now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which indicate its former magnificence. It is 20 miles W by N of Icrusalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32

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Rumada, a seaport of South Ameriea, in New Granada, 160 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11

Ramancor, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

Rumbert-le-Joug, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is seated near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 530 E. lat 45 53 N.

Rumbervilliers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain, 30 miles S E of Nanci. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 48 2I N.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 miles S W of Paris.

Ramehead, a promontory of Com-wall, S W of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summat is a chapel, belonging to the village of

Rame, which serves as a seamark.
Lon. 4 20 VV, lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, a town of France in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles N E of Trojes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat 48 32 N.

AB 32 N.

Ramillies, a town of Austrian Bra-bant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Maylborough, over t'e French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 S E Rabonick, a town of Bohemia, capilit is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 S E tal of a circle of the same name. It is of Brussela. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Rammekens, a scaport of the isle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put toto the hands of the English, as a seinhabitants are few, not ex-670 at the last enumeration, 1 lat. 35° 48' N, and long. 79°

, an ancient town of Palestine, ed Ramula by the Turks. The re narrow, and the houses cone; but there are many fine ru-Christian churches and other s, which indicate its former cince. It is 20 miles W by N salem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32

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department of Ain and late pro-of Bresse. It is seated near a of Mont Jura. Lon. 530 E. lat

nbervilliers, a town of France, in partment of the Vosges and late ce of Lorrain, 30 miles S E of Lon. 644 E, lat. 4821 N. abauillet, a town of France, in epartment of Seine and Oise and

rovince of the Isle of France. It niles S W of Paris.

nehead, a promontory of Corn-S W of Plymouth, at the entrance ymouth Sound. On its summat is pel, belonging to the village of which serves as a seamark. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

mera, a town of France in the de-nent of Aube and late province of pagne, seated on the Aube, 18 N E of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat.

millies, a town of Austrian Bra-remarkable for the great victory ned by the duke of Maylborough, t'e French, on Whitsunday, 1706. 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE russels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50

mmekens, a scaport of the isle of cheren, in the Dutch province of It was one of the towns put the hands of the English, Ly a sey for a loan in the reign of queen aboth. It is four miles S of Mid-nugh. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N. ammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and ex-

tensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines : and at the foot of it is seated the city

Rampano, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

Ranubury, a town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Bristol, and 69 W of London.
Ransey, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seat-

ed in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whitlesey; and had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey. It is 12 miles N E of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Ramser, an island on the coast of

Pembrakeshire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. Near it are se-veral dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of seafowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is four miles W of St. David's, and 17 N W of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

lat 51 55 N. ...

Runsgate, a seaport in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. An act of parliament was lately passed, by which its harbour was considerably improved, and new piers erected, capable of resisting the atrongest winds, or the most raging sea that rolls in from the Downs. These piers have cost immense sums; and although the harbour which they form is still an indifferent one, on account of the accumulation of mud, it has been unquestionably the means of saving a great number of ships, that have been driven in here by stress of weather, when they could make no other port. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is four miles S of Margate, 10 E N E of Canterbury, and 73 E S E of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, lying S W of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues from each. The S part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and tarc. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000, as nearly as could be as-

Randerson, or Randers, an ancient. town of Denmark, in North Jutland, seated near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Randolph, a post town in Orange county, Vermont, 35 miles N by W of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and about the same distance N by E of

Randolph, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 5 miles S of Quincey, 15 S of Boston.

Rahway, a village, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, where there is a post office; 6 miles S W of Elizabeth town, and 14 N E of New Brunswick. It has about 300 inhabitants.

Rangaitz, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 miles E of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 55 6 N. Rannoch Lock, a lake in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the matter of Verbal Edith.

receives the waters of Loch Ericht, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tumel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is an an-cient forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, very celebrated in the In-dian histories. It is situated in the E quarter of Agimere, and is 120 miles from Agra.

Rantzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 42 E, lat 54 16 N. Ruoleonda, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles S W of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N. 14 30 N.

Raon, l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated at the foot of the Vosges at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles S E of Nan-

ci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Rappallo, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Rapperschwyl, a republic of Swisserland, on the confines of the canton of Zuric, whose territory is six miles long and three broad. Until the invasion of Switzerland by the French, it was under the protection of the cantons of Zuric, Bern, and Glarus, and was governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members.

Rapperschwyl, a town of Swisserland,

capital of a republic of the same name. | on the Havel, 15 miles N W of Branon a peck of land which advances into Ratenburg, a town of Germany, in the the lake of Zuric, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles S E of Zuric, and 62 N E of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Rapolfstein, or Ribau-Pierre, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 8 miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Rapollo, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 1551 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Rldge, and running ESE falls into the Chesapeak, in lat. 35

Raritan, a river of New-Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. It is a mile wide at its mouth, and is navigable for 16 miles.

Rasen, or Market Rasin, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, 'It is seated on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53

Rasocalmo, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

Rastadt, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg; seated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg.

Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Rawadt, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here, between the French and Austrians, and for a battle in which the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 S W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Tirol, with a castle, scated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N. Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a cas-tle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is scated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N E of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Ratisbon, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and sovereign state in this electorate; it is large, popolous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleasantly situ-ated on the S side of the Danube. Ratishon is governed by its own magis-trates, who are Lutherans, and is sur-rounded by the duke of Bavaria's ter-ritories. The city is plentifully fur-nished with provisions, the soil round its abouting with it abounding with corn and pasture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a strong palatable wine, scarce in-ferior to the Rheniah. It has a stone Rascia. See Ratzia.

Raseborg, a scaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated structures, either on this river or on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles S E of on the Rhine. In time of peace it has a considerable trade by the Danube, a considerable trade by the Danue, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and-by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery, with several ancient and curious MSS particularly of the gospel. It is 55 miles S E of Nuremburg, 62 N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratolezel, a strong town of Snahia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Boden Sce. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of

the city of Constance.

Rattan. See Ruattan. Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawen-burg, with a bishop's see, and a castle, noted for its excellent beer. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. The town Ratenau, a town of Germany, in the belongs partly to the dutchy of Mccklen-middle marche of Brandenburg, seated burg Strelitz, and partly to that of

RAT l, 15 miles N W of Bran. on. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N; a castle, seated on the Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N. s, a remarkable place in Iretwo miles from Dublin, duke of Ormond was defeatparliament forces in 1649. a town of Silesia, capital of f the same name, with a casas been twice taken by the fertile in corn and fruits, 15 fertile in corn and fruits, 15
of Troppaw, and 142 E of
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Here is a famous Benedictine ry, with several ancient and MSS particularly of the gos-is 55 miles S E of Nuremburg, E of Munich, and 195 W by ienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48

zel, a strong town of Suabis, part of the lake of Constance oden See. It belongs to the Austria, and is 12 miles W of of Constance.

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thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzeburg is 12 miles S E of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E. lat. 53 43 N.

Ratzia, or Rascia, the estern division of Sclavonia, subject to the house of Austria. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Rascians.

Rava, a town of Great Poland, crpital of a palatinate of the same name. with a fortified castle, where state prisoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles S W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Ravello, a scaport of Naples, in Principsto Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It has magnificent palaces and fine houses, and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 S E of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an inlet, of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cock-ermouth, and 284 N N W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N. Ravenna, an ancient and archiepis-copal city of Italy, capital of Romagna,

with several colleges, and a great num-ber of religious houses. It had a very flourishing trade, but has greatly suf-fered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theo-

Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of of Minden and Osnaburgh. It belongs Ratzeburg issues the river Waknitz, to the king of Prussia, and is so called which joins the Trave near Lubec, and from a castle of the same name. Hereford is the capital.

ford is the sapitus.

Ravenaburg, a five imperial town of Germany in Suabia. It is a well built town, and the public structures are handsome, and the inhabitants are partly protestants and partly papists. It is ly protestants and partly papists. It is scated on the Cheuse, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 55 N.

Ravenstein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It he-longs to the elector palatine, but has a Dutch garrison. It is seated on the Macse, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Ravitz, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polnania. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in the Landgravate of Hesse Cassel, four miles N of Marpurg, and 32 S S W of Cassel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Rawa, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles S W of Warsaw.

Rawee, a river of Hindoost Proper, one of the five E branches of L. Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and Chunaub. The Rawce is the Hydraq-tes of Alexander.

Rayleigh, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, lying upon Hadley bay, 13 miles S E of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 37 N.

Reading, a borough and the county-town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and three churches. It is Saturday, and three churches. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the country, with three parish churches and large handsome streets. It had a rich abbey, large ruina of which still remain, and the body of Henry I. was lately found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief trade at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is being covered by a single stone, 28 feet governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief trade now continually going to decay and is now continually going to decay and is near its confluence with the Thames, seated near the river Mantone, 37 near its confluence with the Thames, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravenuberg, a county of Germany in Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics Pennsylvania; situated on the N E.

bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 miles N lus, who converted St. Alban to chris W of Philadelphia, and 53 E of Harris-burg. This town is conveniently situburg. This town is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepot of vast quantities of grain and lumber that are brought hither, and rafted or conveyed in long boats to Phinacological to the conveyed of the control of the contro ladelphia and its vicinity. Here is a post office. The inhabitants were reckoned 2386 at last enumeration.

reckoned 2386 at last enumeration.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Gamme, and late province of Languedor, 31 miles N E of Toulouse. Lon. 20 E, lat 43 50 N. Realwille, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles N E of Montauban. Lon. 124 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Reamstown, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N E of Lancaster, and the same distance S W of Reading. The inhabitants are about

Rebel, a town of Germany in the cir-Revet, a town of termany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Miritz, 30 miles S E of Gustrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Rebnick, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 miles

S W of Targowisco. Reccan. See Aracan

Reccanata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Munsone, 14 miles S of Ancons, and 116 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat 43 24 N.

Rechlinghausen, a town of Germany recrumgnausen, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E,

lat. 51 27 N.

Recute.*, a village in Kent, with a noted church, which was anciently collegiate. It has two spires, which serve for a seamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sisters. This place was the Regulbium of the Romans and is 12 miles W of Margate.

Redburn, a thoroughfare town in Herts, five miles N W of St. Alban's. It formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Alban, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphiba- | with a strong castle. It is seated on

Redhead, a promontory in Angus-shire, on the German Ocean, bying four miles S of Montrose. It is a noted landmark for vessels trading from Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a heavy du./, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37

48 N.

Redondella, a small conmercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a castle. It or Spam in Galicia, with a castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, it is ascated at the bottom of a hay where there is fishery for anchovies, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles S W of Coimbria. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Red Russia. Sec Russia Red. Rudruth, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disuacd. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 W, lst. 50 13 N.

Red Sea, a sea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is separated from the Mediterranesn Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Rees, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalis and dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S E of Cleves, and ten N W of Wesel. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which has its source in Bohemia and falls into the Danube. It is 12 miles N N E of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Batisbon. Lon. 13 2 E, 104 48 E N N lat, 48 50 N.

Regensberg, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwic of the same name,

onverted St. Alban to chris

a promontory in Augus-the German Occan, lying Sof Montrose. It is a noted for vessels trading from Deumark, and Norway. Till 793, this cape was the point hich coal was not permitted ithout paying a heavy dusy, is taken off by a commutation pirits.

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lella, a small conmercial town in Galicia, with a castle. It aged by the English in 1702, cd at the bottom of a hay cere is fishery for anchovies, les S of Ponte Vedra. Lon.

lat. 42 18 N. do, a town of Portugal, in the of Beira, with a castle, and a th of the Mondego, 17 miles 8 bimbria. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N. Russia. See Russia Red.

utth, a town in Cornwall, whose is disused. It is seated in the art of the mining country, 262 V by S of London. Lon. 5 13

50 13 N. Sea, a sea celebrated in holy ttending 1300 miles from N to 200 in the widest part, from E

200 in the widest part, from 2 It divides Arabia from Africa separated from the Mediterraea on the N, by the iathmus of nd communicates, by the straits elinandel, on the S with the a Sea and the Indian Ocean.

a strong town of Germany, in the of Westphalia and dutchy of seated on the Rhine, 10 miles Cleves, and ten N W of Wesel. 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

a, a town of Bavstia, on a river ame name, which has its source mia and falls into the Danube. I miles N N E of Deckendorf, E of Ratisbon. Lon. 13 2 E, 50 N.

raberg, a handsome town of rland, in the canton of Zuric, of a bailiwic of the same name, strong castle. It is seated on, N W of Zuric.

Regenetein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt, and seven W

Reggio, an ancient and archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles S E of Messina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lut. 38 4 N.

Reggio, a dutchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marqui-sate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

Reggio, an ancient episcopal city of Regio, an ancient episcopai with a citadel. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Ganls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is aeated in a fertile country, 15 miles N W of Modena, and 80 S E of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 4443 N.

Regina, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

Rehoboth, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 42 miles S by W of Boston, and 3 eastward from Providence, Rhode Island.

Rehoboth, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 42 miles S by W of Boston, and 3 eastward from Providence, Rhode Island.

Reichenau, an island of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long and one broad: castle contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholics, and three pariales. It is the c rele of Lower Rhine and archettemely beautiful, and in it is a rich bishopric of Cologne, capital of a council. catholics, and three parishes. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a rich beautiful, and in it is a rich beautiful, and in it is a rich bishop-ic of Cologue, capital of a counseling to the bishop of Constance is abbot, with a library and curious manuscripts. In this convent was interred the emperor Charles le Gros. This island is three miles W of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

Reichenau, a town of Swisserland,

Reichenau, a town of Swisserland,

Reichens-town, a town in Baltimore

a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles in the country of the Grisons. It is N W of Zuric. seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two carious bridges. One of these of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length.
The other, built across the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful object. It is a wooden bridge, of a single arch, covered like that of Schafthausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan. The span of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is seven miles S W of Coir.

Reichenbach, a river of Swisserland, which has its source at the foot of Mour. Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides merons cataracts down the steep sides of mount Sheidec, till it unites with the river Aarnear Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, a town of Boltemia in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river

Peil, and noted for the peace conclud-

of Groteskaw.

Reichshofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a

county, Maryland, where there is a is a spring which ebbs and flows with post office, 15 miles N W of Baltimore, the tide, yet aituated many miles from and 63 N by E of Washington.

and 63 N by E of Washington.

Remiremont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorrain. It had lately a chapter of canonesses, who were Remes, an ancient city of France, in obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbuss was a princess of the

Remy, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, and a mansoleum, in the neigh-bourhood, in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles N E of

Rendsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutely of Holstein, with a castle. It is a strong place by its situation, atanding on an island formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles S E of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Renfrew, the county town of Ren-frewshire. Robert II. had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is scated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 51 N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, which has for many years been called a barony, because it was the paternal estate of the Stewarts, before they were advanced to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. It is bounded on the S by Airshire; on the E by La-nerkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleshire, and on the N from Dumbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadest, from E to W. It is watered by several small rivers, the chief of which are the White-cart and the Black-cart, which unite and fall into the Clyde. That part near the Clyde is fruitful and pleasant, with but few eminences; but that to the S S W, and W, is more barren and mountaineus. It enjoys a healthful air, and abounds with all necessaries of life. Its principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. It chief manufactures are linen, gauze, lawns, &c. Mear Paisley the sea.

the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhaempire. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosges, 42 fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, miles S by E of Nanci. I.on. 6 47 E, and consumed 850 houses, contributed lat. 48 3 N. greatly to the beauty of the town, as the streets which were very narrow, were made wider and straight. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an and the Hotel de Ville. Refines is an arc'. Sishopric, and the capital of the department. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 S E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Renti, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seaded on the river Aa, 12 miles SWof Aire, and 50 N W of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Reole, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, scated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the plea-sures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for

thusian mona..ery here, remarkable for its catensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and has two churches in one churchyard. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles N W of Norwich, and 109 N E of London. Lon.

17 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Reptice. a town of Germany in the

17 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Reppen, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new marche of Brandenburg, 16 miles S S E of Custrin. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is scated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

Recht. a town of Persia, capital of

Resht, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It is seated on the S W coast

ig which ebbs and flows with yet situated many miles from

on, a small town of Germany, hopric of Strasburg, 10 miles sburg.

an ancient city of France, in rtment of Isle and Vilaine, and ince of Bretagne. The inha-re computed at 35,000. The 720, which lasted seven days. umed 850 houses, contributed o the beauty of the town, as ets which were very narrow, de wider and straight. In the uare, is the Palace of Justice, Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an opric, and the capital of the cnt. It is seated on the Vi-hich divides it into two parts, N by W of Nantes, and 42 S Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48

a town of France, in the de-t of the Straits of Calais, sea-e river Aa, 12 miles SWof Aire, N W of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E. 6 N.

a town of France, in the dent of Gironde, seated on the e, 20 miles S E of Bourdeaux. 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

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valley, 15 miles N W of Nor-nd 109 N E of London. Lon. at. 52 50 N.

n, a town of Germany in the Upper Saxony, and new marche denburg, 16 miles S S E of

Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

na, a town of Spain, in New

with a strong castle. It was

the English in 1706, and retathe French the next year. It d on the Oliana, 40 miles W of a, and 130 E by S of Madrid. 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

a town of Persia, capital of It is seated on the S W coast

of the Caspian Sea, in a fertile plain, Recello, a town of Italy in Piedmont, surrounded with high mountains, 110 in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the miles N of Casbia. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. Po. It is seated on the top of a very

37 18 N.

Resolution Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second veyage to that Ocean. Lon. 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S. Reford, East, a borough in Notting-hamshire, with a market on Saturday.

namenre, with a marter of Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Rethel, an ancient town of France,

the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles N E of Rheims, and 108 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat.

Retimo, a town of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, Aar, who have kept it ever since. The silk, zach.

Revel, a government of Russia. See

Revel, a strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors: and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protes-tants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained posacssion of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequent-ed by English and Dutch merchants. The Russians took this important place sant plain, and partly on a mountain, 1568. It is seated at the confluence of 85 miles S E of Abo, and 133 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N. 20 N.

high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is three miles N W of Saluzzo.

Revero, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, op-posite Ostiglia, 10 miles N E of Miran-dols, and 20 S E of Mantus. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, Reus, a town or Spain, in Catalonia, It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts, which are carted down to Salo, an open but safe road, five miles off. About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 miles N E of Tortosa, and 60 W S W of Barcelona.

Reuse, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zur-

who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Causant Causa

N E of Mons.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles S S W of that place. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

Reyna, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Rezan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Rezan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an in 1711, most of the inhabitants being archbishop's see. It was formerly concarried off by the plague. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a plea- was almost ruined by the Tartars, in

Rhe, an island on the W coast of

France, in the department of Lower the Rhine, 34 miles S S E of Cologne. Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, expital of the Rheinthal, with a caste, are bitter wine, abundance of salt, ex-cellent brandy, and the liquor called anisced. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. Martin is the capital.

Rheda, a town of Germany in the cir ele of Westphalia, and county of Lingen, 10 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

Rheims, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an arch-bishop's see, whose archbishop was a duke and peer of France. The inhabi tunts are computed to be 30,000. units are computed to be 30,000. The principal clurich, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothic structure. That of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and five abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy, in which the corpse of the archb:shop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flanucl, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs: and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated in a plain, aurrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesse, 62 miles N of Troves, and 75 N E of Paris. Lon. 48 E, lat.

Rhinau, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgan, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Leige. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N W of Cologne, and 40 S F. of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat 51 29 W.

Rheisec, a town of Germany, In the

seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N. Rheinfeld, a castle of Germany, in

the circle of Lower Rhine, and co of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, with regard to strength and situation.
It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the four forest towns. It helongs to the house of Austria, and has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of several arches, eight miles

E of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, a district of Germany, on
the E aide of the Rhine, extending,

from Neider Wallauf to Lorrich. vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinhausen, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire. It is situate on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

Rheinland, a part of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or Remagen, a town of Westphalia, situate near the Rhine, 19 miles N.W. W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

E, Int. 50 38 N.

Rheinsabern, a town of Germany in the hishoppic of Spire, with a caatle, 15 miles S of Spire.

Rheinthal, a fertile valley of Swisser-

land lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Conatance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, a large valley in the country of Grisona; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, 20 miles S E of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Rhine, a celebrated river of Germany,

having its source in the country of the Grisons in Swisserland, and in the vearchbishopric of Cologue, seated on ry bosom of the Alps. It is formed of e, 34 miles S S E of Cologne. 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

c, a town of Swisserland, ca-the Rheinthal, with a castle, the Rhemana, with a castle, in the Rhine, near the lake of ce. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N. feld, a castle of Germany, in a of Lower Rhine, and county ame name. It is one of the portant places on the Rhine, ard to strength and situation, it on a craggy rock, at the foot en by the French, in 1794. It les S of Coblentz.

felden, a atrong town of Suabia, tof the four forest towns. It to the house of Austria, and n often taken and retaken, and d on the Rhine, over which is e of several arches, eight miles asle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N. ngau, a district of Germany, on side of the Rhine, extending, eider Wallauf to Lorrich. The here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld

apital. nhausen, a town of Germany in shopric of Spire. It is situate Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

inland, a part of South Holland, on both sides of the Rhine. Ley-

the capital. inmagen, or Remagen, a town of obalia, situate near the Rhine, 19 N N W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30

50 38 N. neabern, a town of Germany in

hopric of Spire, with a castle,

nthal, a fertile valley of Swisserning along the Rhine, which di-tirom a territory of Austria, till he to the lake of Constance. It is to the eight ancient cantons, that of Appenzel. The proteshabitants are the most numerous. nwald, a large valley in the coun-Grisons; so called from the Rhine, which rises at the dis-f 12 miles, and runs through

ley. Splugen is the capital. ey, a city of the United Provin-Utrecht, seated on the Leck, s S E of Utrecht. It was taken French in 1672, and again in Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

e, a celebrated river of Germany, its source in the country of the in Swisserland, and in the ve-m of the Alps. It is formed of

two principal streams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the Ea and the Lower Rhine, (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Further containing the late province of Upper Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form

Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the span of which is 220 feet long. It takes its course N by Coira, and continues on till it forms the lake of Constance in Suabia; thence turning W, it passes by the cities of Constance and Schall hausen, and watering Basil, runs from thence directly. A dividing Suabia from Al. directly N, dividing Suabia from Al-asce. Leaving Alasce and Suabia, the river gives name to the two Ger-man circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable eities and towns, and receives the streams of the Neckar, Maine, and Moselle, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the dutchy of Cleves, it divides into two atreams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its juncture. wasi, but loses that hame on its junc-tion with the Masse, at Bommel. Be-low Worcum, it divides into four prin-cipal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam, and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the N W below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon bran-ches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds
W by Rhenen to Wyck-by-Duerstede,
when it again divides into two streams:
that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterand enters the Merwe above Rotter-dam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an incon-siderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

Alsace. Colinar is the capital.

Rhin, Upper, a circle of Germany,
which includes the territory HesseCassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, HesseRheiniteld, and Hesse-Homburg; the
counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau,
Spanlieim, Wied, Westerburg, and
Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulda
and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of

and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchies of Deux-Ponts.

Rhine, Fulatinate of the, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the France and Control of the Spire archishoprics of Menta and Treves, on the E by Franconia and Sushia; and on the W and S by France It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Lewis XIV. ordered the whole country to be haid. dered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electorate residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palac

Rhinebeck, a post town in Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, 29 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 108 N of New

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by the commonwealth of Massa-

and E by the commonweatth of Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. Nhese limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

Rhode Island, an island of North

Rhone Letand, an island of North the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

Rhine, Lower, a department of the Eden of America.

Eces

Rhodes, an island of the Mediter- France, including the late provinces of mean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 Forez and Lyonois. The capital is rancan, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue in bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island, in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept t till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1623. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be with-in the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28 25 L, lat. 36 24 N.

Rimiez. See Rodez. Rhone, a large river of Europe which rises in Swisserland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chasm in the rock 1th of a prodigious chasm in the rock 4th of a mile long, but not above three authoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens, and occomes navigable near Seissel; then running S. W to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S, and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, Sainte mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, Sainte Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days increase; its waters being at the highest when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

Lyons.

Rhyaidergowy, a town in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles W N W of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Rhynds or Rinns of Galloway, the W division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

Rhyney. See Rumney.
Rialexa, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W of Lean de Ni-caragua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N. Ribadavia. See Rivadavia.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two castles. It is si-tuate at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 miles N E of Mondonedo. Lon. 72 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Cas-tile, on the river Karma, eight miles from Madrid.

Ribus Pierre. See Rapolfstein.
Ribble, a river which rises in the W
riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea,
below Preston.

below Preston.

Ribeira Grande, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 150 N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of Aliane and late province

department of Aiane and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S o St. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E; lat. 49 48 N Riberac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles I of Perigueux, and 27 S S E of Angot leasne. Lon. 15 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Pibelia an enjectional town of Turke

lesme Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ribnik, an episcopal town of Turke
in the province of Walachia, 44 mile
S of Hermanstadt, and 130 E S E Temeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, iat. 45 19

being at the highest when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

tal. Richelieu, a town of France, in Rhone and Loire, a department of department of Indre and Loire,

ze, including the late provinces of z and Lyonois. The capital is

yaidergowy, a town in Radnorshire, a market on Wednesday. Near a cataract of the river Wye. It is illes W N W of New Radnor, and of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52

hynds or Rinns of Galloway, the W other parts of the county by Loch n and the bay of Luce.

thyney. See Rumney. aragua, seated on a small river, five re is a good harbour. The air la wholesome, on account of the moras-It is 60 miles W of Lean de Ni-

agua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N. Ribadavia. See Rivadavia. Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galite at the mouth of the Eo, and is 13 les N E of Mondonedo. Lon. 72 les 42 0 N

, lat. 43 30 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Case, on the river Karma, eight miles om Madrid.

Ribau-Pierre. See Rapolfstein. Ribble, a river which rises in the W ding of Yorkshire, runs across Lanshire, and falls into the Irish Sea. low Preston.

elow Preston.

Ribeira Grande, a town of St. Jago, e principal of the Cape de Verd lands, with a good harbour. It is ated between two high mountains. on. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the partment of Aisne and late province Picardy, seated on an eminence, near eriver Oise. 10 miles W by S of

ricardy, seated on an eminence, near e river Oise, 10 miles W by S of Ouintin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N. Riberac, a town of France, in the epartment of Dordogne, 17 miles E Perigueux, and 27 S S E of Angousme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

sme. Lon. 1 5 E., 121, 20 25 N. Ribnik, an episcopal town of Turkey the proxince of Walachia, 44 miles of Hermanstadt, and 130 E S E of emeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, 121, 45 19 N. emeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, 181. 45 19 N. Ribnitz, a town of Germany in Low-Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenurg, with ununnery for noble women is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 13 iles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, t. 54 10 N.

Richelieu, n town of France, in the partment of Indre and Loire, and

the New Park, surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

Richmondshire, a district in the New Park, surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

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Richmondshire, a district in the New Park, surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I. be elegance. Here is a bank and a post office, as well as all the principal offices of the State. The inhabitant are 5737, including 2993 slaves, and 607 free blacks and mulattoes.

on lake Champlain, with 718 inhabi-

Richmond, a town of Staten Island, in North America, under the jurisdiction of the State of New York, chiefly inhabited by Dutch and French. It is nine miles S W of New York.

Richmond, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Satur-circle of Westphalia and capital of a day. It has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and sends two members packets on the river Ems, 12 miles N N W of corporate town, and sends two members packets. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N. Rieti, an episcopal town of Italy to parliament. It has a manufacture of woolen stockings, caps, &c. and is seated on the Swale, over which is a river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27, and 230 N N W of London. Lon. 13 5 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, a village in Surry, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly readed. It was chosen, says Camden, by them for their royal scat; and, for its splendour, or shining, called Shene. It has been since also, on Riez, a late episcopal town of France, and Richmond, a village in Surry, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly readed. It was chosen, says Camden, by them for their royal scat; and, for its splendour, or shining, called Shene. It has been since also, on

and, for its splendour, or shining, cal-led Shene. It has been since also, on account of the wholesomeness of the sir, the usual nursery of their children. and, for its spiendour, or simming, call 17 E. 1st 43.10 N. Riez, a late episcopal town of France, account of the wholesomeness of the in the department of the Lower Alps, air, the usual nursery of their children and late province of Provence. It is The tide of the Thames reaches just populous, though small, but was forto this village, which is 60 miles from perly much larger than at present. It

late province of Poitou, with a fine pa-iace and extensive park. It was built the tide is carried by any other river in by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The Europe. Over the Thames an elegant streets are as straight as a line, and it bridge was begun in 1774, which opens containe a handsome square. It is seated on the Anable and Vide 27 miles the opposite side of the river. In the Nof Poitiers, and 152 S W of Paris Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Now Park is a little hill cast called King Henry's Mount, from which there Richmond, a post town and port of is a prospect of six counties, including Richmond, a post town and port of 18 a prospect of six counties, including entry in Henrico county, Virginia, and the capital of the State; lying on the Castle, which is 14 miles off. Rich-NE side of James river, in lst. 37° 30′ mond is distinguished by its beautiful N, and long. 77° 30′ W. This city is divided into two parts; the lower, which is nearly on a level with the wanters edge, is rather unleathy; the upper is on a considerable elevation, and entry a pure six. The extraction for

which Richmond is the chief town.

Richtenberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anterior Pomerama, 28 miles E N E of Rostock. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

"Richmond, a post town in Chittenden county, Vermont; on the S side of Onion river, 18 miles S E of Burlington cd on the river Coln, eight miles S W

of St. Albar's, and 18 W N W of London. Lon. 016 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Ridgefield, a post town in Fairfield county. Connecticut; 10 miles S of Danbury, and 47 westward of New. Haven, containing 2025 inhabitants in

is seated on the rivulet Auvestre in a siste of Zealand. It is an ancient place, plain, abounding with good wine and and the kings of Denmark formerly reexcellent fruits, 35 miles N E of Aix, and 50 N E of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 lat. 43 51 N.

Rigu, a government of Russia. See

Kiga, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburgh, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory, anjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flat, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of one thousand men Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is re placed. This bridge rises and fulls with the spring, and when heavy laden carriages pass over, it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a spring. It is the fashionable walk, and is an agreeabl busy scene, when crowded with people and lined on each side with

people and lined on each side with ships loading and unloading their cargies. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina and 250 S E of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N. Rimini, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, many remains of antiquity, and fine buildings. It is seated in a fertile plain, at he mouth of the Marrechia, on the gulf of Venice, of the Marrechia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles S E of Ravenne, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44

Rimmegen, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine, and remarkable

seated on the Rhine, and remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

Rincoping, or Rinkiobing, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

Ringleben, a town of Germany in the eircle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N E of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N E of Eisenach. Town in Huntardon.

Ringo's, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey: 29 miles W by S of New Brunswic, and 19 N by W of Trenton.

sided and were buried here. It is 30 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a consi-derable manufacture of worsted knit hose; seated on the Avon, 30 miles S W of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Rinden, or Rinteln, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 iles S E of Minden, and 35 S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N. Rio-de-la-Hacha, a small province of

Terra Firma, in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezeula on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capi-tal, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio-de-la-Madalena, a river, in Ter-

ra Firma, which taking its rise in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Carthagens and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

Rio-de-la-Plata. See Plata.

Rio-de-Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Astu-rias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

Rio-Grande, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N latitude.

Rio-Grande, a river in Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio-Janeiro, a river which rises in the W mountains of Brasil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

Rio-Janeiro, one of the richest pro-vinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same Ringeteen, a town of Germany in the ircle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles E N E of Eisenach. Lon 11 25 E, lat 51 5 N.

Ringo's, a post town in Hunterdon ounty, New Jersey; 29 miles W by of New Brunswic, and 19 N by W f Trenton.

Ringeted, a town of Denmark, in the Sebastian is the capital. and. It is an ancient place,
igs of Denmark formerly rewere buried here. It is 30
W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 55 28 N

d, a town in Hampshire, with on Wednesday, and a consi-nanufacture of worsted knit ated on the Avon, 30 miles S nchester, and 91 W by S of Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N. or Rinteln, a town of Germa-estphalia, in the county of purg, with a university. It is the landgrave of Hesse-Casis acated on the Weser, 15 of Minden, and 35 S W of Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

A-Hacha, a small province of

rma, in the form of a peninau
en the gulf of Venezeula on

ad a bay of the Caribbean Sea

/. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capi
ated at the mouth of a river of name, 100 miles E of St. Mar-

name, 100 miles E of St. Mar-n. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N. da-Madalena, a river, in Ter-a, which taking its rise in the ns N of Popayan, runs N, and the Caribbean Sea, between ena and St. Martha. It is also io Grande.

-la-Plata. See Plata. -Mirando, a river of Spain, ses in the mountains of Astuseparating that province from enters the bay of Biscay, at

rande, a river of Africa, which m E to W through Negroland, into the Atlantic Ocean, in

titude. rande, a river in Brasil, which is the Atlantic Ocean, and runs he Parana, being the principal

ountains of Brazil, and running gh that country, falls into the Ocean, at St. Sebastian.
meiro, one of the richest pro-

Brasil, lying near the tropic corn, on a river of the same It produces cotton, sugar, coftt produces cotton, sugar, corsa, wheat, rice, pepper, and
in gr.at abundance. Vines
great perfection, but the grapes
uffered to be presact for wine:
tuguese annually export hence
ver, and precious stones. St.
a is the capital. Riom, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and plate province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris.

Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Riom, a town of Germany in West-their, capital of a county of the same hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris.

Riva, a strong town of Communication of Communic

Rions, a town of France, in the de-partment of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles S E of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the town of Italy, in the territory of the church and marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Ripen, a town: of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two

colleges, a good harbour, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The har-bour which has contributed greatly to bour which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipaaa, in a country which aupplies the best beeves in Deumark. It is 55 miles N W of Sleswick, and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 90 E, lat. 55 25 N. Ripler, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, acated on the Nyd, 23 miles W N W of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 130 W, lat. 54 4 N. Ripbor, an ancient borough in the W

Rippor, an ancient borough in the Wriding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's Abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manuforty apres. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly apurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in Fingland. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles N W of York, and 218 N N W of London. Lon. 129 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, on ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, and late

Riva, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but soon abandoned. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

Rivadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minno and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles W S W of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivadeo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Mirando, 45 miles N N E of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivalle, a town of Naples, in Terra
di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20
miles from Naples.

Rivalta, a town of Italy in Piedmont,
aituate on the Sangon, six miles S W of

Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the Milaneac, aituate on the rivulet Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the river Orio, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 N W of Carmagnola.

Riveraltes, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. It is seat-ed on the Egly, eight miles N of Per-pignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Ricoli, a town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon 7 32 E, iat. 45 4 N.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Vero-ness, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles N W of Verona. Lon. 111E, lat. 45 34 N.

Roa, a strong town in Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is scated on the Douerc, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S W of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated on the Cardon, five miles N E of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N, Ritborough, a town in Buckingham, shire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 W N W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N. seilles, and the Levant, is conveyed

down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles N E of Clermont, and 210 S E of Paris. Lon 4 12 E, lat 46 13 N

Rouncke, an island on the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lon. 76'0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Roanoke, a long rapid river, of N Ame rica, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in the N Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and is navigable but for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country It empties, by several mouths, into the S W end of Albemarle Sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the cutrance of Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 1822 E, lat.

Robil, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg,

seated on the river Muretz.

Robin-Hood's-Bay, a bay on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, to the S E of Whitby, about one mile broad where there is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lob-sters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Rocamadour, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. Lon 1 32 E, lat. 44 48 N. Rocca-d' Anfo, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, scated on the lake Idro, 25 miles S E of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Rocca-d'Annone, and Rocca-d-Abbazze two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, both of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria,

Rocella, a town of Italy, in the king-com of Naples, near which is a cele-brated coral fishery, 10 miles N E of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N. Rochdale, a small but flourishing town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It carries on manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills, 55 miles W S W of York, and 195 N N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Roche, a town of Swisserland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the sait-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

Roche, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 N W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Roche, Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and ste province of Brittany, seated on the river Vitaine, 23 miles & of Vannes.

Roche Chouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and tate province of Pontou, with a castle on the top of a mountain on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 50 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 1891S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45

Roche Macheran, a town of the Neth-Roche Macheran, a town of the Neth-erlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle. It was taken by the French in the present war, and is 15 miles N E of Luxemburg. Lou. 625 E; lat. 49 46 N.

Roche Possay, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Lore, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is sested on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Roche-sur-Yon, a town of France, is
the department of Vendee, and late
province of Poitou, seated near the
Yon, 20 miles N W of Lucon, and 202
S W of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46

Rochfort, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV. in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and staight; the houses low, but regular, and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them I there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters, who are employed in every

town of Swisserland, subject ton of Bern, which has here of the sait works. Roche is e for the residence of the ce-laller, who filled that office to 1706.

town of the Netherlands, in of Luxemburg, with a strong sted on a rock, near the river miles S of Liege, and 32 N semburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50

Bernard, a town of France, in tment of Morbihan, and ate of Brittany, seated on the river 3 mites L of Valines.

houart, a town of France, in tment of Upper Vienne, and nce of Pontou, with a castle on a mountain on the declivity the town is seated, near a cr that falls into the Vienne, S by L of Poitiers, and 1898 Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45

Macheran, a town of the Nethin the dutchy of Luxemburg, rong castle. It was taken by E of Luxemburg. Lon. 625 E. 5 N.

Poseay, a town of France, in the ent of Indre and Loire, and ince of Touraine. It is remarkts mineral waters, and is seat-

ts hineral waters, and is seat-eCreuse, 25 miles S of Loches. J E, lat. 46 45 N. sur-Ton, a town of France, in remember of Vendee, and late of Poitou, seated near the niles N W of Lucon, and 202 Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 r, a seaport of France, in the nt of Lower Charente, and

tory of Aunis, with a commo-bour, one of the most famous . It was built by Lewis XIV. 15 miles from the mouth of ente, the entrance of which is by several forts. The streets and staight; the houses low, r, and it is supposed to contain sabitants. It is a department rine, and has large magazines stores. There is also one of halls of arms in the kingdom, eat many workmen employed them; there are also forges es, work-houses for ship-car-who are employed in every

thing, which relates to the fitting out four pence to carry them forward on of ships, that comes within the comber journey; but they are to stay no pass of their province. They cast great longer than one night; and an inscripns here; and there are also stocks for building men of war, rope walks, magazines of provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. It is 18 miles 'S E of Rochelle, and 127 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Rochfort, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks, 15 miles S E of Dinant, and 50 N W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 5012 N. Rochfort, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, 40 miles S W of Rennes. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 47 42 N. Rochefoucault, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, with a castle. It is seated on the Tardonere, 12 miles N W of Angouleme, and 208 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N. Rockelle, a fortified town of France.

Rochelle, a fortified town of France, and lately an episcopal see, in the de-partment of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious and safe harbour. It contains 16000 inhabitants, and has five gates. The houses are aupported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers, and the streets are in general straight. There are several handsome churches and other structures. It was fortified by Vauban, and Cardinal Rich-lieu threw a mole across the harbour 4428 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 S W of Paris. Lon.

1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

*Rochester, an episcopal city in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It is an ancient city, but of little consequence now. Its castle, which once rendered it of great importance, being in ruins. Rochester has, besides the cathedral, three parisis churches, and these rendered are now as the content of the rendered to the content of the rendered to the content of the rendered to th and there are some remains of a priory. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers ; no sort of manufac-

tion over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles N W of Canterbury, and 30 S E of Loudon. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N. Rochetter, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, N W of

Otterbrun; and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

Rochetta, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 16 miles N E of Nice. Lon.

7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Rochford, a town in miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London.

Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rochite, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 miles S E of Leipsic, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Rockaway, a village with a post-office, in Morris county, New Jersey, seven miles W of Boone town, and 36 N W of Newark.

Rockbridge, a county in the state of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See Gedar Creek.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 32 N

Rockingham, a post town in Wind-ham county, Vermont 1 lying on the W side of Connecticut river, 23 miles N of Brattleboro' and six miles from Walpole in New Hampshire.

Rockinghausen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

Rockieaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

Rocroy; a town of France, in the de- 1 zica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 partment of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Rolach, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situate on a river of the

aame name, aix miles W N W of Coburg.

Rodesto, Radosto, or Rudisto, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 62 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41

Rodez, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathedral, remarkable for its height, is much admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveiron, 30 miles S by W of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the

Rodok, a town of Hindoustan Proper in the province of Delhi, 60 miles W N W of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Roer, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the dutchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and fails into

the Maese, above Ruremonde.

Roer, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine,

below Diusburg.

Roeux, a town of the Netherlands, in
Austrian Hainault, eight miles N E of
Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Regenation, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles S W of Moorshedabad, and 108 N W of Calcutta.

Rochaczow, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the Dnieper seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles N W of Rzec- of Italy, in Bergomosco, It carries on

E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rochan, a town of France, in the de-partment of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

Rochilcund, or Rohilla, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It has to the E of Dellii, and is subject to the nubob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital. Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in

the dutchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon.

6 6 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Rollrich Stones, in Oxfordshire, N
of Stanton Harcourt, six miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of stones stand-ing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

Rom, or Roem, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruita; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works,

which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romain Motier, a town of Swisserland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow val-

the foot of a mountain, in a narrow val-ley, through which flows the river Dias. Romania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, 200 miles long, and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bul-garia. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiaalum. It is divided into three sangia-cates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galli-poli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzis, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40

, a town of France, in the deof Morbihan, seated on the miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 t. 48 0 N.

cand, or Rohilla, a territory of an Proper, whose inhabitants if Rohillas. It has to the E of nd is subject to the nabob of whom it was conquered in Bereilly is the capital.

hy of Limburg, capital of a ter-the same name, with a castle, iles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon,

ites N of Aix la-Chapelle. Lon. at. 50 55 N. on Harcourt, six miles W of It is a circle of stones stand-

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of a mountain, in a narrow valof a mountain, in a narrow val-ough which flows the river Diaz. mia, a province of Turkey, in 200 miles long, and 150 broad; I on the N by Bulgaria, on the e Black Sea, on the S by the lago and the sea of Marmora, he W by Macedonia and Bul-It was formerly called Thrace, the largest of all the Turkish in Europe. It is fruitful in dhas mines of silver, lead, and it is divided into three sangia. it is divided into three sangia-governments: namely, Kirkel, Philipoli is the capital; Galli-sec capital is of the same name; zantium, Byzia, or Viza, of onstantinople is the capital.

no, a strong and populous town in Bergomosco. It carries on

a great trade in corn, and is scated on path for the conveniency of foot passens, a river that runs between the Oglio and gers, on a level with the shops. The

Romans, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, aeated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles S W of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. Lon 5 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Rome, a very ancient city, formerly the Roman empire, lately the residence of the pope, head of the Roman church ; none can compare with it in respect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the snumber of its monuments and curiosities, and the singularity of its historical events. Before it was plundered by the French in 1799, it was the centre and magazine of all it was the centre and magazine of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. It was founded, according to some, 753 years before the birth of Christ, by Romulus the first king. Its form and site have frequently been changed, particularly after the seven principal devastations of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruis, East and West Goths, and by the Ger-mans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527, when it was taken and miserably sacked, and the pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to the conqueror. At present it stands upon 12 hills, but great part of them being washed down in the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a terrible precipice, from which malefactors were thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. The city is surrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this space is occupied by houses, as many places where state-ly structures once stood, are now gar-dens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 143,000, and are at present computed to amount to 170,000. How far short of what old streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in

palaces, of which there are several in palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Fig., are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night: and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. This darkness, it may be supposed, is not unfavorable to assignations among the inferior people 1 and when a carriage with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out, solid lanterns that the lanterns are the lanterns are the lanterns are the lanterns. volti la lanterna, turn the lantern : and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibita is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibita a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects: the former consists of palaces, clurches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It is increased without architecture. It is incrusted without with marble; its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and its statues, basso-renevos, columns, and various ether ornaments, would fill volumes. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richest library of the choicest books and manuscripts in the world. The Vatican consists of several thousand rooms and other parts, of the most adjusted as its great library and the prost adjusted as its great and the prost adjusted as its great and the second series and the second series are series. which the most admired are its grand Rome was in Trajan's time, when the staircase, and a charming garden, caled by way of eminence Relvidere, havcuit, and the number of its inhabitants
6,800,000! Some of the principal
Europe. The Pautheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. the evenings in fair weather. The shops The pavilion of the great altar, which on each side are three or four feet stands under the cupola of St. Peter, higher than the street; and there is a and the four wreathed pillars of Corin-F f f

thian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Punthe-on, which, after 1800 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capathis temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drains through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converced into a christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Yespasisn is be most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglas is an elegant structure, rais en part of the ruins of the ancient ca-pitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. 36 N. We shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the a market on Thursday, scated in a beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet marsh of the same name. It is one of high, on the top of which is the statue the cinque-ports, and once contained of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, five churches and a priory; but since of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, the seu has retired, it is reduced to a the Romans say, is the most ancient of amalipiace. It is 71 miles S E of Lonalithe churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. In Rome, the connoiseur will see. In Rome, the connoiseur will necessive in procession of the connoiseur will be a post office. meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculptuve, &c. The southern part of Kent, between Duncastle of St. Angelo serves more to foreign attack. War was declared against the pope by the French in 1798, in consequence of a tumult, in which their general Duphot was killed. city was entered by them in February, and they overturned the papal govern-ment. They likewise plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on department of Loir and Cher, with a the inhabitants. However, in Septem-

ber, 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, and the new French government overthrown. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 810 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 S SW of Vienna, 600 S E of Paria, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a post town in Oneida county, New York, situated at the head of Mo-hock-river, 11 miles N W of Whites-tewn, and about 20 E of lake Oneids, containing 1479 inhabitants

Romelia, the general name given by the Turks to their European domin-

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles S E of Tournus, and 15 N N E of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Romeretade, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles N NE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Romhilden, a town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of

Saxe Altenburg.

Roman, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles SSE of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50

Romney, New, a town in Krat, with a market on Thursday, scated in a

geness and Rye-haven. Animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very unhealthy.

Romons, or Radmons, a strong town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a manutain. 10 miles from Friburg and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, at. 46 50 N.

A.m. ventia, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a

the city was retaken by the the new French government on Rome is seated on the Umiles SE of Lundon, 740 TAmaterdam, 410 SS W of GOSE of Paris, 730 E by N l, and 760 W of Constanting . 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

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ey, New, a town in Krat, with of the same name. It is one of que-ports, and once contained sches and a priory; but since has retired, it is reduced to s sce. It is 71 miles SE of Lonon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ey, the principal town of Hamp-unty, Virginia; airualed on the of Potomack river, 50 miles at of Winchester, where there

nd of Winohester, where there to office.

To Marsh, a vast tract of rich, id, which occupies the most part of Kent, between Dunand Ryc haven. Adminds are here to an extraordinary size, my bullocks are sent hence to don market. It is reckoned very to office.

it, or Rodmont, a strong town of and, in the camon of Friburg, n a mountain, 10 miles from and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1

y.

entia, a town of France, in the ent of Loir and Cher, with a n the brook Morentin, which

loses itself in the Saudre. It has a manufacture of serges and cloths which serves to make the place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W for Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Romadal, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles. In a believie of the abbey of S. S. W of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E. S. W of Drontheim Lon. 7 54 E. Callen, with a castle on a mountain. It

SSW of Drontheim. Lon. 754 E, lat. 62 28 N.

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley of the same name, 14 miles N N E of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

E, lat. 42 18 N.
Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in
Granada, with a castle. It was taken
from the Moora in 1485, and is seated
on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde,
20 miles N W of Gibraltur, and 62 S E
of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40

Ronneburg, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles S W of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Roque, St. a large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which rea accept his internal. cross the isthmus.

Reque de Marean, a town of France, in the department of Lundes, and late province of Gascony, scated on the Douese, 10 miles N E of Monte de

Requebrace, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, scated near the sen, three miles from Monaco.

Roquemeure, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rivone, 22 miles N E of Nis-mes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark and the resi-Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Interpolia of Denmark and the respectively and the respectively and the respectively. The seated on the Tercia, near the lake of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of leeford, not seated on the Tercia, near the lake of its kings. It is far from Copenhagen. In its flourishment of the same name, 12 miles 3 of Viterbo, and 24 N N W of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Interpopolia of Denmark and the respectively in the concept of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of leeford, not far from Copenhagen. In its flourishment of the comprised within its walls 27 churches and 24 N N W of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N. mile, and it contains only 1620 smils. The houses are of brick, and of a neat The houses are of brick, and of s. neat appearance. The only remains of its original magnificence are the rules of a palace and a cathedral, a brick building with two spires in which the kings of Denmark are interred. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 55 43 N.

15 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broud; bounded on the £ by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the 8 by Galway, and on the W by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruithil country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a sessions house and a juli, 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, let. 53 34 N.

Roscora, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles N W of Kitkenny, and 26 N of Cashel.

Roscbrugge, a town of Flanders in the

Rosebrugge, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles N W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 49 N. Roseau. See Charlotte town.

Rosce, a seaport of Spain, in Catalo-nia, with a citadel, seated on the bay Requesta, 4 & E. 12. 12. 14. 2 N.

Requesta, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 56 51 N.

Rosetto, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, sosted near the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptonia in the palatinate of Novogrodec, sosted near the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptonia in the palatinate of Novogrodec, sosted near the W branch of the Nile.

tians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse lineos; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vicecousuls and factors here. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. It is 25 miles N E of Alexandria, and 100 N W of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Roshaon, a country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to

which it is subject.

Resiems, a town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubiase, 70 miles S of Mittun, and 138 N E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles S E of Nanc' and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat, .3 35 N.

Roslin, a most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the baoks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosay, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late reprovince of the isle of France, with a franginificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux.

Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Rosa, a town in Herefordshire, with

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements, and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seeded on the Wye, 12 miles S E of Hereford, and 115 W by Nof London. Lon. 225 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Ross, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal sec, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S W of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat 51 32 N.

Ross, New, a considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles N E of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat, 51 22 N.

Rosshire, a county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Rosshire), is bounded on the W by the isle of Skie and the western Sea on the N E by Sutherlandshire; on the E by the Firths of Murray and Cornarty, and on the S by Invernesshire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 miles long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. It is mountainous and woody towards the western Ocean, but, on the E side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herba, abounds in pastures, and has woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, gonts, and deer, has abundance of land and seafowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coasts. It has several extensive lochs and bays on the coasts which abound with herrings. It is subdivided into castern and western Ross, isles of Lewis, Lochbroon, Lochearron, Ardmenach, Redeaste, Ferrintosh, Strathpasser, and Ferindonald, and the chief towns are Tain, Dingwell, Fortrose, Rosemarkie, and New Kelso.

Roseano, a strong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Catabria Citeriore, with an archibishop's ace. It is a pretty large place scated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Rostock, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal It is the beat town in this county, and least good fortifications. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is atill imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Gustrow, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Rostof, a large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 miles N. E of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bar

ire, a county of Scotland in general neluding Tain and Cromarty, ast, though a small county of also considered as a part of e), is bounded on the W by the Skie and the western Scal on by Sutherlandshire; on the E. Firths of Murray and Cormary, the S by Invernesshire. The very irregular, being nearly tri-, each side 70 miles long, exof part of the isle of Lewis, It tainous and woody towards the Ocean, but, on the E side it h Ocean, but, on the E side it ful in corn, fruit, and herbs, a-in pastures, and has woods of reat extent. It feeds great num-black cattle, horses, goats, and has abundance of land and seahas abundance of land and acu-and is well supplied with fish the rivers and coasts. It has seextensive locks and bays on the which abound with herrings. It livided into eastern and western isles of Lewis, Lochbroom, arron, Arilmenach, Redeastle, tosh, Strathpasser, and Ferindoand the chief, towns are Tain, vell, Fortrose, Rosemarkie, and Kelso.

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a town and castle of Spain, in ia, at the entrance of the bar

of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. vantageously erected here. The wo-

Rotesberg, a town of Germany, in W of E. the circle of Bavaria and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 miles

Rothwe

Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassei, with a castle scated on the Fulde, 25 miles 5 of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

S of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E., Iat. 50 53 N. Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, nine miles S W of Alnwick, 30 N by W of Newcastle, and 302 N by W of Lon-

Rather, a river which has its source in Sussex, divides that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the Channel at Rve.

Rotherham, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, the iron works in its neighbourhood, which are very considerable, render it very famous. See Mastrough. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Notting-ham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

Rothsay, a town in the isle of Bute, of which it is the capital. It is a well built town of small houses, and about 200 tamilies; and is within these few years much improved. It has a good pier, and is scated at the bottom of a Frith for an export trade. Magazines dam. Another great advantage they of goods for foreign parts might be adhave here for commerce, is, that the

of Cadiz, seven milea N of Cadiz. Lon. of 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Rota, one of the Ladrone islands in the East Indies.

Rota, a town of Bahar, in Hindoostan, 65 miles S E of Benarcs. Lon. 83

50 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Rotesberg, a town of Germany, in W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 N.

Rothwell, a town in Northampton-

territory of the same name, 12 miles N E of Nuremberg, and 46 N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 35 N.
Ratesberg, a small town of Swisser-land, in the canton of Lucern, four miles N of Lucern.
Ratesburg, a free imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with several handsome public huildings, scated on the Tauber, 15 miles N W of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Ratespace with a market on Monday, seather of the side of a hill, 15 miles N W of Condon. Lon. 17 W, lat. 52 21 N.
Ratespace with a market on Monday, seather of the side of a hill, 15 miles N W of Condon. Lon. 17 W, lat. 52 21 N.
Ratespace with a market on Monday, seather of the side of a hill, 15 miles N W of Monday. finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, bandsomely built of brick, the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships some of 200 or 300 tons, up to the merchant's done; a conveniency for loading and un-loading which is not to be found in other places. The great ships go up into the middle of the town by the canal into which the Macse enters by the old head, as it comes out by the new. A stranger upon his first entering this place, is astonished at the beau-tiful confusion of chimneys intermixed with tops of trees with which the ca-nuls are planted, and streamers of vessels; insomuch that he can hardly tell whether it be fleet, city, or forest. This port is much more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, insomuch that, after a frost, when the sea is open, sometimes 300 sail of British vessels sail out of the harbour at once. There is always a large number of British subjects who reside in this town, and live much in the same manner as in Great Britain. The reason of the great traffic between this place and England, is because the ships can generally load and unload, and return to England from Rotter-dam, before a ship can get clear from Amsterdam, and the Texel. Hence fine bay, whose mouth lies exactly op-posite to Loch Steven in Cowal. Here is a fine depth of water, a secure re-treat, and a ready-navigation down the in boats over the canals to Amster-

Macae is open, and the passage free called the Sinmoise, are much estern-from ice, much sooner in the spring cd. They have also manufactures of than in the Y and Zuyder-sca, which cloth, and one of oil of vitriol. leads to Amaterdam. Erasmus was The suburb of St. Sever, communicates leads to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a nar-row street, leading from the statue to the great church, is the house in which he was born, with an isscription, in passengers on each side. Rouen is front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is scated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Macse) 13 miles Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N. northern branch of the Macse) 13 miles S E Hagne, and 30 S S W of Amster-dam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdum, one of the Friendly Is-Iands, in the S Sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, nine miles N E of Mergentheim. Lon.

8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.
Rotweil, a free imperial city of Germany in Suahia, in allience with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. 10 42 E, 45 18 N. A mile and a hulf from this place is a Rovergue, a late A mile and a half from this place is a Rouergue, a late province of France, famous abbey, where they receive none in the government of Guienne: bound-but noble women. It is seated on the ed on the E by the Cevennes and Ge-Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles S S W of Tubia-gen. Lon, 8 44 E, lat 48 9 N.

archhishop's see. It is scated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent which, it is one of the most equient quarries of fine stone. It is easted in and important places in France. It is a territory which produces excellent saven miles in circuit including its wine, on a peninsula, on the western aix suburbs, and contains 70,000 incoast, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 habitants. Among the public buildings, of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 Land of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old eastle; Rowigo, a town of Italy, espital of and the principal church, which has a very handsome front with two steeples, whence there is a fine view of the venetians, seated on the Adige. 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 S W of town; in one of the streets is the great bell, which hears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, 13 feet high and the streets is the great See Polesiand di Rovigo.

Rousselart, a town of France 11 in difference in the pressure of the particular town of France 12 in the street is the great See Polesian di Rovigo. Delt, which hears the name of cardinal Ceorge d'Amboise, 13 feet high and control in diameter. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The linear of the late province of France. the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are on the E by the Mediterranean, on the

the attour of St. Sever, communicates with the city by a bridge of hoats, 270 paces long which rises and fails with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships; it is also paved, and there are ways for foot

Roveredo, or Rovere, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abundon it soon afterwards. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N. Roserbella, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 12 miles from Mantua. Lon.

vaudan, on the W by Querel, on the N by the same and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 50 broad; it is not very fertile gen. Lon, 8 44 E, lat 48 9 N.

Ronen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Scine, in the but feeds a number of cuttle, and the department of Normandy with an has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

y, and consist of Rovigno, a populous town of Italy, notwithstanding in Istria, with two good harbours, and

e Siamoise, are much esteem-ey have also manufactures of and one of oil of vitriol, arb of St. Sever, communicates urb of St. Sever, communicates eity by a bridge of boats, 270 mg which rises and fails with e, and is made to open, so not the passage of ships; it is ed, and there are ways for footers on each side. Rouen is a place of the two Corneillies, Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW ens, and 70 N W of Paris. 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

edo, or Rovere, a town of Austhe Tyrol, seated on the Adige, foot of a mountain, and on the a stream, over which is a defended by two large towers trong castle; the French took on of the town in 1796, after defeated the Austrians before hey were obliged to abundon afterwards. It is eight miles ent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

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bella, a town of Italy, in the

n, 12 miles from Mantua. Lon.

45 18 N.

gue, a late province of France,

overnment of Guienne: bound
he E by the Cevennes and Ge
on the W by Querci, on the

le same and Auvergne, and on

y Language. It is 25 miles kong. y Languedoc. It is 75 miles long broad: it is not very fertile eds a number of cattle, and mes of copper, iron, alum, vi-ad sulphur. It now forms the nent of Aveiron.

gno, a populous town of Italy, a, with two good harbours, and s of fine atone. It is scated in ory which produces excellent on a peninsula, on the western eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 o d'Istria. Lon. 142 E, lat. 45

go, a town of Italy, capital of no di Rovigo, lately belonging to cuetians, seated on the Adige, les S of Padua, and 37 S Woles. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. desino di Rovigo. melart, a town of France, in the ment of the North, and late professent and 20 S E of Ostend.

Ypres, and 20 S E of Ostend. 0 E, lat. 50 58 N.

willon, a late province of France, es long and 25 broad; bounded E by the Mediterranean, on the

W by Cardagna, on the N by Lower of Rochelle. Len. 0.57 W, lat. 45 28 Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, N. Royer, a strong town of France, in from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See Pyrenees, Eastern. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles long province of Picardy. Some mineral and 25 broad, and remarkable for its Olive trees.

Roxburgh, a village and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a couaty, situate near the Tiviot, 19 miles S W of Berwick, and 32 S E of Edinburgh. Lun. 247 W, lat. 5546 N.

Roxburghahire, a county of Scotland, formerly called Tiviotdale, is bounded on the E by Nurthumberland; S E by part of Cumberland; S S W by Dunfriesshire; N W by Selkirkshire; Dumiriesanire; N W by Selkirkahire; and N by Berwickahire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses and black cattle. The most considerable black cattle. The most considerable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a tract of hills W, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. Here are many ancient seats of the nobility. On its borders are these called the Debatable lands, that were formerly claimed by the horderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this to the Scots by King James VI. In this shire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief nate are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrass and Roxburgh. It extends 30 miles in length from E to It extends 30 miles in length from E to Ward 15 in breadth; and is divided into Tiviotdale, Liddtesdale, Eusdale and Eakdale. It has plenty of lime and freestone. Through this country is the new road from Edinburgh to Newscattle. the new road from Edinburgh to New-castle. Its principal rivers are, the Tweed, and Tiviot, with the Ale, Bothwick, Rule, Jed, Beaumont, Kail, Ednam, Liddle, and Kerathorp wa-ters; which abound with fish.

Rosens, Cape, or Rock of Lisbon, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Royalton, a post town in Windsor county, Vermout, 24 miles N by W of Windsor, and 21 S by E of Williamston.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622. It Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N. is now almost in ruins, and is scated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S.

Royes, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lutely discovered here. It is 12 miles N W of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Bojeton, a town in Herta (part of which is in Cambridgeshire) with a market on Wednesday. There was lately discovered here almost under the market place an ancient subterranean chapel, of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Grey Crow, cated also the Hooded or Grey Crow, which is a bird of passage in this neighbourhood, and also on the whole castern coast. It is scated in a fertile vale, 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Ruatan, an island of New Spain, in Ruatan, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, ten miles from the coast, with a good harbour formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting logwood, but it is new abandoned.

Rubiera, a small but atrong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, scated on the Seccia, eight milea N W of Modena. Lon. II 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Rudger, a town of Prussia, where

39 N.
Rudaw, a town of Prussia, where
Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania, was
defeated by the knights of the Teutonic order: to commemorate which a stone pillar was erected. It is 12 miles N N W of Konigsberg.

Ruleistant, a town of Germany in Up-per Saxony, in the landgravate of Thur-ingia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sala.

Rulesheim, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49

Rudisto. See Rolesto.
Rudkiobing, a town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 1 N.

lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfwerd, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is scated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach.

Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

vince of Alsace, scated on the Rot-bac, seven miles S of Colmar, and 17 50 23 N. N W of Basle. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Ruffec. a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angouniois, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angouleme.

Rugby, a town it. Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a famous freeschool, and is 11 miles S E of Coventry, and 85 N N W of London. Lon 1 12 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Rugley, a town in Staffordshire, with s market on Tuesday, seated on the S of the Trent, 10 miles S E of Stafford, and 126 N W of London. Lon. 148 W lat. 52 57 N.

Rugen, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles long and 15 broad It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

Rugenwald, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the dutchy of Wenden, with a castle. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 N E of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Rumford, a town in Essex, with a market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday, 12 miles E N E of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, seated on

an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, five miles from Anncey. The French demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45

Rumney, or Rhyney, a river which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol Channel to the S E of Cardiff.

Rumsey, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation, and carries on a manu facture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills. It is eight miles N N W of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lun. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Rungpour, a town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 miles N E of Mauldah, and 106 N N E of Moorshed-

Runnymead, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, in 1215. See Wray-

Rupel, a river of the Austrian Nethcriands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, oppostate the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles S W of Antwerp, and 22 N E of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N. Ruperdoff, a town of Koningrata, in Bohemia, four miles N N W of Brau-

Rupert, Fort, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Rupin, or Rapin, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburgh, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is become a considerable place of trade, with a manufac-ture of clotl. It is likewise noted for brewers, and is seated on a lake 35 miles N W of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53

Ruremonde, a strong episcopal town of Austrian Guelderland. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times the last time by the French in 1793; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated near the confluence of the Maese and Roer, 12 miles S of Vento, and 70 N E of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Russ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a district, situate at the mouth of the river Russe, 20 miles N W of Tilsit. Lon.21 50 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, si-tuate on the river Maine, 13 miles N W of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 55 N.

Russia, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Alandan, and 100 N N E of Moorshed N He forest Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E by the sea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts. It is seated on the Lahn, les E of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E. lat.

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Mussia, a large empire, partly in Asia, partly in Europe; bounded on the y the Frozen Ocean; on the S by at Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and sia; on the E by the sea of Japan; on the W by Sweden, Poland, and Black, Sea. There were three thirds the sea of Mussian States. ntries that had the name of Russia:

namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Po-land, (see Poland) may be compared to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. Russia occupies more than a seventh part of the known continent, and nearly the 26th part of the whole globe. Its greatest extent from W to E, viz. from the 39th to the 207 degree of lon, is 168 degrees; and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greatest extent from N to S, that is, from the 78th to the 50 deg. of lat. is 27 degrees. The greater part of at is 27 degrees. The greater part of this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is be-yond the 66th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole surface con-tains above 2,150,000 square versts, There therefore is not at present, and There therefore is not at present, and never has been in any period, an empire, the extent of which could be compared to that of Russia. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, Tchude-Ilmen, Bielo, Ozero, Allin, Baical, and many others of less. Allin, Baical, and many others of less consequence, most of them abounding in fish. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the in-habitants are able to supply their neigh-bours with corn; the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, wild beasts. Besides demestic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martins, white and black foxes, wessels, ermines, and sables, whose skina make the beat furs in the world, as also hyenas. Those that hunt these creatures

30 pounds, but there were no vines till 30 pounds, but there were no vines till Peter the Great caused them to be planted. In Russia, are large quantities of cotton and silk, (with which they make all sorts of stuffs) skins, furs, Russia leather, tale, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Porria, Turkey, and some European Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was dividcountries. This vast empire was divided by the late empress into 41 governments; namely, Petersburgh, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Rasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severskoi, Tebernigof, Kiof, Kahrkof, Catharinenslaf Caucasus, Saratof, Usa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Catharinensiaf Caucasus, Saratof, Usa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk; all which see. The inhabitants in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of smiff made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are mos polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Russian squadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterraneam. They have images in their churches; and believe no man sure of salvation in this life, for which reason the pairest date and present to those that of war, nor merchant ships before the salvation in this life, for which reason the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of Heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good chris-tian. The church is governed by a paenas. Those that hunt these creatures open the gates of Heaven, as they have for their skins, use no fire-arms, for certified that the bearer is a good christiant fear of spoiling them the seas, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, bitants with large quantities of fish, part of which they dry. There are vast quantities of sturgeous, and in some places they have melons which weigh the was thought a learned man whe Gggg

could read and write; but Peter the sixth part of peasants in Russia. They Great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, the first although subject to great exactions university was founded that ever was in Russia; there is also an academy of Russia; there is also an academy of much more secure of their property sciences at Petersburgh, supplied with the peasants belonging to individuals, who are the private property of the some of the best professors in Europe. With respect to dress the merchants and commonalty still retain their beards, and regard them with the utmost veneration, not willtstanding the edicts of Peter I. and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and na vy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court, as no person in any place can retain their beards and ancient dress. The clergy only excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other conditions than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so zealously attached are the multitude to forously attached are the minitude to for-mer manners, and so honourably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks, that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The inhabitants in general may be dirided into four orders. 1. The nobles and gentry; 2. The clergy; 3. The merchants, burghers and other freemen; 4. Peasants. The three first include the free subjects of the empire, and the latter, the vassals or slaves. The first comprehends the nobles or staves. The first comprehends the nobles or gentry, who are the sole persons that have a right to possess land in Russia, (the conquered provinces excepted) and who are obliged to furnish recruits in proportion to the extent of their es-The second are divided into regular and secular, the latter, who may, and ought to be the most useful members of society, are generally the re-fuse of the people. The dignitaries of the church are chosen from the first; these are archbishops, and hishops, abbots and priors. The third comprehends that class of men between the nobles and the peasants, who being neither gentlemen nor peasants, follow the arts and sciences, navigation, com-merce, or exercise trades. The fourth comprehends the peasants, who are slaves, and may be divided into peasants of the crown, peasants belonging to individuals. The former inhabit the imperial demesnes, and may form the

who are the private property of the land-holders, as much as implements of agriculture, or herds of cattle; and the value of an estate is estimated as in Poland, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Russian peasants are in general a large coarse hardy race, and of great bodily strength. Their dress is a round hat or cap with a very high crown, a coarse robe of a very high crown, a coarse robe of drugget, (or in the winter, of sheep-skin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round their waist by a sash, trowsers of linen, almost as thick as sack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg instead of stockings; sandals woven from strips of a pliant bark, and fastened by strings of the same materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and serve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the pessants garters to the woomen or named wrap-pers. In warm weather the peasants frequently wear only a short coarse shirt and trowsers. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part, of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about general, have a napkin rolled about their head The Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these young generation are moderning these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk, the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur, six months of the year. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterwards assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce tzar, or zoar, a

of peasants in Russia. They ed by imperial bailiffs, and subject to great exactions petty tyrants, yet they are secure of their property nts belonging to individuals, he private property of the rs, as much as implements of e, or heids of cattle; and of an estate is estimated as by the number of boors, not nber of acres. The Russian re in general a large coarse , and of great bodily strength. ss is a round hat or cap with fli crown, a coarse robe of (or in the winter, of sheep-the wool turned inwards) below the knee, and bound ir waist by a sash, trowsers almost as thick as sack-cloth, pumost as thick as sack-cloth, or flannel cloth wrapped e leg instead of stockings; oven from strips of a pliant I fastened by strings of the crials, which are afterwards and the learned the strings of the crials, which are afterwards ound the leg, and serve as warm weather the peasants y wear only a short coarse trowsers. The dress of the the reverse of the men, both n and colour; every part of as short and tight as decency w, and very gaudy. It is ex-same with that of the Highmen in Scotland; both have i jacket, the striped petticoat, artan plaid; and both too, in have a napkin rolled about d The Russian women are, far more elegant and rich in re; nor is gold lace and paint to set off their charms. The neration are modernizing these tments; the stiff embroidered supplanted by one of flowing jacket and petticoat are of rother fine stuffs; and the exchanged for a silk or satin the cold season lined with fur. er class of females wear velvet French and English fashion; wear a covering of fur, six, of the year. The sovereign of absolute. He was formerly and duke, which is now the be heir apparent; he after. he heir apparent; he after-sumed the title of czar, which es pronounce tzar, or zoar, a

corruption of Cesar, emperor; from a gradual and almost insensible pro-some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their conquered provinces was reckoned at twenty-seven million souls: the revenue 7,000,000% and the army amounted to 200,000. In 1778, her navy consisted of 28 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 109 galleys. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Much has been written concerning the great civilization which Peter I. introduced into this country; that he oblig-ed them to relinquish their beards and their national dress; that he naturalized the arts and sciences; that he disciplined his army, and created a navy; and that he made a total change throughout each part of his extensive throughout each part of his extensive Hexham.

We may readily allow the truth of this eulogium with respect to his improvements in the discipline of this army, and the creation of a navy, for these were objects within the reach of the persevering genius of a despotic sovereign; but the pompous accounts of the total change which he effected in the national manners, seem to have been the mere echoes of foreigners, who have never visited the country.

Hexham.

Ruthin, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is scated in a warket on Monday. It is scated in a walc, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle now in ruins. It is 15 miles S W of Holywell, and 206 N W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat 53 7 N.

Ruthin, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is scated in a walc, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle now in ruins. It is 15 miles S W of Holywell, and 206 N W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat 53 7 N.

Rutland, the capital of Rutland country.

Rutland, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is scated in a walc, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle now in ruins. It is 15 miles S W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat 53 7 N.

Rutland, a town of Malwa, in the East Indies, 48 miles W of Ougein. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 25 25 N.

Rutland, the capital of Rutland country with the respect to the merce of the country with the respect to the merce of the country with the respect to the merce of the country with the respect to the merce of the country with the respect to the merce of the country with the capital of Rutland, the capital of Rutland country with the respect to the merce of who have never visited the country, and who have collected the history of Peter from the most partial information.
The bulk of the people still continue in the grossest barbarism. The principal nobles indeed are perfectly civil ved, and as refined in their entertailments, mode of living, and social intercourse, as those of other European countries. But there is a wide difference between But there is a wide difference between polishing a nation, and polishing a few individuals. The merchants and peasants still universally retain their original manners, and resemble, in their general mode of living, the inhabitants of the smallest village. The greatest part of the peasants, who form the bulk of the nation, are still almost as deficient in the arts as they were before Petr's time, athough the sciences have ter's time, sithough the sciences have

also bear the eagle as a symbol of their have been continued since his time, empire. The first who bore the title of and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. In ment of the eighteenth century, could 1782, the population of Russia and the haps it is not too much to say, that the empire of Russis, though the people are but just emerging from barbarism, is at this day the most powerful in Europe. Petersburgh is the capital of the whole empire.

Russia, Red. See Red Russia. Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalccarlia, 23 miles S S W of Fahlun. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 60 18 N.

of Fahlun. Lon. 16 30 E., lat. 60 18 N. Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, called Vindobala by the Romans. Severus' wall runs close by this place, and Adrian's vallum is but a small distance S of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are very remarkable. It is six miles N of Herbern. Hexham.

ty, Vermont; and alternately with Windsor, the seat of State Government: it is situated on the E side of Otter river, 45 miles W by N of Windsor, 18 E of Fairhaven, and 57 N of Bennington, in lat. 43 34 N. and lon. 72 50 W. It contained in 2125 inhabitants in 1800.

tants in 1800.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten. It is supposed to have received its-name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of rud-dle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. Rutland is blest with a pure air and a fertile soil, and is beautifully varied in flourished in the capital. But the civi-lization of a numerous and widely dis-persed people cannot be the work of a moment, and can only be effected by

sheep. Some of the finest seed-wheat in the kingdom is grown in its open fields; and it is peculiarly fit for sheep. Oakham is the county-town.

Rutigliano, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles SE of Bari.

Ruttunpour, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan in Orissa, and the capital of orn of the Wintern Michael. tal of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruco, a populous episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari. Lor. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Ruza, a town of Russia. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, a town of the Mysorc country in the East Indies, 75 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Ryan, Loch, a lake at the NW angle of Wightonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded in the season, with shouls of herrings, which have now descrete! serted it.

Rydal-water, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates by a narrow channel, with Grasmere water to the W, and by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the S.

Rydrog, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies, 128 miles N of Scringapatam.

Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N. Rye, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choaked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only, but if it were opened would be a good station for our cruizers on the French. It exports corn, mult, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles S S E of Maidstone, and 63 SE of London, London 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Rye, a post town in West Chester county, New-York; situated on Long-Juniata river.

seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold | N.

sheep. Some of the finest seed wheat | 500 persons. It is seated in a valley,

Ryswick, a village in Holland, seated hotweres, a village in foliand, seated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

and Spain.

Rzeczica, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivera Wyedszwek and Dnieper, and is 25 miles N of Kiof. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 59 30 N 32 N.

S.

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles W N W of Sanna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N

Saalefeld, a town of Germany, in the Saalefeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and silk stuffs. It is seated on the Saal, 20 miles N N E of Coburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N. Saatz, or Zatec, a town of Bohemis, in a circle of the same pages situated.

in a circle of the same name, situate on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dresden. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Saba, a Dutch island near St. Eustatia, in the W Indies. It is a steep rock, on the summit of which is a ground, very proper for gardening. Frequent rains, which do not lie any time on the soil, give growth to plants of an exquisite flavour, and cabbages of an extraordinary size. Fifty European families, with about one hundred and county, New-York; situated on Long-Island Sound, 36 miles N E of New-York, containing 1174 inhabitants— And a township in Cumberland county.

And a township in Cumberland county.

Pennsylvania, lying on the S W side of luniata river.

Throughout America there is no blood so pure as that of Saluniata river. Riegate, a borough in Surry, with a ba; the women there preserve a freshmarket on Tuesday. It had once a cas-less of complexion, which is not to be tle, some ruins of which are still to be found in any other of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 59 ns. It is scated in a valley, olmesdale, and sends two to parliament. It is 16 miles ford, and 21 S W of London, W, lat. 51 16 N.

aut, a town of Austrian Branate on the river Dyle, five

f Mechlin.

, a village in Holland, seated Hague and Delft, where the Orange had a palace. A treaty luded here in 1697, between Germany, Holland, France,

ca, a town of Poland, in the of Lithunnia, and capital of a of the same name. It is seathle confluence of the rivers wck and Dnieper, and is 25 of Kiof. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50

S.

AH, a strong and populous town rabia Felix, where fine Turkey is made. It is 140 miles W N anna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17

feld, a town of Germany, in the f Upper Saxony, and principality nburg, where there are manu-s of cloth and silk stuffs. It is on the Saal, 20 miles N N E of . Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N. , or Zatec, a town of Boliemia, cle of the same name, situate on er, 44 miles S of Dresden. Lon.

lat. 50 16 N. , a Dutch island near St. Eustasummit of which is a little summer or which is a little in rains, which do not lie any the soil, give growth to plants to the soil give growth to plants acquisite flavour, and cabbages of aordinary size. Fifty European s, with about one hundred and

ives, here raise cotton, spin it, tockings of it, and sell them to colonies for as much as ten a pair. Throughout America no blood so pure as that of Sa-

women there preserve a fresh-complexion, which is not to be n any other of the Caribbee is-Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 Saba, a town of Persia, in Irac-Age-mi, scated in a large plain, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Sabandge, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, where all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles E S E of Constantinople. Lon. 20 49 E. lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatz, or Sabacz, a town and fortres of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which surrendered to the imperialists in 1789. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Saben, or Seben, formerly an episcopal town of the archdutchy of Austria, in the bishopric of Brixen. The see has been since removed to Brixen. It is eight miles S W of Brixen.

Sabi. See Xavier.
Sabia, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

Sable, a scaport of Denmark, situate on the E coast of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles N N E of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E,

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, a peninaula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, situate on the peninsula of the same name, 45 miles N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Subionetta, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 S W of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sable, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarte, with a castle. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles N E of Angers, and 135 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Sable, Isle, an isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

Sables d'Olonne, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, with an excellent harbour. It is scated on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W of Lucon. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 45 30 N.

Sablestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

Sacca. See Xacca.

Saccai, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart, 300 miles S W of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sachsenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 51

Saffi, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belong-ing to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a castle, and a priory of the Augustine order By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles N W of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Sagg-Harbour, a port of entry, and a post town in Sofiolk county, New-York; situated at the N E end of Long Island, 58 miles E of Smithtown, and 108 E by N of the city of New-York, con-

Saghalien-oula-hata, an island in the sea of Kuntschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. belonging to the Russians

Saghalien-oula-hotun, a city of E Chi-Tartary, in the department of Tcitcicar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive de-

the Bunnass river, 87 miles N W of a large public square, fine fountains, Gurrah, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 7853 and every thing that can contribute E, lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

Said, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat 27 32 N.

Said, in Palestine. See Sidon.

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

Saintes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is scated on an eminence, 37 miles S S E of Rochelle, and 262 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W,

and 262 S W of Paris. Lon. of Lat. 45 54 N.

Saintonge, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bordelois and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, all sowts of corn and fruits;

Saibach, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, two miles N Here mareschal Turny. here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunia, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sca water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, or Salberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. This town was first built by king Gustavus Adolphus in 1624, and destroyed by fire in 1736. It is seated on a river 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 N W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

Sagrez, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

Sagur. a transfer.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan Proper, versity, consisting of 24 colleges in the province of Malwa, situate near Here are magnificent churches, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pic-tures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on bills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman cause way. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 N W of Madrid. Lon. 516 W, lat. 41 N.

renne while reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

of the Cape de Verd Islands, n circumference, lying to the icholas. It has its name from quantity of salt made here ea water, which overflows , from time to time. It is W of the coast of Africa. 6 W, lat. 16 38 N.

r Salberg, a town of Sweden, nania, near which is a very ient silver mine. This town built by king Gustavus Adol. 624, and destroyed by fire in is seated on a river 30 miles sal, and 50 N W of Stockholm. 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

mea, a city of Spain, in Leon. ishop's see, and a famous uniconsisting of 24 colleges. re magnificent churches, public square, fine fountains, y thing that can contribute cauty and commodionaness of The structure called the

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ts walls, has a bridge over it a long, built by the Romans. thewalls is a fine Roman y. It is S7 miles SE of Miranda, W of Madrid. Lon. 516 W,

anea, a town of New Spain, in nce of Jucatan, 140 miles S of chy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17

kem, or Salankemen, a town w the prince of Baden, over s, in 1691. It is seated on ube, 20 miles N W of Bel-id 25 S E of Peterwaradin.

3 E, lat. 45 14 N. , a village of Germany, in ravate of Baden, two miles N den. Here mareschal Tuile reconnoitering the enemy, a mortal wound.

thamatonshire.

Salecto, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean It is

Salem, the capital of Essex county, Saline, one of the Lipari Islands, in well as port of entry. It is situated on a small bason of the sea, 18 miles N high mountains joined together at the E of Boston, and about to the W of Marblehead. This is the second town for trade and population in Massachusetts, the inhabitants at last census betheir industry and enterprise in com-mercial pursuits. It lies in lat. 42° 20' N, snd lon. 71° W. The harbour

is defended by a fort and citadel.

Salem, the capital of Salem county,
New Jersey; lying on the S side of
Salem creek, a few miles above its entrance into the Delaware, 20 miles NW of Bridgetown, and 40 S by W of Philadelphia. It has a post office and about 700 inhabitants.

Salem, a post town in Stokes county, North Carolina, planted and inhabited principally by Moraviana, and situated five miles E by S of Bethania, and a-bout 100 W by N of Raleigh, the state capital. It contains about 700 inhabi-

Salenche, a town of Saxony, in Up of Principato Citeriore, with an arch-bishop's see, a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salere, a town of France, in the de-partment of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

partment of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for

Sallerg. See Sala.
Salcey, a forest in the S part of Nor.
department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of Lunoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N. Satignas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, noted for the ruins of an ancient eastle, and is 22 miles S S E of Monaster, nountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 23 S E of Bilboa. Lan. 254 W, lat 43 5 N.

Suline, a considerable town of France. in the department of Jura, and late ing 9457. It was settled by the Eng-lish as early as 1628, and is the well a strong fort. It is remarkable for its known Naumkeag of Indian history. In or about 1692 it was rendered fanous for the hunging of wizzards and little fortified place. It is seated in a distillar with the seater with the seater of t witches; but the present inhabitants fertile valley, on a stream that has its are more honourably distinguished for source in the town, 29 miles S of Bensancon, and 200 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Salisbury, the capital of Rowan county, North Carolina, five miles S W of Yadkin river, 34 miles from Salem in the same direction, and 120 N W of Fayetteville; containing about 500 souls, with a post office.

Salisbury, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of Merrimack river, four miles N of Newbury-port, and 46 N by E of

Salisbury, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 19 miles N W of Litchfield, and 60 of New Haven, with 2266 inhabitants.

Salishury, a post town in Somerset county, Maryland, lying on the N side per Faucigny, seated near a small of Wiccomico river, near the confines lake, on the Arvo, 12 miles S of Cluse, of Delaware state; 20 miles N W of Salerno, a seaport of Naples, capital Snow Hill, and 33 S by W of Lewistown near Cape Henlopen.

Salisbury, or New Sarum, an episco-pal city in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a well built town situ-ate in a chalky soil, on the confluence of the Bourn, Nadder, Willey, and Avon, by whose waters it is almost surrounded, and is rendered particu-larly clean by a small stream flowing Saliss, a town of France, in the de-artment of Lower Pyrences, and late cathedral, which was finished in 1258, and consecrated in presence of Henry its springs of salt waters from which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthea.

III. and many of the nobility and pre-lates. This fabric, which cost above 26,000% is the most elegant and regu-

lar Gothic structure in the kingdom, treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles being built in form of a lantern, with W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar, its spire of free-stone in the middle, Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N. being built in form of a lantern, with its spire of free-stone in the middle, the lofticst in England. The townhalf is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has manufictures of Camels, inseys, hard ware, sand reathers it is 21 miles N E of Standard ton, and 3 W by S of London ton 1-2 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Schlarz-Frein, in the county of

Wilts, extends to miles E to Winchester, and 28 W to Symouth: and in some places is from 33 (1) 40 in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile, from hence to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By folding the slicep upon the lands here, after they By folding the are turned up with the plough, they be-come abundantly fruitful, and bear ve-ry good wheat, as well as rye and bar-ley. On this plain, besides the famous monument of Stonehenge, six miles N of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and British camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifica-

tions, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

Saliebury Graig, a hill on the E side of the city of Edinburg. It is remarkble for a great precipee of solid rock, when to apply here were in his properties. about one mile long, and in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with lat. 38 50 N. some regularity along its brow.

Salonichi,

Saller, an ancient town of the king-dom of Fez, with an harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on ac-count of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a name, partly on the top, and partly on

Salm, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles S S E of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.
Salm, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province

of Lorrain with a castle, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasburg, and 55 S E of Nanci. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 4834 N.

Salo, an important town of Italy, in the Bresciano; seated on the lake Digarpa. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is 17 miles N E of Brescia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Salobrena, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Alminecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon.

3 30 W, lat. 36 31 N.
Salon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles N W of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lst. 43 38 N.

Salona, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was ten miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Salone, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is scated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles N E of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E,

Salonichi, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see It is ten miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on princi-pally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is scated at the bottom of the gulf of the same

the contrary. It is 100 miles Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

, a town of Germany in the of Luxemburg, 11 miles S S E and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. lat. 50 25 N.

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Consectinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. Sultaburg, an archbishopric of Germa-10 41 N.

Salo,. See Shropshire.
Sale, a town of Naples, in Capitalia, situate in a lake, near the sea. It wanted for considerable salt-works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredoma, and 192 E N E of Naples. Con. 10 E, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and from Saltzes, a strong castle of France, in Saltzes, a strong castle of France, in Saltzes, a strong castle of France, in Saltzes, and from the same name. It is well

the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53 N.
Salsette, a fine island of the Deccan

of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N E of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait which it is separated by a harrow stratt fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-caues. Is has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. In 1773, Salsette was conquered from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

Salsonna, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, with santan, a sortegn in cornwan, with a market on Saturday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain, is opened by a market and a surface. ed clean by every shower of rain, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is scated on the side of a steep hill six miles N W of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N. Satteoats, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, much reported to a sayuter.

Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering place. It has a considerable trade ing place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, 10 miles N N W of Ayr, and 22 S W of Giasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Salt-Hill, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and closent income.

many, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 mnes many, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 mines long and 62 bio a ; bounded on the N by Bavaria, or the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country,

shopped of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a built, and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some consi-derable salt works which are very pro-ductive. The archbishop who is a sove-reign prince, has two noble palaces; the one for summer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartwinter; the latter contains 103 apart-ments, all richly farnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictino monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Saltzwedel, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is situate on the Jetze, 20 miles N N W of Gardele-ben, and 48 E N E of Zell. Lon. II 30 E, lat. 52 55 N.

30 E, lat. 52 55 N.
Salvador, St. one of the Bahama
Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bish-op reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango, Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Salvador, St. a populous city of South America, in Brasil, with an archbish-op's see, and several forts it contains many religious houses; the inhabitants are voluptuous, and carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there for its fine situation and elegant inus. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

Sultza, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 miles on the salt pits, and is 12 miles on the salt pits, and is 12 miles on the bay of All Saints, 120 miles S W.

of Sergippy. I.on. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S. Lombez. I.on. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N. Sarvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canather islands of Darien, not inhabited

ries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff, Lon, 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N. Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, scat-ed on the Tago. Lon. 7 51 W, lat 3859 N.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is scated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lou. 614 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 41

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biseav, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria.

Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.
Saluzzo, 2 town of Piedmont, capi tal of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It clownish, but honest; and they will not is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Samandrachi. See Samothracia.

Samarcand, an ancient and populous city in the country of the Usbee Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the birth-place and seat of Tamer-lane the Great. It carries on a trade name the Great. It carries on a trade in excelent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Samar, Philippina, or Tandaga, one of the Phillippine Islands, in the Indian

ocean S E of that of Luconia, from which it is acparated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situate on the conflux of the rivers Salmisch and Sakma ra, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 5 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N. Samarand, a populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

but claimed by the Spaniards.

Sambas, a town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W coast. It is n capital of a kingdom of the same

n capital of a kingdom of the same name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N. Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussis, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a great quantity of honey. allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or blocktin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 miles tin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 miles long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of meloas, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone. colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bish op who resides at Corea. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samothracia, now called Samandra-chi, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Ro-Sanathan, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of E, latt 40 34 N.

. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N. mus of Darien, not inhabited ned by the Spaniards.

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mothracia, now called Samandraeen Stalimeni and the coast of Ro-, and to the N of the isle of Im-It is 17 miles in circumference, retty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65 degree of N lat. to the sea shore. The countries they occupy are marshy and full of rocks, so that from the 67 degree of lat, there are no trees of any kind; and the cold that preva s in these climates prevents vegetation to such a point, that even the little brush wood, here and there to be seen, dwindies away to nothing as you advance to-wards the north. In stature the Samovedes are scarcely of a middling height; it being rare to meet with a man of more than five feet, though it must at the same time be confessed, that the shortest, who are about four feet, are equally scarce. They seem all of a heap; have short legs, small neck, a large head, flat nose and face, with the lower part of the face project-ing outwards; they have large mouths and ears, little black eyes, but wide eyelids, small lips, and little feet. Their winter huts are made half way in the ground, like those of the Ostiaks, and are seldom more than two or three by the side of one another. Poles plaseed so as to lean against zach other, and covered with the skins of rein deers, or hark of birch, make the whole of their composition. In summer they travel from lake to lake for the purpose of fishing; and wherever they stop for a time, there they build temporay hovels upon the ground. Hunting, fishing, and tending their rein-deer, make the whole of their employment. The two former are the common business of all, as furnishing them with the principal part of their subsistence. Like all savage nations they treat their wives with the utmost contempt, and often with a severity absolutely inhu-

Samso, or Samsoi, an island of Denmark on the E coast of N Jutland It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N. Samson, St. a town of France, in the

department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer

Sana, or Zana, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it receives the name of mirafloris. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N. coast of Niphon; with a town of the

Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat 17 28 N.
Sanbach, a town in Cheshire, with a
market on Thursday, seated on the
Welock. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 N N W of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Sancerre, a town of France, in the de-partment of Cher, and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to those of Burgundy. It is scated on a mountain, near the river Loure, 22 miles N W of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 miles in cir-eumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, a town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province

of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 miles S W of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, in Scotland, lying N E of that called Mainland.

Sandecz, a strong town of little Po-Sanaces, a strong town of fittee Foliand, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and cupper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapuck, 32 miles 5 E of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Sandersleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Auhalt Dessau, situate on the Wipper, 16 miles S E of Quedlingburg, and 31 S W of Dessaw. Lun. 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Sandersted, a village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, and in an elevated situation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

Sandgate Castle, a castle in Kent, S W of Folkstone, built by Henry VIII. here queen Elizabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast in

Sandhamn, a scaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all vessels to and from Stockholm. It is 10 miles E of

same name. It is 87 miles in circum- Indies in the same latitude, though ference. I.on. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N. perhaps more temperate; and there Sandomir, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Sandugal, a small town of Portugal in the province of Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles S S E of Guarda.

Sandvilet, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles N W of Antwerp. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday It is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them built with wood, others with brick and flints, and 6,000 inhabitants It is walled round, and fortified with ditches and ramparts, but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet standing. It had once a considerable trade, but is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is scated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N

Sandwich, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on Barnstable Bay, 12 miles W of Barn-atable, 18 NE of Falmouth, and 64 S E of Boston, containing 2000 inhabitants.

Sandwich, a town of New-Hampshire in Strafford county, a few miles W of Winninpiokee lake, with 1434 inhabifants.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the S Sea, among the last discoveries of captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in lon. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mo-wee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Nechceheow, Oreehoua, Moretinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will bility of look that render them very enhe found in their proper places in this

are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers full in the inland parts, with line weather, and a clear sky, on the sea shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniencies, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE to NE. The vegetable produc-tions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the turo root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substi-tute for sugar. The quadrupeds sre confined to the three usual sorts, logs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the gnats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator; und in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are in gene-ral above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the he found in their proper places in this gaging. There is one peculiarity, cha-work. The climate of these islands racteristic of every part of this great difies very little from that of the West mation, that even in the handsomest marked, and they have the singular

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the same latitude, though more temperate; and there ices of those violent winds and s which render the stormy the West Indies so dreadful. also more rain at the Sandles, where the mountainous ing generally enveloped in a uccessive showers fall in the arts, with fine weather, and a on the sea shore. Hence it few of those inconveniencies, many tropical countries are either from heat or moisture, er months, are generally from NE. The vegetable produce nearly the same as those of er islands in this ocean; but root is here of a superior quae bread-fruit trees thrive not abundance as in the rich plains icite, but produce double the y of fruit. The sugar-canes are y unusual size, some of them ng eleven inches and a quarter unterence, and having 14 feet There is also a root of a colour, shaped like a yam, and x to ten pounds in weight, the f which is very sweet, of a pleaste, and is an excellent substi-or sugar. The quadrupeds sre d to the three usual sorts, logs, and rats. The fowls are also of mmon sort; and the birds are ul and numerous, though not va-Goats, pigs, and European were left by captain Cook; possession of the goats soon se to a contest between two disn which the breed was entirely ed. The inhabitants are un-illy of the same race that pos-the islands south of the equator; heir persons, language, customs, mners, approach nearer to the calanders, than to their less disighbours, either of the Society adly islands. They are in genee the middle size, and well they walk very gracefully, ron and are capable of bearing eat fatigue. Many of both sexes e open countenances, and the in particular have good eyes th, with a sweetness and sensilook that render them very en-There is one peculiarity, chatic of every part of this great

that even in the handsomest

faces there is a fulness of the nostril, moes are of a single piece of wood, hol-without any flatness or spreading of lowed out to the thickness of an inch, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer their beards to and brought to a point at each end. The aides consist of three boards, each grow, and wear their hair after various fashlons. The dress of both men and about an inch thick, neatly fitted and women nearly resembles those of New lashed to the bottom part. Some of Zealand, and both sexes wear neckla-ces of small variegated shells. Tattheir double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their cordage, fish-hooks and fishing tackle, differ but towing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly little from those of the other islands. Among their arts must not be forgotcustom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living ten that of making salt, which they have in great abundance and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are quality. in villages, cantaining from 100 to 200 houses built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked towards the sea with spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour, they wear strong mats which are not easily penetrated hy such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovedetached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls reign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, consist of loose stones, and the inhabiwhich, according to the proportion as-signed to each island does not exceed tants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the 400,000 .- The same system of subdirection of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills or surrounding ordination prevails here as at the other eminences, they have also little holes islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same or caves, the entrance to which is also unresisting submission on the part of secured by a fence of the same kind. the people. The government is like-wise monarchical and hereditary. At They serve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Their houses are of different Owhyhee there is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and dis-tinct in all respects from the rest of sizes, some of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, the people. Human sacrifices are here and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any signal enterprise, out the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the ir-reparable loss in the death of captain hogs. The manner of spending their time admits of little variety. They rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most a few hours after sun set. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friend-ship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly are employed in manufacturing cloth, ed in the plantations and fishing. Their Islands. Their natural capacity seems idle hours are filled up with various in no respect below the common standanuscments, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the South Sea ard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfec-tion of their manufactures, are certainy adequate to the circumstances of islands. Their plantations, which are their situation, and the natural advanspread over the whole sea coast, contages which they enjoy.

sist of the taro, or eddy root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree late country in the southern Ocean. This is the greatest Slatitude ever yet

explored, and the most southern part that was seen lies in lon. 27 45 W, lat. 59 34 S.

Sandy Hook, a small island of the United States, near the coast of New Jersey.

Sa ion, or Gessenay, a town of Swisserland, in Bern.

Sanguessa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles S E of l'ampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

Sanpo. See Burrampooter.

Sanore-Bancabour, a town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanquhar, a borough of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; with a ruined castle; a coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is scated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 55 30 N.

Santa Clara, an island of South America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 823.5 W, lat. 218 S. Santa Cruz, a scaport on the E side

Santa Cruz, a scaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batterics, and a strong fort. It has a well built pier, and an excellent quay, on which is a handsome mall, shaded by several rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monument, comnemorating the appearance of Nuestra Scnora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Santa Cruz, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Agner. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 58 N.

remity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Agner. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 58 N. Santa Gruz, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N. Santa Gruz, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in

of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

Santa Gruz, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the West Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. \$1 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

San.a Cruz-de-la-Sierra, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's sec. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 19 46 S.

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, in N America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

Santa-Fe-de Bogota, a town of South America, and the capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is the seat of a new vice-royal ty established in the present century. It is seated on the river Madalena, a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 3 58 N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Santen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church be longing to the papiats, wherein is a image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracle It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles: E of Cleves. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 51 50 h

Santillana, a seaport of Spain, Asturias de Santillana, of which it the capital; seated on the Bay of Bi cay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 W of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 34 N.

Santorini, and island of the Archiplago, to the N of Candia, and to the of Nio. It is eight miles in length, a nearly as much in breadth; and no it are three or four other small islan each of which bears evident marks of volcanic origin, being all covered w pumire stone. It produces plenty barley, cotton, and wine, in which, at the cotton manufactures, its trade e sists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, it has neither oil nor wood. The habitants are all Greeks, about 10, in number, and though subject to Turks, they choose their own ma

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Saonne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the ca-

Saoigie, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the summit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, let. 36 38 N.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, near the S coast of the Morea The largest island was anciently named Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saracene, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Araba: Sarra in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain several the allies soon after. It is 137 hundred years, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and service of Astracan. It at length drove them out. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Sarogosea, a city of Spain, in Arra gon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phoni- 25 E, lat. 52 4 N. cians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Casar Augustus, derable. The river Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public alk. The Holystreet is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they have their building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Se-Lon. 79E, lat. 4846 N.

trates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 nora del Pilar, and a place of the great-1E, lat. 36 10 N.
Saonne, Upper, a department of that the Virgin, while yet living, and france, including part of the late propeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper, still shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a mar-ble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps, balustrades and chandeliers of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of jewels of an inestimable price, and scarcely any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous attructure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers ; and over it are two bridges. one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 N E of Ma-

Saratof, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains 11 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 F W of Astracan. Lon. 49

Saratoga Springs, a post town in Saratoga county, New York. These waters are 10 miles N of Balltown springs, which by corruption has been changed 25 N of Skenectady, and 41 N by W of into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are in gravelly complaints, chronic rheumant 17 large churches, and 14 handsomet tism, general debility, and various other monasteries, besides others less considiseases that "flesh is heir to," and are therefore much frequented.

Sarbourg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, scated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Sarbruck, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lurrain, scated on the Sare, 14 miles E S E of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Surdam, a scaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a sh pwright and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is scated on the Wye, seven miles N W of Amsterdam. Lon. 445 E, lat. 52

Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies, and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game: and in that of Asmaria are a great number of turtles. The air is healthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the Emperor Charles VI.; and in 1720, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagli-ari, the capital of this island.

Sardo, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Crossus. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansery, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque formerly a christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves

France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sarepta, Colony of, a flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settle. ment is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a spot of ground proper for a colony, and to mark out the scite of the chief house since which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to assemble in this place in quality of colonists. They amounted in 1773 to 250 persons of both sexes, and it is annually increasing by new comers. The chief house is not yet entirely finished, at least according to the intended plan; but there are a considerable number of dwelling houses already extremely well built, partly of timber, and partly of carpentry and brick. Sargane, a town of Swisserland, ca-

pital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zuric, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doria, was derock, where Andrew Dorla, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases. Sargel, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province

of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles S S W of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, an ancient town of Persis, in Mesanderan, 20 miles S W of Ferabad. Sark, a little island belonging to Great Britain on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and

Sark, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfrieshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with

England.

Surlat, formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Dor-dogne, and late province of Perigord. in gardening, but they have neither It is a poor place, seated in a valley, church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of surrounded by mountains, 27 miles S E Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 28 44 N. of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bor-Sare, a river which rises at Salm, in deaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

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Sarlouis, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by Sarwar, a town of Lower Hungary, the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 N E of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat.

Sarnen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, scated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8.7 E, lat. 46.9 N. Sarno, a river of the kingdom of Na-

ples, which rises near Sarno, and falls

into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N E of Salerno, and 20 S E of

Naples. Lon. 14 49 É, lat. 40 46 N. Saros, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, scated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles N N W of Eucries.

Sarp, or Sarpen, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a catract, which is heard at a great distance, and is 10 miles W S W of Fredericstadt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 59

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 20 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Sarsana, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Sarsina, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles W S W of Rimini. I.on. 12 32 E, lat. 44 0 N.
Sarte, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

Sarum, New. See Salisbury. Sarum, Old, an ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that be-longed to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Sarverden, a town of France, in the

department of Moselle, seated on the 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Sarwar, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with a small river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Saseram, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, scated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of emperor Shere Shah, and a superb mosque, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both have fallen to decay. It is 50 miles S E of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26

Sassari, an archiepiscopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Algher. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Sassebes, a strong town of Transylva-nia, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Sas van Ghent, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and ia seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a hulwark to that town, but was taken in 1644 by the Dutch, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 349 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, with a strong castle, scated on the Seccia, 10 miles S W of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Satalia, a strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The surrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32

Satgong, or Satagong, a village of Hin- and falls into the Danube, at Beldoostan Proper, in Bengul In 1566 and grade. even later it was a large commercial city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles N W of Hoogly.

Sattarah, a town of the Deccan of Hindonstan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Mah-rattal state. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Visiapour. Lon. 748 E, lat, 1745 N.

Savage Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19

Savannah, a river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S Carolina. Its course is nearly from N W to S E. It is formed principally of two branches, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet wa-ter at half tide.

Savannah, the largest town in Geor gia, and formerly the seat of govern-ment. It is situated on the S W of Savannah river, in Chatham county, in lat. 32° 5' N, and lon. 81° 24' W, and about 15 miles from the ocean. The town is accounted healthy for so hot a climate, being scated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and clevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. Vessels of large burden can moor close to the town; but from its vicinity to the ocean they are often exposed to tremendous floods. The inhabitants enumerated in 1800, were 5146, of whom 2367 were slaves. The trade is great, and increases rapidly. In 1803 the exports amounted to \$2,370,875, which almost doubled those of the ancient State of Connecticut. Here is a bank of discount and deposit. The town is 115 miles S W of Charleston (South Carolina,) 100 S E of Louisville, and 653 S by W of Washington.

Save, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

Savenat, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles N W of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

Savendroog, a strong and almost im-pregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained citadets, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles S S E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Saverne, a town of France, in the de-partment of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vorges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N W of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Savigliano, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Saulgen, a town of Germany in Suabis, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Wal-

Saulicu, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 S E of Paris. I.on. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient cas-tle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches each 60 feet in diameter It is 22 miles S E of Angers, and 160 S W of Paris Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, a cape of Sandwic Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 3

lis into the Danube, at Bel-

nat, a town of France, in the de-ent of Lower Loire, 18 miles N Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47

endroog, a strong and almost im-able fortress of Hindoostan, in ngdom of Myaore. It is aituate on p of a vast rock, rising half a mile pendicular height, from a base of eight miles in circumference, and ed at the summit by a chasm, that it into two hills; these having its peculiar defences, serve as two els, capable of being maintained endently of the lower works, are also wonderfully strong. vithstanding this, it was taken by English, in December 1791, after ge of seven days. It is 18 miles W

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Saumur, a town of France, in the dertment of Maine and Loire, and late rtment of Manie and Loire, and late ovince of Anjon, with an ancient cas-there is a famous bridge over the oire, consisting of 12 clliptic arches, ch 60 feet in diameter It is 22 miles E of Angers, and 160 S W of Paris, on. 0 4 W, lut. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, a cape of Sandwich and, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 W, lat. 54 6 S.

Savona, an epicopa.

Savona, an epicopa.

The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, runed the harbour, and rendered itunfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1745, restored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1795.

The surrounding country is well culticated. of fruits. It is scatcd on the Mediter-ranean, 20 miles S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from

Tours. Near it are caverns, tamous for their petrifications.

Savoy, a dutchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 a broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Swisserland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which separate it from Rrease; and on the S by Prussia, and part of Poland and Sifeed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of merania. fish, and the principal rivers are the lsere, Arc, and Arve. This country was subdued in 1792 by the French,

Saunders Isle, an island near S Geor- ruined castle, 20 miles W N W of ia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 2638 Pau.

W, lat. 58 0 S.

Savona, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is a place of vince of Rouergue, 12 miles S E of

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia. It is aituated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat 46 52 N. Saxenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for Schawenburg, 20 miles N W of Hano-heir petrifications.

Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which and Franconia; on the W by the cirare almost always covered with snow; cles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxon, but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Pro-

Saxony, Lower, one of the circles of fish, and the principal rivers are the lacre, Arc, and Arve. This country the German empire; bounded on the was subdued in 1792 by the French, and the National convention decreed that it should constitute the 84th deand Westphalia, and on the S and E by partment of France, by the name of the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital. Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles N N E of Indore, and 43 N E of Ougein. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N. Sauves, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles S W of Alais.

Sauvets, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old sen, and Northausen.

Saxony Proper, or the electorate of the and harbour, eight miles from Ephe-axony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, sus. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 37 54 N. Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Misnia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. The soil is exceedingly rich and fruitful, yielding corn, fruits and pulse in abundance, together with hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anisced; various sorts of beautiful marble, serpentine stone, and almost all the different species of precious stones. It contains besides, valuable mines of silver, copper, tin, lead and iron. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the dutchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

Saybrook, an ancient post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut, settled by a colony directly from England, under the patronage of lords Say and

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow chan-nel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnis, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, a town of Germany, in the elcctorate of Treves, situate on a river of the same name, six miles N of Coblentz.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone Islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140 and 150 E ion. and in 15 22 N lat.

Schagen, or Scagerif, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous sand bank stretches out into the sea, upon which in 1715, a tow-er was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

Scala, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly; but is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N of Amali. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Scalanova, a neat maritime town of lat. 44 29 N. Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a cas- Scarlino, a maritime town of Tusca

Scalitz, or Scala, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Scanderoon. See Alexandretta. Scanio. See Schonen.

Scaro, or Scaren, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 58 16 N.

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Scarborough, a scaport and borough, in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with two wells of fresh water springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of der the patronage of lords Say and mended in the number and beauty of Brook, as early as 1634. It contains its buildings. The spring was under 3363 inhabitants, and is situated on the wide of Connecticut river, 36 miles 1737, and the water was lost; but in E of New Haven, and 45 S by E of clearing away the ruins in order to re-Hartford, in lat. 41° 15′ N, and long. The water was lost; but in the of Scarborough are chalvbeate and purg-ing. Here are assemblies and balls in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough sends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, pos-sesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles N E of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Searborough, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken by the English in 1793.

Scarbora', a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated on the S side of Saco river, 14 miles S by W of Portland, and 9 N E of Biddeford, containing 2100 inhabitants at last census.

Scardona, an episcopal town of Turkish Dalmatia, scated on the E bank of the river Cherca. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N W of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E,

Schonen. ren, a town of Sweden,

l, seated on the lake les N of Gottenburg. t. 58 16 N. seaport and borough, of Yorkshire, with a day. It is seated on a

which are such craggy almost inaccessible on the top of this rock, is lain, with two wells of inging out of the rock. ecn greatly frequented mineral waters, called Spa, and also for sea-ich account it is much number and beauty of The spring was under of which fell down in water was lost; but in he ruins in order to ref, it was recovered to the town. The waters re chalybeate and purgassemblies and balls in ner as at Tunbridge. nds two members to a good harbour, pos-erable trade, and is in the fisheries. It is f York, and 237 N of 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

st town in Cumberland situated on the S side miles S by W of Port-of Biddleford, containnts at last census. piscopal town of Turated on the E bank of a. It has been often en by the Turks and hese last ruined the l its principal build. the Turks have since of defence. It is 35 datro. Lon. 171 E,

town and fort on the

, taken by the English

itime town of Tusca-

ny, with a castle, scated on the sea-coast, five miles S of Massa, and 10 E structed, for the conveniency of unload-

Scara, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's sec. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

E, lat. 36 10 N.

Scarpanto, an island of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying S W of Rhodes, and N E of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35

Scarpe, a river of France, which has its source in Artois, and flowing past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheld.

Scarsdale, a fertile tract, in the N E part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

Schaff hauten, the smallest canton of arch, but let into the middle of it, and we swisserland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zuric and the bishopric of Constance, miles N by E of Zuric, and 39 E of Baard on the S by the same and Thurgaw. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhallow. Schalhoit, an episcopal town of Icebitants. It produces all the necessa- lat. 64 40 N. ries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. Before the invasion of Switzerland by the French, who completely overturned the ancient and long established government of the Swiss cantons, the revenues of this state were not very considerable, the salary of the burgomaster only amounting to 150% a year. The clergy were paid by the state, but their revenues were too scanty for their maintenance. Sumptuary laws were in force here, as well as in most parts of Swisserland; and no dancing was allowed except upon particular occasions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Susbia in exchange

Schaffhausen, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its ing to the landgravate of Hesse Cassel. origin to the interruption of the naviorigin to the interruption of the navi-gation of that river by the cata-the circle of Franconia, and principali-

NE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. ing the merchandise from the boats, by 42 58 N. degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak; but it lately had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which was burnt by the French in 1779, being defeated by the Austrians, and obliged to evacuate Schaffhausen. This river be-ing extremely rapid here, had destroyed several stone bridges of the strong-est construction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 fect wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge.
He did so; but contrived to leave it a
matter of doubt, whether the bridge
was supported by the middle pier. The
sides and top of it were covered; and Schaffhausen, the smallest canton of arch, but let into the middle of it, and

Schamuchie, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silk and cottons, and is seated on the W side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N E of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

50 N.

Schantz Sterney, a fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little E of Petersburgh. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Scharding, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passaw. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of

great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

Schaunstein, a town of Germany, in

Sheiberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of silver and iron. It is four miles N E of

Schwartzburg.
Scheldt, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV. of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheldt; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unload its cargo in Holland. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaby whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commence-

E, lat. 48 46 N.

ty of Cullembach, 18 miles N E of Cullembach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Schaumberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 miles N E of Presburg.

Schaumberg, a town and castle of Remany. It is the centre of communication he.

Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Schenck, a fortress of Dutch Guel. Schenck, a fortress of Dutch Guel. Schenck and Carlon where the Certago of Communication he.

Schenck a fortress of Dutch Guel. Schenck and Guelle Schenck and Schence and Sche 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Schencetady. See Skenectady.
Schening, a town of Sweden, in E
Gothland, seated in a fertile country,
ten miles S E of Wastena. Lon. 15 47

E, lat. 58 12 N. E, lat. 38 12 N.

Scheningen, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles
N of Halberstadt, and 18 E S E of
Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Scher, a town of Germany in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.
Scherding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Passaw.
Scheve, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk Fund.
Schiedam, a town of the United Pro-

vinces in Holland, aeated on a canal, which communicates with the Masse, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lou. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Schilta, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, scated on the river Waag.

Scheletadt, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the sition on the Aar, and its waters, which river III, 20 miles S W of Strasburg.

Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Schintznach, a town of Swisserland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable polate province of Alsace, seated on the sition on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the

Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Schella, a town Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 18 70 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Schellenburg, a fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Schelling an island of the Missian Process and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high bills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are but not so the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schelling an island of the Missian Process and the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schelling in the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schelling in the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schellas, a famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schelling in the sum of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schellas, a famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schellas, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so the process of the process o Schelling, an island of the United handsome mosques, tiled with stones Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the of a bluish green colour, and lined Schelling, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet ray, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot haths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yeltres the bur the of the mil lat Sil wl sei

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50 miles N E of Presburg, a fortress of Dutch Guel. sted on the point where the des into two branches. It tre of communication beand and Germany. Lon. 5 1 55 N.

ly. See Skenectady. a town of Sweden, in E seated in a fertile country, E of Wastena. Lon. 15 47

t, a town of Germany, in f Lower Saxony, 16 miles erstadt, and 18 E S E of le. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52

own of Germany in Suabia, o the baron of Walburg, the Danube, 36 miles S W on. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N. a town of Germany, in the

avaria, seated on the river niles S by W of Passaw. town of Denmark, in N ted at the mouth of a river, of Virk-Fund.

a town of the United Profolland, seated on a canal, nunicates with the Maese, by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 51 54 N.

strong town of Upper Hun-Waag.

h, a town of Swisserland, arkable for its agreeable po Aar, and its waters, which from a rock. Near it, on ence, are the ruins of the

c of Hapsburg.
famous city of Persia, in d the capital of all Persia. iles in length, but not so dth; and is seated at the ious plain, surrounded by under one of which the The houses are built of

in the sun, the roofs terraced. There are 15 osques, tiled with stones black polished marble. any large and beautiful ounded by walls 14 feet thick, containing various trees, with fruits almost The wines of Schiras he hest in Persia, but the whole world. The

the whole world. ch addicted to gallantry, to this place. It is 225 miles S of Ispahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N
Schirvan, a province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestun, by the Caspian

Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

Schladen, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles E S E of Hildesheim. Lon 10 47 E, lat. 52

Schleussingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Heaneburg, scated on the Schleuss, ten miles S E of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Schleyden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, situate on a small river, seven miles N W of Fulda. Lon. 940 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Schlusserburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortress which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.
Schlussalfield, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles S E of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E,

Schmidberg, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the dutchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schneeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with con-siderable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is seven miles N W of Schwartzburg.

Schomberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limbourg.

Schoneck, or Schoeneck, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle scated on the Nyms, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 626 E, lat 50 19 N

and it is called an earthly paradise by land: on the N by Halland and Smosone. In 1758, the seat of government was transferred from Ispahan to this place. It is 235 miles S of Island 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden in the capital.

Schongaw, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augsburg.

Schoonhoven, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland with a commodious haven, scated on the Leck, where there is a productive sal-mon-fishery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Schorndorf, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, suana, in the ditteny of Wirtemburg, with a strong castle and salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Schouten, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guines. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S

Schowen, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, N E of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, in North America, which rises N W of the Kittatinny mountains, runs 120 miles from its source before it falls into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia, and is navigable, 85 miles from above Reading to its mouth.

Schwalbach, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa. nine miles N of Mentz.

Schwartz, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river III, 14 miles N E of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

E, lat. 47 49 N.

Schwartzburg, a town and eastle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles S E of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullembach. Lon. 11 30 E, let 50 40 N lat. 50 40 N.

Schonen, Scania, or Skone, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zea of the same name, with a castle, scated

on the Lec, 25 miles N W of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Schwartzenbürg, a town of Swisserland, in Bern, 17 miles S S W of Bern, Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Bohemin, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. The streets are large and the fortifications considerable, all the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public-school. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Weistritz, 22 miles S W of Breslaw, and 27 S E of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat.

Schweinfurt, a strong, free and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, the inhabitants are Protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers: the French took this town in July 1796, but they abandoned it in September following. It is sested on the river Maine, 25 miles W of of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15

Schweinmunder, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Swisserland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zuric and Zug. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. The canton suffered in common with all Swisserland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

Schweitz, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstætter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles S E of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Scheweitz, Lake of. See Waldstatter See.

Schewelm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 31 10 N.

Schwerin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is nearly surrounded by a beautiful lake, on an island on which stands the ducal palace and gardens which have communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W of Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 48 N.

Schwerte, a town of Germany in Westphalia, 38 miles N N E of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles S S E of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

E, lat. 55 10 N.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, 20 miles to the N of Negropont and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Sciglio, or Scilla. See Scylla.

Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's

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Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for seafowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been flatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in

a town of Swisserland, cacanton of that name, seated Valdstætter See, on a hill. re and magnificent church.

, Lake of. See Waldstatter , a town of Germany, in the Vestphalia, with a medicinal it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10

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1707, when admiral sir Cloudesly Sho-1 chipelago, W of Mctelian. It is 15 vel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 646 W, lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, a group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Walls in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat-16 28 S.

It is 32 miles long, and 15 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, o'ives, mulberries, pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastich; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant, and their dress is odd, but very neat. They have tame partridges which they send every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening call back with a whistle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks became masters of it in 1566.

Scio, a scaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's sec. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks, have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from the Constantinople; it will cont in 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two lighthouses. It is seated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 S W of Constantinople.

Scipio, a military township in Cayugacounty, New York; situated on the E side of Cayuga lake, where is a post office 13 miles N W of Milton, 30 miles W of Marcellus, 30 miles W of Tully, and in the neighbourhood of Pompey, Sempronius, and many other townships designated by great names of antiquity.

Scituate, a post town in Plymonti-county, Massachusetts; eight miles N by W of Marshfield, and 28 S E of Boston, with 2728 inhabitants.

miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island. and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipela-go. The inhabitants are all Greeks, but the Cadi is a Turk.

Skenectady, the capital of Skenectady county, New York; lying on the S side of Mohock river, 16 miles N W of Albany, and the same distance S of Ballstown. This, though comparatively an ancient towa, and planted on navigable water in the bosom of a fertile country, has but about 3000 inhabitants, the descendants of early Datch emigrants. Many of the dwelling houses are built in the old Dutch style.

Sclavona, a country of Europe, be-tween the rivers Save, Drave, and Da-nube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of

Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or Schoone, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a scat of the earl of Mansfield) and the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned. It is 30 miles Not Edinburgh.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipela-go, five miles E of Sciati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salomchi, and is ten miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are alnost all Greeks

Scopia, or Uscapia, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in Europe, in Eulgaria, seated on the Vardar, over which n, with 2728 inhabitants.

s a bridge of 12 arches, 67 miles W
Scire, or Szires, an island of the ArS W of Soila. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N. KKKK

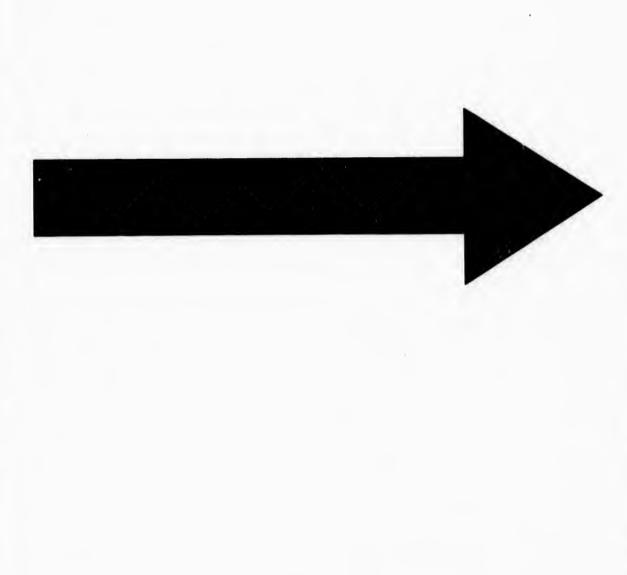
Scotsburgh, a past town in Halfax human industry. On the eastern shores enunty, Virginia; 256 miles from Wash- of the middle, and in the whole south-

Scotland, or North Eritain, the north ern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly It is bounded on the W by divided. the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also apportain the Hebrides, or Wentern Islands, the Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and many others amounting in tant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the N, the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from N E to S W stretching from Inverness to the isle of Mull. The se-cond, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Chide, through which the great Canal is carried. The face of the country, in the northern division, exhibits, in general, little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and castern shores of this division, however, there are many vales and level tracts of considerable fertility. The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenshire in a S W direction, ter-minating in the Great mountain Benlamond, in Stirlingshire. In this division too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eastern coast: and one of the finest tracts in Scotland, perhaps is the great vale called Strath-more, stretching along the southern base of the Grampian Mountains. In both these divisions, however, which comprehend more than two thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the sterility will ever,

of the middle, and in the whole southresemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very considerable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably transparent. In so narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal of the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the shortness of their course are kept in view, we must allow that the Scottish streams are by no means inconsiderable : half all to 300. From N to 5 it extends 270 the water they discharge, would in a miles, and its greatest breadth is 130, level country, make very broad and deep but in some places not above 30. Its rivers. Though there are many large form is extremely irregular, being and rapid streams in the northern and greatly broken and indented by arms of middle divisions, yet the Spey may be greatly broken and indented by arms of the san, instanuch that there is no reckoned the most northerly great riplace in Scotland above 50 miles disvernesshire, with all the fury of a moun-tain torrent, rushing along, impetuoua and irresistible. The Don and the Dee, which pass through Aberdeenshire, are large rivers; and the Tay dis-charges into the sea, two miles from Dundee, the greatest body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. southern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers, the pride of the natives, and the admiration of strangers. After these, we may notice the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dee, which, with several other fine streams, fall into the Sol-way Frith. The lakes of this country are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate these, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the same parallel of lat. with some parts of Norway, is very cold: but the frosts are much less intense here than in any part of the continent equally far N, an advantage arising from an insular situation. whole W coast is subjected to frequent summer rains, and sudden changes in the atmosphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eastern coast, and in the whole south division, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy ; nor do we here find any such extensive fens as those of Lincolnshire, in a great measure, defy the efforts of and other low tracts in South Britain.

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udustry. On the eastern shores fiddle, and in the whole south-sion, the country bears more ence to England; and the proonce to Engiand; and the pro-of cultivated ground is very able. The rivers in Scotland general rapid, and remarkably cnt. In so narrow a country, we cannot expect to find rivers the Rhine or the Danube; but, neir rapidity and the shortness course are kept in view, we low that the Scottish streams no means inconsiderable I balf no means inconsiderable I balf cer they discharge, would in a mary, make very broad and deep Though there are many large in a streams in the northern and divisions, yet the Spey may be do the most northerly great rilescends from the centre of Innier, with all the fury of amountent, rushing along, impetuous sistille. The Don and the Dee, ness through Aberdenshire. pass through Aberdeenshire, ge rivers; and the Tay dispass through Aberdeenshire, ge rivers; and the Tay disinto the sea, two miles from the greatest body of water of any river in Britain. In the parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, Forth, are noble rivers, the the natives, and the admiration gers. After these, we may not be season to be season the season to be se ut the frosts are much less inere than in any part of the conqually far N, an advantage ariom an insular situation. The
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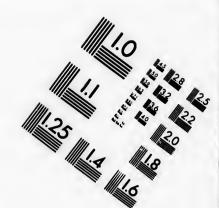
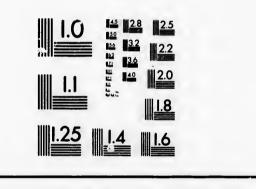


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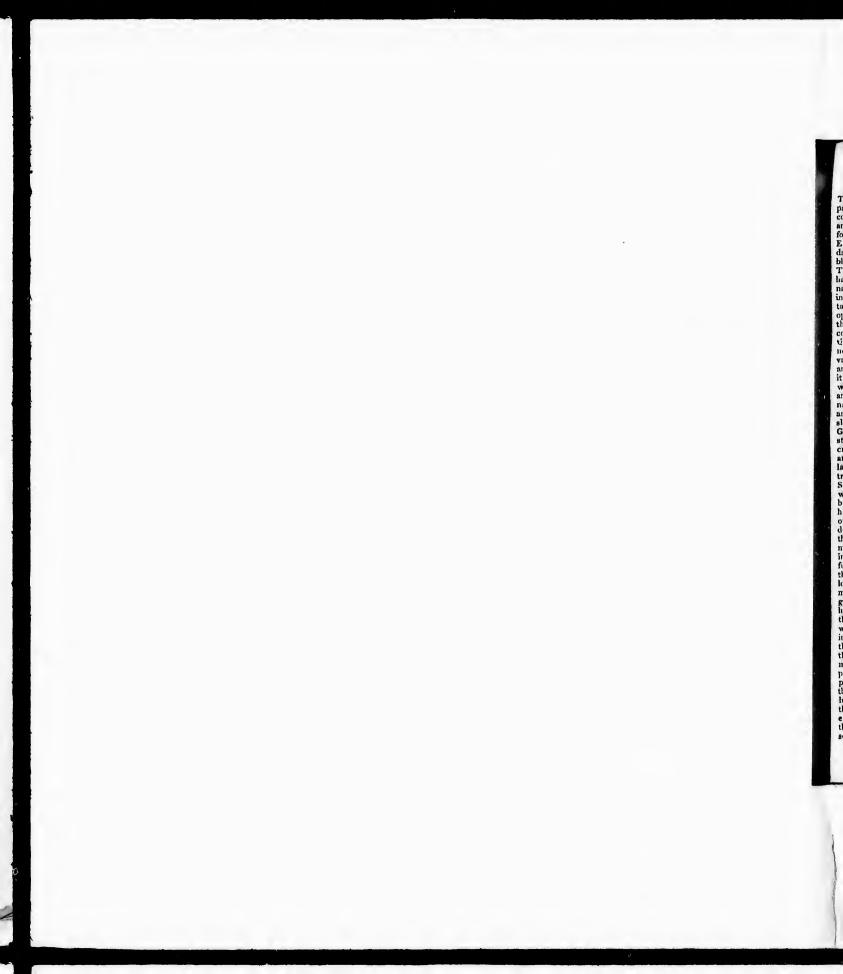
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considerable, but lime-stone, shell-sand, and marl, those rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky shores produce abun-dance of kelp, an article of considera-ble importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance; and when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in those remote parts of the country, these fisheries may be come a real source of wealth to the na-tion. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vast herds of eattle, and its hills are covered with sheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freestone, lime stone, and slate are found in abundance ; neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble; fine rock crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly stored with salmon and trout, and a variety of other fishes. The Scottish mountains, in former times, were infested by the welf and the bear; hut happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest: herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is sometimes found. The lofty summits are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare and black game, and grouse swarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehogs, the hare and rabbit; the weazle, the mole, and other small quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and sheep are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the Scottish sheep often emulates the finest Spanish wool. Even the shepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, so hardy, docile, and sagacious, is not of it, nor is the passage so extremely

The produce of the soil in the northern unworthy of mention. Though the est-parts of Scotland and its isles is not the in the high grounds be dominutive, yet in many parts of the country the horses and cows are not inferior in size and beauty to those of the English breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Naime, Inverness, Marray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renirew, Arr, Wigton, Krikeudbright, Dum-fries, Roxburgh, Schiek, P. chles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one dington, and Berwick. These sent one member each to parliament, except Bute, and Cathness, Cronarty and Narne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the Presby-terian. The trade and population of great towns have considerably increas-ed of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores, especially, have been greatly thinned by emigration; the spirit of which, however, is now happily subsided.

Scrivan, a scaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

Sutari, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocans, 20 miles N E of Antivari, and 47 N W of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat 42 35 N.

Scutari, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natulia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, bewhich it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a liandsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N. Scylla, a rock, near the Faro of Mes-

sina, on the coast of Calahria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontery, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the aucient puets. It does not come up to the for midable description that Homer gives

narrow and difficult as he represents it; capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, ny small rocks that show their heads breezes; so that it is subocatingly now, near the base of the large ones. These and unhealthy in the summer St. Searce probably the dogs that are describbastian is seated near the mouth of the ed as howling round the monster Seylla. There are likewise many enverus 44 W, lat. 22 54 S. Schattefells, a town of Mingrelia, 200 that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror water, and tend to increase the horror under the protection of Russia, 260 of the scene. The rock is nearly 200 miles N N W of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 feet high: and there is a kind of castle E, lat. 40 16 N. or fort on its summit.

Sylla, or Seiglio, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see Calabria) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return 2473 of the in-habitants with the prince at their head. It is 10 n iles N E of Messina.

Seaford, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight miles S S E of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London, Lon. 0 10 E, lat 50 50 N.

Seaton, or Port Seaton, a seaport in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of SW of Vienna. Lon. 1427 E, lat.47 19N. Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Sebastia, a town of Turkey in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria It is 34 miles N N E of Jerusalem. Lan. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Sebastian, St. a populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the 34 N. harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall. and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in

Pampelina. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

but it is probable that its breadth is and a bishop's see. It has a very expected increased since his time, by the tensive and commodious harbour, deviolent impetuosity of the current; and fended by numerous forts. The city this violence must always have diministrated by numerous forts. The city this violence must always have diministrated by numerous forts. ished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are manifely the channel increased. There are manifely the channel increased in the channel increased in the channel increased. There are manifely the channel increased in proportion in the channel increased in proportion in the channel increase in the channel in the channel increase in the channel in the channel in the channel in the channel i

Schenico, a strong scaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishor's see, a firt, and a castle. The Turks have of tractempted in vain to take it. It is scated near the mouth of the Cheres, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles S L of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Sebourg, a town of France, in the de-partment of the North, and late province of Hainault, 12 miles E of Valenciennes and 12 S E of Conde. Lon. 3 50 E. lat. 50 99 N

Sechura, a town of South America in Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, 30; miles S S E of Paita. Lon. 81 10 E, lat 5 55 S.

Seckau, 2 town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see; seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90

Seckenheim, a town of Germany, in the civile of the Rhine, four miles E of Macheim.

Seckingen, a town of Germany in Suabia, one of the forest towns. It helongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles S E of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaff hausen. Lon. 7 57 E. lat. 47

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian department of the Ardennes, and late was taken by the French in 1794. It province of Champagne. It is one of is 50 miles L of Bilbon, and 50 N W of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the Sebastian, St. a town of South Ameri- famous Marshal Turenne was born, an ca in Mexico, capital of the province of arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a Chiametlan. Lon. 105 5E, lat. 24 20 N. manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan Schastian, St. a large city of Brasil, is scated on the Maese, 26 miles S E of Charlen Lon. 5 2 Sedger land in S of Mont It lies b water. Seechi

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Germany, in the in Upper Stiria, ; seated on the Judenburg, and 90 127 E, lat.47 19N. of Germany, in e, four miles E of

Germany in Suat towns. It he-Austria, and is ned by the Rhine, nfelden, and 27 W n. 7 57 E, lat. 47

in Warwickshire. hurch are the ruit an artificial hill,

of France, in the dennes, and late ne. It is one of e, in which the nne was born, an cannon, and a ck cloths. Sedan , 26 miles S E of Charlemont, and 135 N E of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Sedgemoor, a large and rich tract of land in Somersetshire, where the duke of Monmouth was defeated, in 1685. It lies between Somerton and Bridge-

Seeching, a town in Norfolk, with market on Toesday, seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 N E of London. Lon. 024 E, lat.

Seer, a town of Asia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E. lat. 25 10 N.

Seez, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see; seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alencon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48

Segeberg, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Segedin, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Teiff and Mastroche, 50 miles S E of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46

Segestan, a province of Persia, sur-rounded on all sides by Korasan and Balck, Candahar, and Sablestan, Mackeran, Kerman, Covhestan, and Farsi-

Segeswar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Segna, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles N W of Spoletto.

It is said that organs were first

Segorbe, an episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil lertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N W of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid.

Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Segovia, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called the Alcazar. It is surrounded by a strong wail, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy of limestone, large quantities of which silver. The Alcazar is scated in the are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It highest part of the town, and has 16 is scated on the Trave, 22 miles S of rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of murble and porphyry The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W. lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65

30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

Segovia, New, a town of N America
in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 23 N.

Segovia, Nueva, a town of the E In-dies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N end Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, an ancient town of Italy, in Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon. Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which rises in invented here. It is scated on a mountain, 12 miles S E of Palestrino, and Catalonia, passing by Puy-Gerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beirs, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles S E of Castel-Branco, and 30 N W of Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N E of Bacza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcis, and the Spatt of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Scharanpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Johnna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seiks, or Sicques, the most western, and a very poverful nation of Hindoostan; they do not form one entire state; but a number of small ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only connected by a fedor Moultan, and the W part of Delhi: the dimensions of which tract are about 400 miles from N W to S E; and from 150 to 200 broad, in general : although the part between Attock and Bebker cannot be less than 320 miles in extent. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The founder of their sect was named Nanock, and lived in the beginning of the 16th century. They are the des-cendants of his disciples: the word sciks in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. The forces of this nation are very numerous, a Sicque will confidently say, that his country can furnish 300,000 cavalry; but if we admit that the Sicques when united can bring 200,000 horse into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other state in Hindoostan. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had reased to actuate its operations, was conduct.

tant affairs; such as declaring war or peace, forming alliances, or settling the necessary contributions; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. The Sicques are in general strong and well made; accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare, they make marches, and undergo fatigues that really appear astonishing. They have really appear astonishing. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each, of the middle size, strong, active, and mild tempered. Though they make merry on the demise of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse: thus shewing their love of an animal so necessary to them in their professional capacity. Their dress is extremely scanty: a pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is fasten-ed round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, with a mean turban, form their clothing and equi-page. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal bound round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses: ntherwise, no distinction appears amongst them. The cliefs are numerous, some of whom have the command of 10 or 12 thousand cavalry; but this power is confined to a small number, the inferior officers maintaining from 1 to 2000, and many not more than 20 or 30 horses; a certain quota of which is furnished by the chief, the greater part being the individual pro-perty of the horsemen. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Scine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

ed by general assemblies. The army Seine and Oise, a department of met in a grand convention called Goori- France, including part of the late pro-

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of France, Meaux a department of part of the late province of the Isle of France. Ver. Its chief manufactures are shoes and. sailles in the capital.

Seinstein, a town of Germany in Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N W of Nuremburgh. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49

Seir, or Hor, a mountain in Arabia Petrau, which formerly bounded Judes on the S, and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and

is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, a town of South America, in
Mexico, situate near the sea-coast. Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Selby, a town in the W riding Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, scated on the Ouse, 12 miles S of York, and 182 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Seleshia, anciently Scleucia, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, ten miles from the sea, and 38 W of Te-

Seleucia, Ilber, an ancient epiacopal town of Syria, seated on the sca-coast, eight miles N of Antioch.

Seligenstadt, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the of Gernspentz and Maine, 27 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 832 E, lat. 4954 N.

Selivrea, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania with an archbishop's see It was a large place but is now much decayed. It is scated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantino

marmora, 35 miles who constantino-ple. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N. Selkirk, a town of Scotland, and the county town of Selkirkshire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, which is also called the Sherifidom of Ettrick Forest, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N and N W by Peebleshire, and N by Edinburghshire; on the E by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire; on the S by Rox-burghshire and part of Dumfrieshire; and on the W by part of Dumfries-shire. Its mountains feed great flocks shire. Its mountains feed great flocks and late province of Eurgundy, 40 of sheep and black cattle, and the valeys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh, and Gallashiells. Four miles S of Nivitle; famous for a

boots. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has 11 parishes. Its chief town is Selkirk.

Selles, a town of France in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Berri, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles S E of Blois, and 105 S S W of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Seltz, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, scated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Seltzer, Lower, a village of Germany, with a spring of mineral waters.

Semendria, a town of Turkey in Euon the Danube, 20 miles S E of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Semigallia, the E part of the Dutchy

of Courland, aeparated by the river Masza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Sendin, a town of Sclavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles S E of Esseck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N. Sempach, a lake of Swisserland, in

Lucern, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

Sempach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern. Sempach is scated on a lake of the same name, seven miles N W of Lucern. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Semur, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late pro-vince of Burgundy with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seat-ed on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles of Autun, and 135 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Semur, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire,

prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger. but determined by Mr. Park to have itsource 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches are very numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. Below the falls of Felow Mr. Park judged that it might be equal in size to the Tweed at Melross. It is by no means a capital stream, except in the rainy season, when its bed is filled, and will not contain the additional waters.

Senegal, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the same name which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that live returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly considerable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being Sandy, they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June ; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and were entire masters of the gum trade It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was restored to France. Lon. 16 31

Senez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 miles N E of Aix, and 49 N W of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, l at. 43 59 N.

Senlis, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, lately a bishop's sec. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles N W of Meaux, and 27 N E of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Sennar, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. See Nubia. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants.

battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, one of the three principal wills, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day time, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and contimes three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commo-dities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one slaves are sold; the remains and side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great them every year. The numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise reamost hased. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It it seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E; lat. 15 4 N.

Sens, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI. were interred in this church, and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Couston's, crowned by two urns united, expres-sive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair Sensis seated in a fer-tile country at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Sera, a town of the peninsula, of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E. lat. 13 28 N.

Seraio, a town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 18

5 E. lat. 44 24 N.

Serampour, a commercial town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river. It is a Danish settlement, not far from Calcutta.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 836 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Sercelli, a seaport of the kingdom of The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs; but the suburbs con-

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ges covered with reeds. surrounded by high dried in the sun, but is d heap of buildings, almost insupportable in xcept in the rainy sea. ins in April, and con-nontius, at which time olesome. The commo-nants teeth, tamarinds, and gold dust. There ear the palace, where ; the females sit on one es on another, and merchants buy great

them every year. The ty have slight garments ir rings of various metals rms, legs, ears, and finof a low rank, and girls, apped round them from c knees. The men go The merchandise renar are spices, paper, re, glass beads, and a rith which they colour d eyebrows. It it scat-nence, near the river 0 E; lat. 15 4 N.

nt town of France, in the Youne and late province The metropolitan church Gothic structure. The dauphiness, parents of were interred in this here was lately their asterpiece of Couston's, o urns united, expres-terable affection of this Sens is seated in a ferthe confluence of the Youne, 25 miles N of 0 S E of Paris. Lon. 3

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town of Italy, in the n, 24 miles N of Genoa. . 44 44 N.

port of the kingdom of e to the W of Algiers. t. 36 50 N.

It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of Iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Sergag, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles S E of Niznei Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Sergippy, a seaport of South America, in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles N E of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W, lat. 31 30N.

Sering apatam, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Convent. The Manusland.

of the river Canvery. The Mausoleum of Hyder Aly is one of the most magof Hyder Aly is one of the most magnificent objects in the place; it is on the S angle of the island, aurrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. This city is strongly fortified. It was closely besieged in 1792 by lord Cornwallis, and was only saved from being captured, hy Tippoo's agreeing to sign a treaty by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the East India Company

with a castle three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 73 47 N.

Serres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles S W

Servia, a province of Turkey in Eu-Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated rope, bounded on the Nby the Danube on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. gary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, and on the S by Albania and Setimes. See Athens.

Setimes, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Setimes. See Athens.

Setimes, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon.

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Serchio, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

Serfo, or Serfance, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N W of Naxia. It is clicible miles long and five broad.

Macedonia. It is 190 miles long and four sample dependent in the second of the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratewo. Belgrade is the capital.

Seroulo, a castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Triest. Near it is a famous cavera in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white and property. white colours.

Sessa, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Sesti di-Pinente, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles W N W of Milan.

Sestos, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe in Romania, scated on the strait

of Galipoli. See Dardanelles.

Seatri di-Levante, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N. Se-tchuen; a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koei-tcheau, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the first class, and eight weight of the second and ships. of money to the East India Company and their allies. A fresh war broke out in 1799, when the city was taken by assault, and Tippoo was killed. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immense quantity of spoil was divided among the troops. Seringapatam is 290 miles W S W of Madras, and 350 S by E of Visiapour. Lou. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

Seronge. See Sirong.

Serpu, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, scated on a rugged eminence, with a castle three miles from the tains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furnish them with it in abund-

ance. Tching-tou-fou is the capital.

Seteef, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles S W of Constantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated

Setlege, a river of Hindocstan Proper.

the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective stream takes the name of Kera; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat 26 48 N.

Setti i, an episcopal town of the island of Candia, 48 miles E S E of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is scated on the Ribble, over which is a stated on the Ribbie, over which is a stone bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 N N W of London.

Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

. Settovitone, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivien.

Serwal, or Setubal. See Ubes, St. Seven Islands, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the Racehorse and Careass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale, at N N E effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a freeschool. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles N W of Tunbridge, and 23 S S E of London. Lon.

0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.
Sever, St. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat.

Severino, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an arch-bishop's see. It is scatted on a craggy rock, on the river Necto, eight miles It is seated in a large plain, on the

from the sca, and 45 S E of Rossano.

1.on. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is scated between two hills on the river Petenza, six miles N W of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Nuples, in Principato Citeriore, scated on the river Samo.

Severn, a river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing across that county, it then enters Shropshire at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this counin its whole course through this county. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdly, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, and entering the sea its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal cation with the Thames by a canal. See Thames.

Severn Vale, an extensive and fertile severn Vac, an extensive and error vale in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that county is so famous. See Evesham, Vale of.

Severn, a river of North America, in

Maryland, which waters Annapolis,

and enters into Chesapeak Bay.

Severations, an island of Hindoostan
Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on
which was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, taken hy commo-

for James, in 1756. See Shooter's Hill. Severo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Piets and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles N E of Linlithgow, and runs W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near

Dumbarton. Sevierville, a post town, and the eapital of Sevier county, Tennessee, 25 miles E by S of Knoxville, the State capital.

Seville, a considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see.

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iderable city of Spain, usia, and a bishop's see.

a large plain, on the

Guadalquiver, and takes more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. The Phenicians are supposed to have been its founders, who called it Hispatis; and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. It takes a N W direction, passes by Glisis of a round form, fortified with strong son, and enters the river Loire, oppowalks, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The eathed-ral is the largest in Spain, being 1755 feet long, and 80 broad; the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extreme-ly high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the anci-ent temple of Hercules. Some say it is not equalled in Europe, behind the Alcazar is a magnificent snuff manafacture, creeted by Ferdinand VI, where a thousand men are constantly employed. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, the pleasant situation of Seville near the sea, makes it one of ter is so scarce, that the poor get a the richest and most trading towns in living, by fetching it from a great dis-Spain. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. Formerly the trade of the New World, centered in this port, the New World, centered in this port, and there were 16,000 looms and 130,000 persons employed, but there are now only 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Shar Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W by St. Maxient and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opsite Nantes. St. Maxient is the capi-

Sewalick, Mount, a chain of mountains that horders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindoos. tan Proper. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Seesel, a town of France, in the de-partment of Ain, and late province of Bresse, divided by the Rhone, into two parts, where it is first navigable, the castern part was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles N E of Belley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sezame, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 27 miles N W of Trayes, and 65 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 41 N

Sezza, an episcopal town of Italy in Naples, 29 miles N N W of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 41 19 N.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lou. 30 38 E, lat. 30 47 N.

Shackleford, a post town in King William county, Virginia, 15 miles N W of Gloucester, 75 E of Richmond, and 143 S by E of Washington.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on a hill, in form of a bow, where watance; but it enjoys a serene whole-

some air, and has a fine prospect. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament, and had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3. It is 25 miles N N E of Dorches.

to 3. It is 25 miles N N E of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Shaftshury, a town in Bennington county, Vermont, about half way between Bennington and Arlington, or

nearly 10 miles from each.

Shahjehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies. Lon. 76 18 E, lat. 23

Sham. See Damascus. Shamokin, a village in Northumber-land, Pennsylvania; situated on the E

side of Susquehannah river, about six | was discovered here. Lon. 0 48E, lat. 51 miles below Northumberland.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland,

which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S W, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the coun-

ties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, a village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church,

and the ruins of an old bridge.

Shapleigh, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Piscataqua river, about 40 miles N of

Poughkepsie, on Hudson river.

Sharpeburg, a post town in Washington county, Maryland; lying on the E side of Potowmack river, 10 miles above Harper's ferry, and about 21 W of Frederick town. It has about 1500 in-

Shawangunk, a post town in Ulster county, New-York; lying on the E side of Walkill river, 26 miles S of Kingston, and 20 N of Goshen, containing 2800 inhabitants.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney Is-lands, lying N E of Mainland.

Sheerness, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built and fortified by Charles II. with a line of cannon facing the Med-way, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat the oncers longe, make a little heat 4 N.

town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. The yard and garrison with a chapel. The yard and garrison of North America, in the British province used to be supplied with water from Chatham well, till an excellent spring! Port Roseway, and extends two miles

28 N.

Sheffield, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlers and smiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particular-ly for files and knives, or whittles 1 for the last of which especially it has been a staple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grindstones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is sented on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, firmished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles S S W of York, and 161 N N W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N. 20 N.

Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

Sharon, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut; situate on the border of New-York State, 51 miles
W by N of Hartford, and 20 N E of It has 2050 inhabitants.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, commodiously scated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse. It is eight miles S E of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N

Shefnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Sheilds, North, a dirty place and sea-port in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N side of the T 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W. lat. 55 4 N.

Sheilds, South, a seaport in the coun-Shettas, South, a scaport in the country of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is scated on the S side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55

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Sallee. Shep in the 16 58 Shet mouth the ma flocks of Que ness. Shep county

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and populous town Yorkshire, with a ay. This town has I hundred years for manufactures, which and advanced by the s of iron, particular-es, or whittles; for specially it has been 300 years; and it is irmingham in these this town in locks, nd for turning grindt up here. Here are dasilk mill. It is , which is navigable e miles of the town, hood abnunds with irge churches, and a ace, furnished with chers, &c. It is 54 ork, and 161 N N on. 1 29 W, lat. 53

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n Shropshire, with a nine miles N E of 36 N W of London. 2 42 N.

dirty place and sea-of Northumberland, or being the mart in their loading of N side of the T castle. Lon. 112 W.

eaport in the counere there are uppans. It is seated Tyne, 10 miles E n. 1 12 W, lat. 55

ishing new town of the British province . It is situated at extends two miles on the water side, and one mile back, of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 with wide streets crossing each other a right angles. The harbour is deep, capacions, and secure. About a mile county, New-York; situated on the W from Shelhurne, and separated from it from Stellurier, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during that late war. Lat. 43 46 N, lon. 65 0 W. Shella, a town of Africa in Morocco,

SHE

where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

Shepey, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by the East Swale. It produces corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheer-

Shepherdstown, a post town in Berkley county, Virginia; lying on the S side of Potowmack river, opposite to Sharps-burg, 16 miles N W of Harper's ferry, and 34 N E of Winchester. It has about 1000 inhabitants.

Shepton M illet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles S W of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's sec, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It had also a castle, now in ruins. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of exlarge silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by Sof London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Sherborn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridsy, seated on a river, which aoon falls into the Ouse, 14 miles S W of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 40 N.

W, lat. 53 49 N.

Sherborough, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S E of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Sherburn, a post town in Chenango county, New-York; situated on the W side of Chenango river, about 34 miles

side of Chenango river, about 34 miles W of Cooper'stown, and 20 S of Sangerfield, with 1282 inhabitants.

Sheriff-Mair, a heath in Perthshire, Scotland, between the Ochils and the Grampian mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

Shetland, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles N N E of Caithnesshire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Pula or Thule. The Aurora Boreales, or Merry Dancers, as they are eales, or Merry Dancers, as they are called in these islands, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. What the inhabitants have been hitherto able to do, their natural advantages considered, does not deserve that name, notwithstanding deserve that name, notwithstanding they export large quantities of cod, tusk, ling, and skate, insorauch that the bounty allowed by acts of parliament amounts from 1400l. to 2000 tannually. They have besides, haddocks, whitings, turbot, and a variety of other fish. In many of the inlets there are prodigious quantities of excellent oys-ters, lobsters, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish. As to amphibious creatures, they have multitudes of otters and seals; add to these that amber, ambergris, and other spoils of the ocean, are frequently found upon the coasts. The inhabitants are stout, wellcoasts. The inhabitants are stout, well-made and comely; the lower sort of a awarthy complexion, a hardy, robust, and laborious people, who, generally speaking, get their bread by fishing in all weathers in their yawls, which are little bigger than Gravesend whervies, line hardly and in the suppresses. live hardly, and in the summer season mostly on fish. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevagunga, a town of the East Indics in Hindoostan, 25 miles N W of Bangalore. Lon. 77 18 E, lat. 13 20 N. Shin, Loch, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; 81 miles in circuit From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

Sherburne, a town of North America, Shippensburg, a post town in Cumber-in the island of Nantucket, 80 miles S land county, Pennsylvania; 21 miles S

is situated in the heart of a fertile country, and contained 1045 inhabitants at the last enumeration in 1800.

Shipton, an ancient town in Worces-tershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 N W of London. Lon. 125 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Shoales, Isles of, in North America, on the coast of, and the only islands belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

Shogle, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 S W of Aleppo. L on. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Shoomska, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See Kuriles.

Shooter's Hill, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles E S E of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. Lady James built a lofty tower on this hill in honour of her husband commodore James, who reduced the fort of Severndroog in the East Indies in 1756. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. tak-

en from the enemy. Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sca, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles N W of New-haven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat.

50 54 N.

Shrewsbury, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over

W of Carlisle, 11 N E of Chambers- now in ruins. It contains five churches, burg, and 146 W of Philadelphia. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welsh pool, and finished here, whence they are ex-ported to America and Flanders. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward L. held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the eastle, and the commons in a barn. the castle, and the commons in a Danii. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Close to this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV. and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 N W of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat, 52 43 N. Shrewsbur, a post town in Monmouth county, New Jersey, situated on a high

and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in sun mer by the N is from Philadelphia. The township contains about 6660 inhabitants.

contains about 6600 inhabitants.

Shropshire, or Salop, a count of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, or the E by Staffordshire, on the S E by Worcestershire, on the S by Hereiordshire, on the S W by Radnorshire, and on the W by the countes of Mortgomery and Denbigh; it is about 50 miles lone, and 40 brind. It lies rartly in long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. Shropshire has a variety of soil, but in general is well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all sorts, much of which is sent down the Sewern for exportation. Its level parts feed many cattle; and much of the cleese sold under the name of Cheshire is made in this county. The which are two bridges, and is surround-ed by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both of the W, there being none of any conas. It contains five churches. d by a mayor, and sends two o parliament. It is the chief coarse kind of woollen cloth. Montgomeryshire, called bs, and for all sorts of Welsh

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ur, a post town in Monmouth cw Jersey, situated on a high seil, near the sea shore, and resorted to in sun mer by the New York and Philadelphia, ng place. It lies in lat. 40° l long. 73° 12′ W, at the dis-7 miles N E from Trenton, from New Brunswick, and 77 Philadelphia. The township bout 6000 inhabitants.

bont 6000 inhabitants. ire, or Salop, a county of Eng-inded on the N by Cheshire ched part of Flintshire, on Staffordshire, on the S E by shire, on the S by Hereiordhe S W by Radnorshire, and by the counters of Montre. by the counties of Montgo-Denbigh ; it is about 50 miles 40 broad. It lies partly in e of Lichfield and Coventry, in that of Hereford; contains ds, 16 market-towns, and 170 and sends 12 members to par-The air is salubrious, sharp, except on the hills. has a variety of soil, but in well cultivated, producing ntities of grain of all sorts, which is sent down the Seexportation. Its level parts cattle; and much of the old under the name of s made in this county. The its hilly tracts aford a fine ch supplies the manufactorics there being none of any concorner, are reckoned to yield wool equal to that of Leinster. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, lime. stone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is

Shrewshury.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bensiam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegal It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in European The inhabitants, both men and NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, 100 16 N rope. The inhabitants, both men and women go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments; and The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plumo lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards, but the women of a straw complexion, and some have their cheek's

sequence in Shropshire. The neigh-bourhood of the Wrekin and Bridge-north, and that of Clunn, in the S W among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

Siam, a capital city of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles S Epof Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Siara, a town of South America, in Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maraguan and Rio-Grande, on the N coast. In the neighbourhood is a

lat, 60 16 N.

Siberia, a large country comprehendsort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandises till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for and they have no communication for some months but by boats. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the mer being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The inhabitants are well shaped have beasts, and their riches consist in baws, arrows, a knife and a kettle. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live complexion, and some nave their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinocerosses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffalces, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous carrocaliles, and segments 20 feet long. Nor are the Maho actan Tartars, who which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved.

cipal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, tly neglected. Yenise, and Okota. In this country are not only a great number of fresh water lakes, but likewise several whose wa-ters are salt; and these reciprocally change their nature, the salt sometimes becoming fresh, and the fresh chang-ing into saline. Some lakes also dry up, and others appear where none were ever seen before. The salt lake of Yamusha, in the province of Tobolsk, is the most remarkable of all, for it contains a salt as white as snow, consisting entirely of cubic crystals One finds also in Siberia saline springs, salt-wa-ter brooks, and a hill of salt. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tr'olsk and Kolyvan; the E purt in the government of Irkutzk. Tololsk is the capital. Sichem, a town of Austrian Brabant,

to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 50 E, lat.

51 6 N

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Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is neare aly is called Cape del Faro: the gards the Morea, Capo Pa-the third which points to Atre. and the third which points to Ai..., Co di Boco. As Sicily is an island it can be only bounded by the sea; how ver it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets, but these are now said to have been removed by the terrible cartliquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more forest' and fruit trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabi-tants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was a universciences here, and there was a university at Catanca, but now they are greatcircle of Westphalia, and dutchy of

It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not ap. pear that they derive any advan-tage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazora, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

Sicques. See Seiks.
Sidaye, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java in the East Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, a village in Gloucestershire, with a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass. It is seated on the river Churn, one mile S E of Circucester.

Siderocapsa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five

iles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon.
13 44 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Sidmouth, a fishing town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly pretty considerable before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S E of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 315 W. lat. 50 38 N.

Sidon, or Said, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour; and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W S W of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Sidra, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Sidra, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Berca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siedenberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoye, nine miles S S W of Hoye.

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ous gulf on the coast of
en Tripoli and Barca.

name from a small isom of the gulf. own of Germany in the phalia, and county of s S S W of Hoye. wn of Germany, in the plialia, and dutchy of It is seated on the Sieg. 15 miles S F of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N Siegen, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on the river of the same name, 17

miles N W of Dillemburgh, and 37 E of Cologne. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N. Siegmaringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Snabin, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 26 miles N of Constance, and 44 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 2 N

Siegstadt, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuvs.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Tuscany,

capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a university and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference. and surrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan ed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pave-ment is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but the women have more freedom than in most parts have more freedom than in most parts of Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and su-perb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same 'eight, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a seafight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many for-eigners frequent it on that account. It is scated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, a dutchy of Italy, boun ded on the N by the Florentino, on the S

by the Mediterranean and the dutchy of Castro, on the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs.

Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles N N W of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54

Sierra Leone, a country on the W coast | squadron arrived at Sierra Leone, fired

Berg, subject to the elector palatine.] of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE, to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10°N lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and upon the whole it is one of the best countries on the coast. In 1791, an act of Parliament was obtained, incorporating a company called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating West India, and other tropical produc-tions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, hesides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom fourteen were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begon to be built. Besides the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared, to be promising. The native chiefs and people appeared to be extremely friendly, and the Company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. But this chee; ful seens was soon overcast, and this beau-tiful and prosperous colony overwhelm-ed with ruin. In Sept. 1794, a French

prople, but rich in provisions, clothing, and other stores. They began immediately to break open the houses and to plunder. What they did not want, they destroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the foldone. they destroyed, burnt, or threw hist the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or streets, yards, or elsewhere, not spar-ing even asses, dogs, and cats. These proceedings they continued the whole succeeding week, till they had entire-ly ruined this beautiful and prospering colony; and when they found nothing more worth plundering, they set fire to the public buildings and all the houses belonging to the Europeans.

Sierra Leone, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

Sierra Leone, or Lion Mountains, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estramadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia. Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero, Don Quixote, among these mountains which has made them famous all

ver Europe.

Si-Fans, the name of a people subject to China. Their country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Ya-long on the W, and Yang-tse-kiang on the E, between 30 and 35° of N lat. The

greater part of the Si-fans live in tents; but some of them have houses built of earth, and even brick. Their habitations are not contiguous; they form a most but small hamlets, consisting of five or six families. They feed a great number of flocks, and are in no want of any of the necessaries of life. The principal article of their trade is rhubarb, which their country produces in parb, which their country produces in great abundance. These people are of a proud and independent spirit, and acknowledge with reluctance the superiority of the Chinese government, to

upon the town and did much damage. are confined in a wild country, where In the afternoon the enemy landed, they have not a single city, enjoyed forming the town almost destitute of merly an extensive dominion, and formwhere, from being a conquering and polished people, they have again sunk into their original barbarity.

into their original barbanty.

Sigelmessa. See Sugelmessa.

Sigeth, or Zigat, a town of Lower
Hungary, capital of a county of the
same name. It is scated in a morass,
has a triple wall, with ditches full of
water, and is defended by a citadel,
being one of the strongest places in
Hungary. It was retaken from the
Turks in 1669, after it had been blockdup two years. It is 50 miles N W ed up two years. It is 50 miles N W of Esseck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Signau, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46

Sigtuna, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

between Stockholm and Upsal.

Siguenza, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, with an archbishop's sec, a university, and a castle, in which is an
arsenal. It is surrounded with strong
walls and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges; but the
most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a bill at the most considerable structure is the Cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 4? W, lat. 41 6 N. Silchester, a village in Hampshire, England, where tradition says king

Arthur was crowned.

Si-hou, a beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou-fou, its water is pure and limpid, and its banks are almost every whose covered with floroger. where covered with flowers. Halls and open galleries, supported by pillars, have been erected here on piles, for the convenience of those who are fond the convenience of those who are fond of walking. In the middle of the lake are two islands, to which company generally resort after having amused themselves with rowing, and in which a temple and several pleasure houses have been built for their reception.

Silesia, a dutchy of Germany, 274 miles long, and 100 broad: bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on

which they have been subjected. They have lost much of their ancient splent dour; for the Si-fans, who at present

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wild country, where ingle city, enjoyed ford formidable empire. als fix the epocha of heir empire, about the that time, the Si-fans heir native mountains, ng a conquering and they have again sunk l barbarity.

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cient town of Sweden, ed on the lake Maeler, iolm and Upsal. town of Spain, in New a rachbishop's see, a unicastle, in which is an aurrounded with strong fortified. The university everal colleges; but the ble structure is the caone structure is the ca-seated on a hill, at the Atienca, 60 miles N E. on. 24! W, lat. 41 6 N. village in Hampshire, re tradition says king

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utchy of Germany, 274 d 100 broad: bounded on adealying and Poland. on ndenburg and Poland, on avia and Hungary, on the and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal and 200 E N E of Moorshedabad. Lon rivers are, the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long pean Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citation of the Companies of the cliain of mountains, which separate Si-lesia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of giants, is a famous spring frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devo-tion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to procure them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver-mines at present, are at Reitstein, in the principality of Breig. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of beea, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some blees they cultivate asffron, but their places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and the Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generadly Roman-Catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small dutchies, and 7 free states, without country of without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Preclaim.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan in the East Indies, 100 miles N E of Dacca, monastery, which formerly contained a

Silistria, or Dorestro, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a cita-del, and an archbishop's see. It is seat-ed near the confluence of the Missoyo and Danube, 97 miles N E of Nicopoli, and 170 N E of Adrianople. Lon. 37

and 170 N E of Adrianopie. Lon. 37
31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Silkeburg, formerly a strong town of Denmark in N. Jutland, 18 miles W of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

Silkebar, a seapert on the W coast of Sumatra in the East Indies, a little S o Bencoolch. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 40 S.

Simancas, a town of Spain in the province of Leon, with a strong castle, situate on the Douero, eight miles S W of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45N.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

Simbirsk, a capital town of Russia in

the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N. Simi, an island in the Mediterranean, six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Simmeren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Simogu, a town of Hindoostan, in the
East Indies, 93 miles N W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

Simons, St. an island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite
the mouth of the Alatamaba, about 15
miles long, and four broad. The chief
town is called Frederica.

Simonthorna, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle. It was taken from the Turka in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Simsbury, a small post town in Hart-ford county, Connecticut, 14 miles N W of Hartford and eight S E of New-Hartford.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrza, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a

great number of Monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Sincapour, an island and town at the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos,

most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast forms the strait of Sincapour. It is 100 miles S E of the city of Malacca Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N. Sinde. See Indus and Tutta.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, six miles S W of Stutgard. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Sind, or Scind, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the N E by those of the Seiks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it re-sembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert ; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually over-flowing it. During great part of the S W monsoon, or at least in July, Au-gust, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few show-ers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the aandy deserts on the E and on the N W the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast

The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and who are reckoned to out-number the Mahometans, as ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship: and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy, produce saltpetre, salammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapped up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, of ivery on both their arms and legs, and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shialgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultant of Candhar. He resides to the sultan of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, though Tatta is the capital. Sines, a town of Portugal, in the pro-vince of Estremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Sing, a strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro.

of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the andy deserts on the E and on the NW the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so periodicus, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded; and a confer part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast blouds of dust are excluded; the en-

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ld game are deer, pards, and a small alled a shiahgush. province is tributary dahar. He resides h Tattaia the capital. Portugal, in the pro-ura. Lon. 853 W,

wn of Dalmatia, tak-is from the Turks in ilea N of Spalatro. 47 10 N. s

rge city and capital Chen-si in China. t is one of the most est cities in China; , exceedingly high,

in circumference with a great number hot distant one from rrounded by a deep ock of marble was abbourhood of this ciption, partly in Chih was, that an angel at the Messias was Judea, and that his the kings of the East

lat. 54 1 N.

Singo, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat 40 13 N.

Singor, a town of Asia in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Sinigaglia, a strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Aucona, with a castle, and two harbours. It is seated at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, in an nowholesome situation 17 miles S E of Pesaro, and 30 E S E 17 miles S E of Pesaro, and 30 E S E of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Sinob, or Sinope, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. It is greatly decayed, being nothing like what it was. The inhabitants are Turks, who was. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33 59 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Sinogu, a town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 90 miles N W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles S

Rhine, scated in a morass, 12 miles S E of Heidleberg. Lon. 90 E, lat. 49

15 N.

Sion, an ancient town of Swisscrland, capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is situated near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547, stands on a rock; the apartments are furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was for-merly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 8 N. See Vallais.

Sion, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

observed it; and came to offer presents to this divine child; its district contains six cities of the second and 31 of the third class I tis 480 miles S W of Pekin. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Singilles, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbrisk. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Lat. 54 1 N.

Contact the present the second and 31 of the sec of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Siphanto, an island of the Archipela-go, about 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37

Siradia, a town of Great Poland, ca-Siradia, a thwn of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is scated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles N E of Breslaw, and 105 N W of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, a town of Persia, lying in the Persian guif. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20

Sirgian, a town of Persia noted for its heautiful pottery.

Sirhind, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving silk was brought back to Contentional in the Ideal of Contention back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 miles N W of Del-

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat.

Sir Charles Saunders Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17

Sirik, a town of France, in the de-pertment of Moselle, with a castle on a neighbouring hill. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Sirinagur, a large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N and N E by the Thibetian mountains, on the S E by Napaul, on the S by Rohilla, on the S W by Delhi, and on the N W by La-hore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles S of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

Sirius Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

Siont, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Cophiname, with a bishop's see. It is seat-

45 13 N.

Sirong, or Seronge, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of ley.

Maiwa. It is 120 miles N E of Ougein.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in W Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

Sisizan, a semport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost immediately opposite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Siagow. It is 17 index S E of Basil

Sisseg, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles S E of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 F., lat. 46 6 N. Sissel, a strong town of Croatia, si-

tuate at the confluence of the Save and Kulps, 40 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Sissopoli, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casmir. V. king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles N E of Aix, and 407 S E of Paris. Lon. 61 E, lat. 44

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

Sitia, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated near the Macse, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

E, lat, 51 19 N.

Sirrai, a town of France in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poiticrs, and 100 S S W of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46

ed on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 Sizun, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only bar-

Sector, a town of Sweeter, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palate, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is secated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles N E of Falkoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggherhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W

of Fredericstadt. Stenectady, or Schenectady, a town of the state of New York. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is seated on the Moliawk river, 16 miles N W of

Albany. Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is situate. It is the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skipton, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handsome place seated among hills, near the river Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London, Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Skone. See Schonen Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost an hundred in circumference. The whole island is very high ground, and there are seven high mountains near each other, almost in the centre. The soil in Sittingburn, a small corporate town in the mountains is generally black, though Kent, 15 miles W N W of Canterbury, there are some parts of a red colour, and 40 E S E of London. Lon. 0 48 which they derive from iron. The arable E, lat. 51 19 N. yet affords clay in some places, blue, red, and white; and in one or two places they have fullers earth. The island of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S peninsuyear r vered shoun allord sheep and w throug treme places Wher eral p instan produ Some with t pearl moist, vast t rain : north weath other cold. grass. Slay sian F 10 mi Sla

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l island of France, on agne, eight miles from It is almost on a level and produces only bar-

n of Sweden, in W the ruins of an ancient idence of the Gothic ated on the Lida, in a s N E of Falkoping. 58 16 N.

of Norway, in the goiron and copper. It is Categate, 40 miles W

Schenectady, a town of rprised and massacred in 1690. It is seated river, 16 miles N W of

ountain in Cumberland, remarkable in England, 900 yards perpendicular surface of the lake of to the N of which it the haunt of eagles and rey. This mountain is ccess, and is almost co-rass, which gradually in the ascent. The ered with a loose brown

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year round; the tops of others are co-vered with sand, which the rains wash down in great quantities. All of them abound with heath and grass, which aford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The arable ground is generally sheep. The arable ground is guilt-in the vallies betwirt the mountains, and which have always a river running through the middle. The soil is exthrough the middle. The son is ca-tremely fertile, insomuch that some places are said to produce constant crops without manure for 40 years. When manured with seaware, the general produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and instances are even recorded of 100 fold produce. Skye abounds with rivers, all of which afford fish of different kinds. Some abound with salmun, and some with the black muscles which produce with the black muscles which produce pearl The climate of Skye is cold and moist, the S W wind blowing over a vast tract of sea, brings abundance of rain; but the E wind blowing over the northern part of Scotland brings fair weather, which bolds good also in the other western isles. The N wind is very cold, and destructive both to corn and grass. Portree is the capital.

grass. Portree is the capital.

Slaguen, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper.

10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles N W of Prague.

Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Slate, a district of the island of Skye, situate on the S E side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slawkaw, or Austerlitz, a town of Mo ravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lou. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Sleaford, a populous town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has a ruined castle, and a large mar-ket-place, built in the form of a parallelogram. It is seated in a valley, on a rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 53 1 N.

Sleswick, or South Jutland, a dutchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous

Sleswick, an ancient and considerable | 0 N.

is, called Oronsa, has an excellent place for anchorage. The mountains here are of considerable height; and of some the tops are covered with snow all the year round; the tops of others are cothis country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Close to Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence ; see Gottorp. Sleswick is situate near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles N W of Lubec, and 125 S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 100 E, lat. 54

> Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the S E by Roscom-nion, on the S W and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is scatted on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 N W of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54

Slimbridge, a village in Gloucester-shire, 11 miles S W of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in com-pass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Sloning, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the Sezran, 40 miles S W of Novogrodeck, and 60 S E of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Slooten, or Sloten, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Shooten-mere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N W of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Sluczk, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is famous for three battles grined here over the Tartars by Constantine, duke of Ostrog, in the reign of Sigis-mund I. It is seated on the river Sluczk, 70 miles S E of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Sluttelburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the Saide of the lake Ludoga, 30 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60

Shers, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand, with a good harbour It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole coun-try can be mundated. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794 It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lou 3 5 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Smalkada, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkaldic league. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles S W of Erfort, and 50 N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, fat. 50 49 N

Smarden, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles S S E of Maid. stone, and 56 S E of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat 51 11 N.

Smith's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

Smithfield, a post town, and the capital of Johnston county, North Caro-lina; lying on the N side of Nusc river, 30 miles N W of Waynesboro', and 100 W by N of Newbern, and 322 from Washington.

Smithfield, a post town in Isle of Wight county, Virginia; situated on Pagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 miles W of Norfolk, about 55 S E of Petersburg, and 218 5 by E of Washington.

Smithtown, a post town in New-York, situated near Crane's Point, in Sulfolk county, Long Island, 50 miles E by N of the city of New-York, and 14 N W of Brook-haven. In 1800 the township contained 1413 inhabitants

Smoland, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is annonneed by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks.

Mr. Coxe frequently observed an acre
of land laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around, sown with grass. In many parts the trees are cut down, and burnt, in order to manure

procally possessed by Poland and Rusprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

Smolensko, a city of Russia, capitalof a government of the same name. It is a government of the same name. It is situate on the Duieper, and stands up-on two bills, and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. One long broad street, which is paved, in-tersects the whole length of the town in a straight line; the other streets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with planks. The walls stretching over the uneven sides of the hills till they reach the banks of the Dnieper, their antient style of architecture, their grotesque towers, the spires of churches shooting above the trees, which are so numerous as almost to conceal the buildings from view, the appearance of meadows and the arable ground, all these objects blended together, exhibit a scene of the most sinfurther side of the Dnieper are a number of straggling wooden houses that form the suburbs of the town, and are joined to it by a wooden bridge. Ac-cording to Mr. Coxe, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants; it has no manufactures, but carries on some commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs bristles, masts, planks, and Siberiaa furs. It is 197 miles N E of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Snow, a noted cavern, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

Smyrna, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The good-Smolensko, a dutchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reci-

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y, wax, hides, hogs planks, and Siberian iles N E of Novogro-of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, avern, on the N coast ire, between Cape Eribol. It runs so that its extremity, ever be explored. ort of Turkey in Asia,

ne of the largest and e Levant. The goodir has caused it to be nes, after having been thquakes. It is the erchants from almost

all parts of the world, and the maga- that its height is equalled, and even zine of their merchandise. The Turks exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. zine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantino-ple by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cagni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hur, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Con-stantmople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Snackerburg, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunen-burg, seated at the confluence of the Utcht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 pal town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is now

by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S of Francker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Snetsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a the small inlet of the sca, 12 miles N N E land of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. tan. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Its name signifies literally, the Hall of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. The height of this mountain was measured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak. The stone that composes this mountain is excessively hard. Large coarse crystals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found in the fissures. An immense quantity of water rushes down its sides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guiniard. It was held sacred by the gimmard. It was need sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassins was by the Greeks. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales.

Snow Hill, the capital of Worcester county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Pocomoke river, 20 miles E of Princess Ann, and 31 S by W of Dagbury in Delaware state. This is a post

Snaith, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, scated near the Airc, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 12 W, lat. 53 39 N.

Sneeck, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name. in the same name in the same name in the same name in the same name.

and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges makes as it were an is-land of the southern part of Hindoos-

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific Saiatia, a trading town of Little Polecia, discovered by Captain Cook in land, capital of Poketia, seated on the Prath, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 0 W Ion. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. E of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 They are seven in number, Husheine, N. Snowdon, a famous mountain in Car-narvonshire, generally thought to be the highest in Britain, tho' some think

soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been on that subject. Pattire has plen-equally bountiful in uncultivated plen-ty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious, and as indocent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have some thing of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be al-ready discerned among them. The people of Huaneine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Ota heite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulitea, on the contrary, are smaller and blucker, and much less orderly Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ran had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Uli-tea. If the valuable animals which have been transported thither from Europe should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of re-

islands in variety and abundance of re-freshments for future navigators.

Soconusco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatimala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which render the air high mountains, which render the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

Soconusco, or Guevetlan, a town New Spaio, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles S E of Mexico.
Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

Socotora, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

Soczowa, a town of Turkey in Eu-rope, in Moldavia, seated on the Scret, 32 miles S W of Jassy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Sodbury, or Chipping Sodbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles E N E of Bristol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 215 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of Its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

South a large town of Westhalis.

island of Zealand.

Soest, a large town of Weatphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streeta are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally punists. It is 12 miles 8 generally papists. It is 12 miles S W of Lipstadt, and 30 S E of Munster. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Lon. 8 11 E. 181. 31 41 N.

Sofida, a kingdom on the E const of
Africa, extending S of Zanguebar,
from the river Cusma to the river Del
Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is

Sint. It contains mines or going and stributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

Soffa, or Sophia, a town of Turkey Soffa, or Sophia, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is scated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bugana, 135 miles W N W of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutsri. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Sofroy, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is scated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Sogno, a town of the kingdom of Con-o, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are great deal of sait. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchius have a church here. It is seated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 185 miles W S W of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S. Pro Lor S with a fe mer land 70 lat. S mile lage estaticle

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for a very handsome a scated on a hill, at the itain of the same name, nt Atlas, and between miles E of Fez. Lon. 4

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in the province of Allahabad. Lon 82 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham mere, which takes up 1000 acrea of land. It is five miles S E of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 39 31 N

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, two miles N W of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who established a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Shef-field, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the king-dom. The copper coinage of penny and two penny pieces issued by govern-ment in 1797, were stamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious appara-

Soignies, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles N E of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Lon. 4

Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Long.

14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

Soissonois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, a city of France, in the de-partment of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV. were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the king-dom; and the bishop, when the arch-bishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The eastle though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the five tone position?

Soldania Bay, a bay on the S W coast will bear five or six people, who, by a of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape pole, may move to different parts of the

Sohagepour, a town of Hindoostan of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

Solebay. See Sowlebay, Solenhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principali-ty of Anspach. Lon. 10'45 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Soleure, or Solothurn, a canton of Swisserland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastmes. It is divided into 11 bailiwics, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except those of the bailiwic of Buckegberg, who profess the reformed religion. The government of this canton was entirely aristocratical before the French invaded Swisserland; they overturned the an-

Swisserlant; they overturned the au-cient government, and erected a demo-cracy in its place.

Soleure, or Solothurn, an ancient town of Swisserland, capital of a cauton of the same name. It contains 4000 inha-bitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into anoble river. Among the most remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finished in 1772; it is a noble edifice of a whitish grey stone, drawn from the neighbouring stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Hern, and 27 S S W of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

lat. 47 15 N.

Solfatara, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoll, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphurcous smell arlsing from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high mediant. cal reputation, but are no longer in es-teem. In the middle are several float-ing islands, formed of matted serge and orsinop or kneims was absent, had a logislands, formed of matted serge and right to crown the king. The eastle though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Sois sons is seated in a fertile valley, on the timen which swims on the surface of river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and Soldania Bay, a bay on the S W coast

lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the

Solfaterra, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavo-This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times; and the soil is yet so hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. In the plain within the crater, smoke issues from many parts, as also from its sides : here, by means of stones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the smoke passes, they collect in an awkward manner what they call sale armoniaco; and from the sand of the plain they extract sulphur and alum. The hollow sound produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a subterraneous fire still deeper), by the very moist stream that issues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boil- of them is a league long, and consist of ing water, runs off a sword or knife, an eminence, to which the Spanish dising water, runs off a sword or knife, presented to it, in great drops. Near it is a small lake full of black thick wa-

ter, which seems to be always boiling.

Solfwitzborg, a town of Sweden, in
the province of Blekingen. Lon. 14 31

E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solihul, a town in Warwickshire, near which, to the W, is a triangular Danish camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 20 miles N E of Worcester, and 107 N W of London.

Salingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles S E of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10

15 miles S E of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works, It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 miles N E of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 16 N.

Solmona. See Sulmona.

Solms, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has a strong catle, belonging to a branch of the house of Nassau, and is scated on a hill, 19 miles S E of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Solomon's Islands. See Danger, Isler

Solor, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S. Soltau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E. lat. 53 10 N.

Soltweld, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles N W of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Solway Frith, an arm of the Sea, between Cumberland in England, and

tween Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

Solway Moss, a black morass in Cumberland; near it is the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being awoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and warned a deliver over 400 served. spread a deluge over 400 acres of cul-tivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

Sombrere, an island in the Indian

Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of Sonibrero. It is 80 miles N W of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Someraetahire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N W by the Bristol Channel, on the N W by the Christophice, or the F by

the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, on the S E by Dorsctshire, and on the S W by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the N E quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the N W corner is the black steril region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its S W quarter, vales of the

a town of Germany, in the of Brandenburg, seated on 40 miles N W of Stendal. E, lat. 53 6 N.

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greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parket, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Men-dip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen ma nufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure Somerset, a post town in Bristol coun-

ty, Massachusetts, 43 miles S of Boston, and 21 E of Providence, Rhode

Somerset, a post town and the capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 36 miles S E of Greensburg, and 39 W of Bedford, containing 1431 inhabitants.

Somerset, a post town in New Jersey, the principal seat of justice, in Somerset county, 10 miles W of New Brunswick, and 28 N of Princeton, on the S W side of Millstone creek.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire.

somerton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and is at present pretty large. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Somma, a town of Italy in Naples, in its vicinity, between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on a manufacture in serges. It is scated on the Vidourse, 10 miles W of Nismes. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Soncino, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles N W of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Sonderborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen. It has a royal palace, and its harbour is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 miles E N E of Flendshburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54

Sondershausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. Lon. 11 5 E, lat.

Sondrio, a town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 miles N E of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Sonergon, or Sunnergaum, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the castern di-vision of Bengal before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles S E of Dacca.

Song-kiang fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang nan. It is built close to the water; the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies, not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and causes it to be much frequented. This city has only four others under its iurisdiction.

Sonneberg. Sec Sunneburg.

Sonora, a province of New Navarre in South America, extending along the E side of the gulf of California. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone, in lon. 6° W, lat. 29° N. There are rich mines of gold and silver in this province, and it belongs to the Spaniards.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate S Wof Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Amiens is the capital.

Somerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles distant from Berlin.

Lis governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequent the native are Malays, an geous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English East India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. lat. 35 54 N.

Sopra Selva, a valley of Swisserland in the country of the Grisons.

Sopron, a strong town of Lower Hunname, scated on a small river, 27 miles S W of Presburg, and 30 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see; seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles N W of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sora, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ring ted. Lon. 11 53 E. lat. 55 26 N.

Soraw, n town of Germany, in Lusa-tia, scatted near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen, and 32 N E of Gorlitz. Lon.

15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Sorento, an archiepiscopal town of Italy in Naples, with a harbour at the first of the mountain Sorento, in the boy of Naples, 17 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, miles S E of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Soriano, a town of Italy, in Naples. Sorock, a town of Poland, scated on the Dinester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege

of this place in 1602.

Soroc, a town of Denmark in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed

lat. 42 42 N.

45 57 N.

44 55 N.

Sound, a passage or strait, lying be-tween the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the town of Elsineur, and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a telerable good road; and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsinghurg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over. See Elsinore.

Sour, or Sur, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See Tre.

Sour, or Sur, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from W to E through Luxemburg, and falls into Moselle, a little above Treves.

Souri, a town of Persia in the province Laristan. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa, or Susa, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles S E of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N. Sou-tcheou fou, a city in China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan,

and one of the most agreeable in China; by three fresh water lakes, and is 35 Europeans who have seen it, compare miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 it to Venice, with this difference, that E. lat. 55 5 N. E, lst. 55 5 N.

Sospello, a town of Picdmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles N E of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Sospens a town of Italy in Theorem. Nice. Lon. 7 34 E. lat. 43 52 N.

Sovano, a town of Italy in Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's sec, 25 miles W of Orvictto.

Lun. 11 48 E, that this city is considered as the paradise of China. Above (say the Chinese Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, scated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 mense number of inhabitants, and the confining caused every where by their authors) is the celestial paradise; but the miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, Souillac, a town of France, in the one would be induced to believe that department of Lot, and late territory of Querci, seated on the Borese, 32 in it. The brocades and embroideries

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sage or strait, lying heal of Zealand, in Denontinent of Schonen, in ch which vessels pass into the Baltic. On the tands the town of Elsitrong fortress of Crowhich is a toterable good e side of Sweden stands singburg, with only one ining of a demolished Danes take toll of all s through the strait, four miles over. See

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a, a strong town of the nis, in Africa, capital of nis, in Africa, capital of the same name, with a good harbour. It is a rade, and seated on a the sea, 65 miles S E 1. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N. 1, a city in China, the province of Kiang-nan, nost agreeable in China; have seen it, compare ith this difference, that tilt in the sea, and Sou-intersected by canals of There is not perhaps, country more delightful, leasantness of its situanildness of its climate; emperate, provisions so neap, the soil so fruitful, s of the people so gentle, a considered as the para-Above (say the Chinese celestial paradise; but the world is Sou-tcheou. To nual motion of its imof inhabitants, and the ed every where by their ercourse with strangers, nduced to believe that the provinces centered cades and embroideries

made here are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its justisation extends over only eight cities; one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third 1 but Southend, New, a village in Essex, all these cities are beautiful and above

two or three leagues in circumterence cach. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marche, 24 miles N of Limoges.

Southampton, a scaport and borough in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesfrom the New Forest, vast quantities of prisons, and a county gaol. See Lontimber are brought down, which lie on the shore here sometimes for two miles Southwell, a town in Nottingham. timber are brought down, which lie on the shore here sometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ships being of late built at Southampton. It was formerly a port of great commerce, Still possesses a trade in French and port don. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 536 N. wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It is a large and well built town, and contains it is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, five churches; is entrangled by walls and several watchtowers; and had a strong eastle now in ruins. It is a country of the seated of the strongly seated, being almost surface of the seated of the strongly seated, being almost surface of the seated of the strongly seated, being almost surface of the seated of the strongly seated, being almost surface of the seated of the strongly seated, being almost surface of the seated of the se ty or itself, governed by a major, and surrounded with water, especially at sends two numbers to parliament. It is a very high tides. Here a much esteemfashionable place of resort for sea-bathing 1 and it was on this beach that the incomplete place of the send that striking Panish king Canute gave that striking established here contributes to the adreption of the town. It is a corporation commonly called Sowle or Sole.

Southbury, a town of the province of Connecticut in North America. Southend, New, a village in Essex, sented at the mouth of the Thames, 44

miles E of London, the nearest place to London for sea-bathing, and on that account much resorted to.

South Hadley, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the E South Sea. See Pacific Ocean.

South a market on Monday, and noted for its cider. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 N W of London. Lond 123 W, lat 52 36 N.

Southwark, a borough in Surry which belongs to the metropolis, being under

belongs to the metropolis, being under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here callin Hampshire, with a market on Tues- down, who have an officer here callday. I harraday, and Saturday. It is ed the bailiff of Southwark. It is callcommodously situated between the led the bailiff of Southwark It is callcommodously situated between the led the Borough, by way of distinction, and is a populous place. It sends two on to an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water which is so deep that ships of six parishes, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, parvessels of considerable burden. Both stream or naticable for some way in the Machalle Health. rivers are navigable for some way up Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital: the country, from whence, especially also the King's Bench and Marshalsea

when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S b W of Winchester, and 75 W S W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southampton, a post town in Suffolk county, New York; situated on the S E side of Long Island, near the sea shore; 'at the distance of 12 miles S 's lat. 41 5 N.

Souto M. 15 N.

Souto M. 15 N.

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Souto M. 15 N.

Bonrges, and 167 S of Paris. 'Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Soutra Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammer-muir, in the N part of Berwickshire in Scotland. In former times it was a noted sea mark. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages worthy of mention. Some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of

Sonyotes, or Soyotes, the name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher China. They dwell in the many part of the Sayane mountains, toward the S W border of the lake Baikall, on Mangalia. The Soyotes, the frontiers of Mongalia. The Soyotes, both Chinese and Russian, are poor herdsmen, traversing uncultivated mountains, and drawing after them miscrable huts, covered with the bark of the hirch tree. Some few of them or the pirch tree. Some few of them possess a small number of rein-deer; but with the greatest part dogs are the favourite animal. They live solely by the chase, fishing, and on wild roots; and their whole method of living is miserable and dirty. They are all pagan Schamanes; and differ in no respect from most of the other savages in Siberia as to dress, ceremonies and national manners.

national manners.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, in the W part of the county, runs parallel to the river Trent till it falls into it near Stafford, below which it receives the Pink

Spa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated at one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewed with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild ro-mantic, and beautiful landscape. The access to the town is very beautiful. The road winds over the mountains till it descends to their bottom, when

Society, a town of France, in the or a mile and a half. The town condepartment of Rhone and Loire, seat-sists of four streets in form of a ed on the Quesne, 50 miles 8 E of cross, and contains about 400 inhabicross, and contains about 400 inhabi-It can scarcely furnish the necessaries of life to its own inhabitants during the winter, and almost all the luxuries, which are requisite for the great con-course of amuent visitors during the summer, are carried from Liege by women. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geron-Berd, Savmiere, Watpotz, and Tunne-The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is mountains, 17 miles S E of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Spain, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay; on the N E by the Pyrenecs, which separate it? In grance; on the ESE, and S by one Meditervanear; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and one that the strain of the SW by Portugal and the Atlantic. and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months of June, July, and August, is excessively hot in the day-time; but the rest of the year it is pleasant and temperate. Eyen during the above months it is very cool in the shade; and so cold in the night, that it makes a traveller shiver; and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the N on the mountains, and near the sea coast, the air is much less sultry in summer than in the S, especially in the lower parts of the country, and at a distance from the sea. It seldom rains here, except about the equinoxes: the frosts are very gen-tle towards the S; but on the mountains in the N and N E the air is very sharp in winter. Though there are some sandy barren deserts in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the soil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and till it descends to their button, when feaths used as oranges, lemons, it runs along a smooth valley for a mile prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, dates,

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the N E by the Pyrenecs, e it f 'm rrance; on the S by the Mediterranean; y the Atlantic; and on tugal and the Atlantic, as long and 500 broad; es long and 500 broad; the provinces of Old and , Andalusia, Arragon, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, encia, Biscay, the Astu-and Upper Navarre, some been separate kingdoms. and August, is excessiveday-time; but the rest of pleasant and temperate. the above months it is he shade; and so cold in at it makes a traveller n the day-time the violent conly for about four or five ie N on the mountains, sea coast, the air is much n summer than in the S, the lower parts of the at a distance from the seams here, except about the the frosts are very genthe S; but on the the N and N E the air in winter. Though there

ndy barren deserts in the barren mountains in the greater part of the counarly in the valleys and oil is good, producing s of rich wines, oil, and h as oranges, lemons,

h as oranges, lemons, us, almonds, raisins, dates,

ciency of grain, which is chiefly owing to the neglect of tillage. Wheat and barley are the most common grain; the former of which is said by some to be the best in Europe. There is not much flax, hemp, oats, or hay, in Spain; but there is plenty of honey, salt, fine wool, silk, and cotton; and in some places, of rice and sugar-canes. Here also are abundance of mules, and, in some provinces, of horses, to-gether with deer, wild fowl, and other game, chamois and other goats, but few horned cattle. Wolves are almost the only wild beasts in the country. The herb kali which is used in making salt, soap, and glass, grows in great plenty on the sea shore. The wild bulls, used in their bull-fights, are bred in Audalusia. The seas about Spain are well stored with fish; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediter-ranean. We may guess at the num-ber of sheep here by that of the shepherds, which is said to be about 40,000. The sheep that bear the fine wool move regularly, every summer, from S to N, along the mountains, which yield a great variety of sweet herbs and plants, and return again to-wards winter. During this progress, large quantities of salt are distributed among them, and all possible care is taken both of their health and fleeces. The chief mountains are the Pyrenees, which stretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, but not in a direct line, for near 200 miles: their breadth is, in some places not less than 80. The mountains yield great quantities of timber for shipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro and other rivers to the Mediterranean. According to the ancient and modern writers, they abound also with gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, cinnabar, quick-silver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis

figs, chesnuts, pomegranates, capers, and parade, in what regards religion a pears, and peaches; but not a suffi- and no where less true Christianity. Their zeal and their superstition exceed that of any other Roman Catholic country, unless perhaps we should ex-cept Portugal. There are eight arch-bishops in Spain, seven in America, and one in Asia at Manilla; each of which has his suffragan bishops, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Though the rest of the nation is poor, the clergy are innensely rich, and their revenues of all kinds very great. Most of the towns and estates belong to them, and are exempt from all public burdens a vet their avarice is insatiable, especially that of the Mendicant friars, though they profess poverty. Their commerce, which is free from all duties and imposts, is also a rich fund to them. Though the Spaniards are naturally men of wit and of an elevated genius, yet little progress in the sciences is to be expected from them, while the cler-gy use their utmost efforts to keep them in ignorance, branding all literary researches with the name of heresy, and inveighing against the seats of the mu-ses as the schools of hell, where the devil teaches sorcery. The chief ma-nufactures of Spain are those of silk, wood, iron, copper, and other hard-wares; but these fall far short of the flourishing condition to which they might be brought; hence a great part of the treasures of America go to the foreign merchants, who supply them with goods for that part of the world. How-ever, it is certain, that Spain, since it hath had princes of the house of Bourhon upon the throne, hath improved its revenues, increased its forces by sea and land, and applied itself more than it did before to manufactures and husbandry; having shaken off, in some measure, that idle indolent disposition which rendered it so contemptible in the eyes of other nations : but it will saver, alum, vitroi, copperas, lapis the eyes of other nations: but it will mineral waters both hot and cold. The gold and silver mines are not tworked at present, but those of iron are. The neglect of the former is owing partly to the indolence of the separated with the second with the se Spaniards, and partly to the gold and silver imported from America. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Gaudalquiver, and Ebro. The Spaniards are zealous Romanists. Contained between twenty and thirty No where is there more pomp, farce, millions; whereas now it does not con-

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tain above nine; and this, among other causes, is owing to the pride and laziness of the inhabitants, want of manufactures and good regulations, neglect of the mines and agriculture, the expulsion of the Moors, the peopling of America, heavy taxes, the great number of convents, excessive venery, and the consequent infecundity of both sex-es. Their debauchery and sterility are partly occasioned by their way of living ; for they make great use of spices, and drink a great deal of chocolate, and strong wine mixed with brandy.

The causes assigned for the want of people in Spain will account in some measure for its poverty; notwithstaud-ing it is computed that it receives one year with another, setting aside other sums, above 26 millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver. As most of the manufactures that are sent to America are furnished by Britain, France, Italy, and Holland, so a great part of the treasure brought home by the galleons is paid to the merchants of those nations. In the last century, the revenues of Spain amounted to 32 or 33 millions of livres ; but afterwards they were so reduced, that they did not exceed seven or eight millions. At present, the revenues of the crown arising in Spain are computed at five mil-lions Sterling per annum, besides what arises from America. The silver mines arises from America. The silver mines there are inexhaustible; and of the produce of these, a fifth belongs to the king. The taxes in Spain are nume-rous and heavy. The land forces, in time of peace, are computed at about 80,000; and in time of war, must be much more numerous. Their navy at present can-not be ascertained. The language of this country, especially that spoken in Castile, which is by far the purest, approaches the nearest to the Latin of any language in Europe, mixed with Ara-bic words and terminations introduced by the Moors. The Spaniards in ge-neral are tall, their complexions swar-thy, their countenances expressive. As to what regards the character of the Spaniards, they do not want either an inclination or capacity for the sciences; but have hardly an opportunity of acquiring any true learning or knowledge, at least in their schools and universities. They are admired for their secrecy, constancy, gravity, patience in adver-sity, and loyalty. They are also said to be true to their word, great enemies marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on

to lying, and so nice and jealous in point of honour, that they will stick at nothing to wipe off any stain that is cast upon it. The heauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slen-der. Jealousy is no longer the charac-teristic of a Spanish husband; the mar-ried ladies have here the cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisboos. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors: but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most des-potic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges: but though not absolutely sholished, they have no part in the government. They are assem-bled indeed, occasionally (as at the ac-cession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

Spain, New. See Mexico, Old. Spainla, a town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles S W of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Spalatro, or Spalatto, a strong town Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an arclibishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which make two thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. the city, and of which, in 1704, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is strongly seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles S E of Sebenico, and 102 N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a very neat town, and is seated near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. Here is the most extensive heaven, when the standard of the work is the standard of the work in the work tensive heronry in England, and the herons build together on high trees like rooks. It is 14 miles S by W of Bostop, and 100 N of London. Lon. 02 E, lat. 52 45 N.

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PA o nice and jealous in that they will stick at iff any stain that is cast uty of the ladies reigns novels and romances; they are small and sienno longer the charac-nish husband; the marhere the cortejo, or in the same manner as their cicisbeos. The gion is popery; and tion once reigned in all , although it still exists, ly rendered, by the inroyal authority, comless. Spain, once the ow one of the most des-s in Europe. They had , or parliaments, which ileges: but though not sheil, they have no part nent. They are assem-

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on Tuesday. It is a veand is seated near the Welland, with a good. Here is the most exin England, and the heether on high trees like I miles S by W of Bosof London. Lon. 02

own of Germany, in the r Saxony and middle denburg, surrounded on

all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterrineous vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles N W of Berlin, and 17 N E of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

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Spanish Town. See Jago, St.
Spanish, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey; 12 miles N W of Rocksway, 48 of Newark, and 48 N E of Easton, in Pennsylvania.

Sparta, a post town in Hancock county, Georgia: 25 miles N E of Fort. Wilkinson, and 39 N W of Louisville, the State Capital.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the S E extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Spean. See Lochy, Lock. Spello, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles N W of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoletto. Lon. 12 24 E. lat 42 50 N.

Spetisbury, a village of Dorsetshire,

with the remains of a Saxon camp.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banfishire for more than 20 miles, and discharges itself in the German Ocean, at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

Spezzia, or Spetia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, it is scated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles S E of Genoa, and 65 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44

Spice Islands. See Moluccas Spielberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles S S E of Ansnach.

Spietz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles S E of Bern.

Spigelburg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 22 miles S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Spigna, a town of Italy, in Montser-rat, with a castle, 15 miles N by W of Savons, and 40 S E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Spilemburgo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Spileby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, SO miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Spinalonga, a town of the island of Candia in the Mediterranean. It has a good barbour and a citadel, and is situate near the cape of Spinalongo, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Spinie, a lake of Scotland, in Inver-nesshire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild awans migrate hither, and even breed here.

Spire, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, divided into two parts by the Rhine,

and is a fertile country.

Spire, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the Freuch in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philips-burg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Spiritu Santo, a scaport of Brasil, in S America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of the island of Cuba, 155 miles E S E of Havannah. Loo. 79 47 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, scated on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagen-furt. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Spital, an ancient village in Lincoln-shire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight,

where the royal navy frequently rendez-

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norwar, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and whate fixes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. See Greenland.

Splugen, a town of the country of the Grisms, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rhinewald, and is 42 miles S W of Coire.

Spoletto, a dutchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broud; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

Spoletto, an ancient town of Italy, capitul of a dutchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle it suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is sented partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N. Sponheim, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the same name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 46 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Spots Avania Court-house, the principal scat of justice in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, 18 miles S W of Freder icksburgh on the Rappahannock, and 78 S W of Washington. Here is a post office.

Sprce, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

Springfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the E bank of Connecticut river, 29 miles S W of Brookfield, and about the same distance N by E of Hartford, containing 2812 inhabitants.

Springfield, a post town in Essex | Staffa, a famous island of Scotland,

county, New Jersey; about 10 miles N W of Elizabethtown, and about the same distance S W of Newark, on the west side of Rah way river.

Springfeld, a post town in Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on the W side of the south branch of Potow.muc, 58 niles .W by N of Winchester, and about 14 S W of Old-town, Maryland.

Sprottan, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Glogaw, with walls flunked by towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bobar and Sprotta, 20 miles S W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, a long sickle-shaped pro-montory in Yorkshire, at the N E en-trance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squilace, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 miles S W of St. Seve-rino, Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Stablo, or Stavelo, at town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E. lat. 50 29 N.

Stade, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college and three churches It is the principal town of the dutchy, subject to the elector of Hanover : Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regercy, and chief courts of justice of the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and is seated on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 N E of Brem n. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Stadthegen a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schanenberg. Here is a palace in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E. lat. 52 24 N.

Stafarda, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

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town of Piedmont, in the Saluzzo, sented on the ch abbey. It is famous aired by the French, in e duke of Savoy. Lon. 7

nous island of Scotland,

one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S W end is supported by ranges of natural pillars there is a bridge, 14 miles N W of London. It is colonides, a cording as the bays or control leaf long themselves upon a Software from the river Sow, over which there is a bridge, 14 miles N W of Litchfield, and 135 N W of London. Control leaf long themselves upon a Software from the relief of the software from the river Sow, over which there is a software from the river Sow, over which there is a software from the river Sow, over which the river Sow, over the river Sow, over which the river Sow, over the river Sow colonades, according as the bays or points of land form themselves upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock, above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as is the island itself for-med into hills and vallies; each hill, which hangs over the columns below, which hangs over the commissions, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture. tecture. Here is also a cavern, called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is supported on each side hy ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and ranfed by the bottoms of those, which have been broken off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yel-low stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles pre cisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air with-in being agitated by the flux and re-flux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caveros in general abound. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and gran-deur to those which form the Giants Causeway in Ireland.

E, lat 50 15 N.

Stayord, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, with a market market-house. It is governed by a grand trunk, as it has been ingeni-mayor, sends two members to parlia- ously termed, enters the north of the

Staffordshire, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N and S extremities, having to the W the counties of Chester. and Salop; to the E those of Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worcestershire. The rivers Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable limits. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry : contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and market-towns, and loo parisites; and sends 10 members to parliament. The N part of Staffordshire, called the Moorlands, is a wild hilly country, resembling the adjacent Derbyshire. The valley along which the Trent glides is for the most part very fertile glides with the description. and beautiful, adorned with seats and plantations, and affording a variety of beautiful prospects. The middle and S parts of the county in general are agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and ably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable. The great forest of Cank or Cannock, in the centre, once covered with oaks, is now, and has long been, a wide naked tract. At the S extremity the Clent-hills, Hagley, and its neighbourhood, are well known for the more romantic beauties which they pos-Coal is abundant in various parts of Staffordshire; particularly in the moorlands and the neighbourhood of Newcastle; and also about Wolverhampton, at Bilston and Wednesbury, whence Birmingham is chiefly supplied with its fuel. The N and S parts also contain much iron ore. This county has long been noted, and is now parti-cularly famous, for its potteries; the chief seat of which is near Newcastle, Staffelstein, a town of Germany, in in a line of villages extending about 10 the circle of Franconia, and bishopric miles. The S extremity of the county of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 is enlivened by various branches of the miles N N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 hardware manufacture, in which it participates with the neighbouring Birmingham. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner assisted by the grand on Saturday. It has two parish church- system of canal navigation, of which it es, and a fine square market place, in is, as it were, the centre, and which is which is the shire hall, and under it the carried through its whole length. The

county from Cheshire, and after piercing Harcastle-hill, by a subterranc-ous passage of a mile and a half in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southwards across the Trent almost to Litchfield, from whence it turns short over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden-ferry. From the the Trent at Wilden-ferry. From the transfer of the property o accessible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak and Many

Staffurth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles S S W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Stagira, a town of Turkey, in Europe in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba N. va, and is 16 miles from Con-tessa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Saigno, a scaport of Ragusan Dalma tia, with a bishop's see, scated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Stain, a town of Austria, scated on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Steine, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, scated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W by S of

London. Lon. 0.25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, cn a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S N by E of Dorsetshire, and 111 W by of Cloucester, and 104 W of London. S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Stalimene. Sec Lennos.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday and Friday, situated at the most southern part of the country, on the Welland, which is navigable hence. It is a large old town, which formerly possessed a university, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and free-stone. It sends two members to parliament, is govern-

inhabitants.

Stampalio, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 miles long, and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Ar-chipelago, near the cosst of Natolia, 12 miles N E of Stampalio, and 40 N W of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appel-les; and is 23 miles long, and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standish, a small post town in Cum-

berland county, Maine, on the E side of Saco river, 25 miles N W of Portland.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford, and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Stanmore, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerectors, set up as a boundary between England and Scothand, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 20 W, lat. 54 48 N. Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire,

Stanmore, Great, a village in Middle-

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borough in Lincolnshire, t on Monday and Friday, e most southern part of n the Welland, which is ice. It is a large old formerly possessed a uni-as a good trade, particu-nd free-stone. It sends to parliament, is govern-syor, and has six parish a 26 miles N of Hunting-hu W of London. Lonmost southern part of by W of London. Lon. 52 42 N.

a post town in Fairfield cticut, on a small stream Long Island Sound, 20 Fairfield, and 44 N E of The township has 4352

in Island of the Archipe-W of Rhodes, and 37 st of Natolia. It is 15 and five broad, almost pitants, and wants fresh

fertile island of the Arr the coast of Natolia, 12 Stampalio, and 40 N W t is the ancient Cos, the Hippocrates and Appel-23 miles long, and apital, of the same name, and seated at the foot of the bottom of a bay, and arbour. Lon. 26 54 E.

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town in the county of a market on Tuesday, Durham, and 264 N of 20 W, lat. 54 48 N. wn in Gloucestershire. on Saturday, 12 miles S and 104 W of London. lat. 51 40 N.

reat, a village in Middle.

sex; heré is a hill, which is so very clevated, that the trees upon it are a seamark from the German Ocean.

Stantnore, Little: See Whitchurch. Stanton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of Lundon. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Stantz, a town of Swisserland, capi tal of the canton of Underwalden. It is scated in a plain at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zuric. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46

Stat wir, a fort of North America, in New York, seated near the source of the Mehank river, 60 miles N W of Albany. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Staraia Russa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Il-men, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Stargard, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a cas-tie. It has manufactures of serges, shaloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is scated on the Inna, 18 miles S E of Stetin, and 37 N W of Landsperg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Stargard, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 30 miles distant from New Brandenburg.

Start Point, a pronontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles 5 by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W,

States Island, an island of North Ame rica, which forms the county of Rich-mond in the state of New York. It is 18 miles long, and six broad, and contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. On the S side is a considerable tract of level land 1 but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Rich-mond is it's only town of any note, and that is a poor inconsiderable place, the inhabitants are chiefly French and Dutch

Staten Land, a buren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 55° S lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

Statesburg, a post town in Claremont county, South Carolina, 34 miles F. of Columbia, and about six due east of Santee river.

Statesburg, a nost town in Dutchess county, New York; 342 miles from Il'. schington.

Statesville; a post town in Iredell county, North Carolina, 24 miles W by S of Salisbury, and 58 of Salem, a Moravian town in the same direction.

Stavanger, an episcopal town in Nor-way, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is acated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 miles Sof Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, Iat. 59 6 N.

Staveren, an ancient scaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, former-United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 13 NE of Enchuysen: Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staubbuch, a celebrated estaract of Swisserland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the cantum of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with such impetubity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. Hence it derives its name: the world Staubhach in Career. word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

Stauefen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austriz. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Stauffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

Staunton, the capital of Augusta county, Virginia, and a post town; situated on a branch of the Shenandoa River, 12 miles W of Wayneshoro', 42 miles of Monticello in the same course, and 95 S W of Winchester. It is seated in a fertile valley, and distinguished as the place of exile of sundry Quakers in the Revolution war.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E, lat. 53 44 N.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the overnment of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 governmen. E, lat. 14 55 N.

Staunton, a town of North America in Virginia, on the river Potomac, 30 miles W N W of Charlottesville.

St. Clairsville, a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio; situated eight miles

W of Wheeling, and 34 S W of Mid- ject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 dictown, in Washington county, Pennaylvania

Sterge, a town of Dermark, in the island of Meon, with a harbour 38 miles S S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, Int. 55 5 N.

Steenbergen, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergenop-Zoom It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Hergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Bredu. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Steerkeer, a town of Norway, in the province of Droutheim. Lon. 11 34 E, Int 63 50 N.

Steenkirk, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

Steenwick, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the river An, 20 miles S E of Slooten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Stegeburg, a scaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, scated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 S W of Stockholm Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Siein, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zuric. It is scated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect, and is 15 miles W of Constance, and 15 N E of Zuric. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Steinau, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Steinfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 miles N W of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on r hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E. lat. 49 52 N.

Steke, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mone, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon.

12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.
Stenay, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the river

41 N.

Stennie, a village in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirk-wall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this cause way, some stones of latenishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected a and there are many huge masses of stone in the neighbourtood, similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

Stepney, a village E of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, that it was divided into six, and it is one of the largest in the bills of mortality. a ty

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Sternberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles N E of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Sternberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles S E of Wismar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

Stertzingen, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysoch, 12 miles N W of Brixen.

Stetin, or Stettin, a scaport Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a dutchy of the same name, with a cas-tle. It is a flourishing place, and car-ries on a considerable trade. In 1755, great part of the town was burnt down by a dreadful the. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N N W of Hereford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Steveneburg, a post town in Frederick county, Virginia, 10 miles N E of Strasburg, and eight S W of Winchester.

Stevensburg, a town in Culpepper county, Virginia; 38 miles N W of of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 83 W by S of Washington: with a post office.

dutchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuce, 24 miles N by W of Verdun.

Lon. 5 19 E, lat 50 28 N.

Stembold, a town of Germany, in the Boarquisate of Brandenburg, and sub-burg, in lat. 40° 25′ N, and lon. 86°

u. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52

village in the island of this place, between Kirkmucas, is a curious bridge, ncross a narrow neck of n two lakes. At the end way, some stones of astroitude, and 20 feet high, cted; and there are many of stone in the neighbour. to Stonehenge, on Salis-

illage E of London, and guous to it. Its parish extent, that it was dividnd it is one of the largest I mortality.

town of Germany in the er Saxony, in the marqui-denburg. It carries on a ree in cattle, and is 20 miles cfort on the Oder. Lon.

52 30 N. town of Germany in the wer Saxony, 16 miles S E. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

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of Upper Saxony, capi-ian Poperania, and of a esame name, with a cas-fourishing place, and car-isiderable trade. In 1755, 'the town was burnt down l b.c. It is seated on the ie. N by E of Berlin, and acfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat.

a town in Hertfordshire, set on Friday, 12 miles N reford, and 31 N by W of on. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N. y, a post town in Freder-Virginia, 10 miles N E g, and eight S W of Win-

g, a town in Culpepper ginia; 38 miles N W of ksburg on the Rappalian-3 W by S of Washington: office.

le, a post town in Jesierson io; situated on the Wio river, 23 miles N of and 64 W by S of Pitts., 40° 25′ N, and ion. 80°

Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain tants are zealous worshippers of the Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart.

Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stirli g, the capital of Stirlingshire, situated on the S side of the Forth, on

Stewartstown, a small town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles N N E of Avr.

NE of Ayr.

Stewartstown, an inconsiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles N N E of Dungannon.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Steyre, a town of Upper Austria, and others of Trans.

quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the con-fluence of the Steyre and Ens. 20 miles S E of Lintz. Lon. 1 23 E, lat.

Stepregg, a town of Germany in the archdutchy of Austria, 36 miles E S E of Paussu, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

St. George's, a post town in New Casile county, Delaware, on the N side of St. George's creek, ten miles S of New Castle, and nine N of Cant-

Stickhausen, a town and citadel of Germany in Westphalia, and county of E Friesland, 18 miles E S E of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

Stiligiano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seatcd near the river Salandrella.

Stillwater, a post town in Saratoga county, New York; situated on the Waide of Hudson river, 16 miles N

It is 125 miles long, and commun-200,000 inhabitants. Though a moun-tainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with eak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabi. through it, to the Carron mouth. Its'

Stirling, the capital of Stirlingshire, situated on the S side of the Forth, on a hill, which rising from the E, terminates abruptly in a steep rock, the site of the eastle, resembling, on a smaller scale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The castle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottish kings often resided here, and almost the whole minority of James VI. most the whole minority of James VI.
was spent here, under his tutor Buchanan. In the last rebellion, it was
successfully defended by general
Blackeney. The outside of the paluce
is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. The church
is a magnificent Gothic structure,
and serves for two separate places
of worship. The view of the river
Forth from the castle is remarkable on account of its windings. for ble on account of its windings, for though the distance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woulden stuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the M and S part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthshire, and Clackmannanshire; on the N E by the mouth of the Forth; on the S E of Albany.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

Stiria, a dutchy of Germany, in the eircle of Austria, bounded on the N by the archdutchy of Austria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is 125 miles long, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. Though a mountainous besides salmon and other fish from the rivers. The Forth, which is the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland. to E into the Frith of Forth, receiving a great number of smaller streams; bebeech, and pine: every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of waters: and has the advantage of the new canal from Glasgow running'

castle, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch.

Stirum, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the Rocr, 12 nules N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 52 E. lat. 41 24 N.

E. Rat. 41 24 N.

St. Leonards, a post town in Calvert county, Maryland, situated on the W side of Chesapcak bay, about ten miles N W of Drumpoint, 12 N E of the town of Benedict on Potowinack, and 58 from Washington.

St. Michael's, a post town in Talbot county, Maryland, on the W side of St. Mich el's river, ten miles W of Easton, 25 S E of Annapolis, and 69 from Washington.

St. Mary's, a post town in Camden county, Georgia, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, and on the line that se-parates this state from East Florida, in lat. 30 44 N, and lon. 79 30 W.

Stochem, a town of Germany, in

Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4

Stockach, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. In the neighbourhood of this town on March 25, 1796, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French under general Jourdan, and dispersed their army. It is seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of Con-stance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is nine miles N W of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

Stockbridge, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N of Sheffield, and 67 N W of Hartford in Connecticut; and has 1261 inhabi-

Stockerau, a town of Germany, the archdutchy of Austria. It is situate on the Danube, and is six miles N

W of Neuburg.

Stockholms the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. This capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that

principal towns are, Stirling with its | by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal, and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by dis-tant hills overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphithcatre; and the royal palace, a magnifi-cent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 miles N E of Copenhagen, and 900 N E of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 N N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Stockton, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. tris seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles S S E of Durham, and 444 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Stockzow, a town of Bohemia, in Si-lesia, in the principality of "eschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles S E of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Stoke, a village in Dorsetshire, near which in 1750, some antiquities were dug up.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, S E of Downham, with a fair in December, rariety of contrasted views are formed gable to it from the Ouse. rless rocks of granite, rising n the surface of the water, e and partly craggy, and part-with houses, or feathered l. The harbour is an inlet tic; the water is as clear as and of such depth, that ships gest burden can approach the ch is very large, and lined cious buildings. Towards bout two or three miles from the harbour is contracted inw strait, and winding among ks disappears from the sight; prospect is terminated by disoverspread with forest. It is d the power of words, or, of l, to delineate these singular The central island, from which lerives its name, and the Ritare the handsomest parts of n. At the extremity of the several streets rise one above in the form of an amphitheathe royal palace, a magnifithe royal palace, a magnifilding, crowns the summit.
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sow, a town of Bohemia, in Sion the Principality of Teschen, on the Vistula, 12 miles SE hen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N. n a village in Dorsetshire, near n 1750, some antiquities were

, a village in Norfolk, S E of am, with a fair in December, erry on the Stoke, which is naviit from the Ouse.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk. Stoke, a village in Suffolk. Its cluster of a which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a land-mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

Stonehaven, the county town of Kindraden and Control of the County town of the Cou

Stoke Dabernon, a village in Surry,

Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountain. 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and tain. 10 miles N of Nordhausen, a.... 58 N W of Leipsic. Lon. 11 8 E, lat.

Stolhoffen, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, scated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles S W of Baden, and 12 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41

Stolpen, a town of Germany, in Up per Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, scated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N E of Colberg, and 66 N W of Dantzic. Lon. 16 85 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 N W of London. Lon. 26 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Stoneham, North, a village in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles N E of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N. the memory of Admiral Hawke.

State memory of Admirat Tawke.

State Many States, a town of Germany in Opper stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N S as E of Namburg.

Stour, a river which rises on the state of the stones, and state of Weissensels, and star S E of Namburg.

Stour, a river which rises on the companion of the state of temple of the ancient Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account rises in the Wealk, flows by Canterbury, and empties itself into the see below.

Its vy, that it is thought no method now

Stoke, or Stoke Poges, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles N N E of Windsor, Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy. scene of Gray's celebrated energy.

Stokecomer, a town in Somersetshire, for the resort of the birds canculated wakes, the young of which are thought a delicacy and are much sought after a delicacy and are much sought after cliff, called Fowl's Hengh, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiin the hatching season. In this town is with sulphureous springs.

A manufacture of canvass and some Stokesley, a town in the N riding of trade in dried fish and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

Stonington, a post town in New London county, Connecticut; lying on Long Island Sound, 15 miles eastward of New London, and near the W line of Rhode Island; in lat. 41° 30′ N, and long, 72° W. The township contained 5437 souls at last enumeration.

Storkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles E S E of Berlin, and 26 W S W of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Stormaria, a principality in the dutchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaway, a town of Scotland in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island.

Stortford, or Bishop's Stortford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N E of Hertford, and 30 N of London.

Stossen, a town of Germany in Upper

Stourminster, and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the

Stour, the most considerable river in wich. Its cherries are thought to be Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, wa-manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 dary between Essex and Suffolk, wa-tering Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the sea, and forms the har bour of Harwich.

Stour, a river in Staffordshire, which runs through the S angle of that coun ty in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Friday. This town is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 miles Nof Wor-Worcester, and 124 N W of London. Lon. 23 N. Stra.

London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.
Stourport, a considerable village in
Worcestershire where the Stalfordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn finished in 1775, and is four miles S of Kidderminster.

miles N W of Ipswich, and 75 N N E of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Strabane, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mounne, 11 miles S S W of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles S E

the Versa, near the Po, 13 miles S E of Ravin, and 47 N W of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Straits of Calais. See Pas de Calais.

Strategu, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles S W of Gueldres. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51

cester, and 124 N W of London. Lon. 20 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Stourbridge, or Sturbich, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair 1678 it surrendered to the elector of nucs a fortnight. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of lorses, hops, iron, mood, leather, three commodities are from Turkey; but Sweden not being horses, hops, iron, mood, leather, cheese, &c.

Stourmingter, a town in Dorsetshire. 1726, it was restored to Sweden, but cheese, &c.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Thursday, noted for
the ruins of an ancient eastle, in its vicinity, which was the seat of the W
Saxon kings. It is seated on the Stour
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E of Dorchester 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, a maritime town of Ire-land, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects
Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W. lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford, Lough, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands Stow, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call that have names, and many others that with a market on Thursday. Some call that have names, and many others that with a market on Thursday. Some call that have names, and many others that have names, and have name only seated on a bleak hill, but is deal titute of wood and water. It is 11 are called Swan Islands, from the numiles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles W by N of Bridge water, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow Market, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ips-

Stra. of Buc Stra France Rhine, is situ the R throng There tion be of the 46,000. made o ry, wh lown f Lewis fortifica have b Strasbu the stro confirm Ryswic lution it the cat the mnt

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W of P Strasb county, of Shens of Wine g town of Italy, in a custle, seated on Po, 10 miles S E W of Parma. Lon.

See Pas de Calais. rland, five miles S

g seaport of Upper h Pomerania. In d to the elector of 1300 houses had ight. Charles XII. Sweden not being inst five great powed to Sweden, but tion. It is almost Baltic, and the lake harbour separated lugen by a narrow les N W of Grips. of Gustrow. Lon. N.

ritime town of Ireof Down, seated on nel that connects with the Irish Sea. wn. Lon. 5 30 W,

, a deep inlet of the of Down, on the E contains 54 islands id many others that e burning of Kelp a great number of nds, from the numfrequent them. It I five broad, and aent fish, particularly bar, about August, rring fishery. The rring fishery. Tho to it from the Irish below Strangford. prough in Wigton-och Ryan. It has a , and is eight miles . 515 W, lat. 350 N.

Strasberg, a town and ordship of Su- market, containing about 500 ...habi-abis, 18 miles E of Rotwell, and 19 W tants.

of Buchau. Straeburg, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of of New Paven, and 10 N E of Fairfield, of the garrison, are computed to be defout. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quartimeters are made of a red stone, dug from the quartimeters. the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Stratford, Fenny, a Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. In the eathedral is a clock which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Anodays of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Brasil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 751 Feb. 4026 303 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Strasburg, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a eastle. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is scated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. I.on. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Strasburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Ucker marche of Brandenburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlo, and 56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 W, lat. 57 25 N.

Straford, a considerable village in Essex, four miles E N E of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middleset, Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

Stratford, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut; lying on the S W side of Housatonic river, 13 miles S W

ry, which are along the Rhine. This day, chiefly memorable for the birth of town formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of wick, and 94 N W of London. Lon. 1

44 W, lat. 52 15 N.
Stratford, Fenny, a town in Bucking-hamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 N W of London.

Dunstable, and 45 N W of Louise. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N. Stratford, St. Mar.'s, a considerable village in Suffolk, which has a six ee in miles S W of Ipswich.

Stratford, Stony, a large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Oase, to which the Watling street comes, crosses the country from Dunstable, six miles from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W. lat. 59 3 N.

Strathavon, a town in Lanerkshire, to the S of Hamilton, surrounded by the fertile tract of Strathmore, from which it takes its name

Strasburg, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N W of Chambersburg, 13 W of Shippensburg, and 53 E of Bedford.

Strasburg a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N W of Chambersburg, 13 W of Shippensburg, and 53 E of Bedford.

Strasburg a post town in Franklin county miles in length, full of rich meadows and cornfields, divided by the river Earn, which serpensines finely shows the county of the coun tines finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily Strasburg, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; eight miles S E at the E end of the vale. It is prettily of the borough of Lancaster, and 55 diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

Strasburg, a post town in Shenandonh country, Virginia; situated on a branch of Shenandonh river, 18 m'les S by W of Winchester, and 32 F E of New-

mond, and is sheltered to the N W by called New Strelitz. It is regularly the Grampian mountains.

Strathmore, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Strathnaver, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the N E part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, a fertile vale in Murray. shire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tul-lochgorum, Rothicmerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

Strathy, a river in Sutherlandshire. which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated beand fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles N W of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Straubingen, a town of Bavaria, capi tal of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortification; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles S E of Ratisbon. and 65 N E of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Streatham, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospi-

Strebla, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles N W of Meissen, and 18 N W of Dresden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Strelitz, Old, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was burnt down in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederick III. and his family narrowly escaping; upon the destruction of this.

Strelitz, New, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederick III. who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles

planned in the form of a star, the streets branching out from the centre which is a spacious market-place. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake.

Streng, or Strenguez, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is scated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Streigau, a town of Bohemia, in Sile-sia, nine miles N W of Schweidnitz.

Stroemsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. Here is a royal palace, prettily situated on a small island, encircled by two rapid currents. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 45 miles W of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Stroma, a small island on the coast of Caithnesshire, once used as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough but dig their corn land.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 miles S E of Munster, and 20 N W of Paderborn. Lon. 743 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the E side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of is height. It is inhabited, notwithstand-ing its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the vol-canoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without cessing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quies for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continuerect a magnificent palace, two miles ally flaming, and for ages past, has been from the site of the old one, and, in looked upon as the great lighthouse to the palace, and ordered it to be E, lat. 38 40 N.

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in history, Stromboli Etna and Vesuvius or many months, and out the least appear-Stromboli ia continufor ages past, has been the great lighthouse

nean Sea. Lon. 15 45

Stromstadt, a town of Sweden, celebrated for its shell fish. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

iat. 59 43 N.
Strongoli, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.
Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Stronsa, an island of Scotland, one of the Orknies, situate N E of that called

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market or Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiera; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This town has likewise a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 miles S E of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Strond, a large village in Kent, joining the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river

Suhlwissenburg, a atrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekeker-sedgewar. It had the title of regslis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is scatof Austria ever since 1088. It is seatied on the Rausiza, 20 miles S W of Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N. Stalingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 24 E,

lat. 47 45 N.

Stutgard, a city of Germany, in Sua-bia, capital of the durchy of Wirtem-burg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with

Stromness, a town on the W side of that it is impossible ever to make it a the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, pine miles W of Kırkwall.

Stromsoc, a town of Norway, 18 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 43 N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Swisserland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the dutchy of Writemburg, the margravate of Baden, the principali-ties of Hoen-Zollern, Octingen, and Mindleheim, the bishoprica of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbies, and imperial towns. In 1796, the French army entirely over-run this country, but evacuated it be-fore the end of the year.

Suane. See Soana. Suanes, Suani, or Suancti, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture.

Suaquam, a scaport of the country of Abex in Africa, scatted on a small island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Caire, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lond 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subicco, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, sected on the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

Success Bay, a bay of the island of Terra del Fuego, in the Pacific ocean. The S promontory, at its entrance, called Cape Success, is in lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

Suchtelen, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 12 miles E of Ruremonde, and 21 N of Juliers. Lon. 62 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday It has three churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was one of the first scats of the Fler-ings, who were brought over by Ed-ward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of archeabinet of curiosities, a ducal pa-lace, an orphan house, and a college. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets in one of the suburbs. It stands so low, Stoar (which is navigable hence to

Manningtree) 14 miles S E of Bury St. Haven. In 1800 the township contain-Edmund's, and 56 N E of London. Lon. ed 2686 inhabitants. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothminia, 20 miles N of Gesle. Lon. 17 5 dreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to par-E, lat. 63 20 N.

E, lat. 58 19 N. Sudermania, or Sudermanland, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by typland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericin. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of di-

and abounds in corn, and innes of diverse metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudertelge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings.

It is 16 miles W S W of Stockholm. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Sudoree, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a the Northern Ocean; remarkants for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Svenborg, a scaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best har-bour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat.

The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is crowded with people, when the Turkish gallies arrive there, but at other the gallies arrive there, but at other the gallies arrive there. times is almost described; and the har-bour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cai-great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cai-and weren on the spot into cloth of vari-

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Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hun-Suderkoping, a town of Sweden, in E

Gothland, 10 miles S of Nordkoping,
and 90 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56

In respect to soil it may be divided into three portions. The seathe most part sandy, and is distributed into arable land, heaths and marshes. The arable produces execlient barleys and towards the S E great quantities of carrots are grown. The heaths afford extensive sheep-walks; and the marshes feed numbers of cattle. The soil has in many parts been much im-proved by shell-marl, (called here erang) of which vast beds have been discovered, particularly in the neigh-bourhood of Woodbridge. The sea shore is chiefly composed of loamy cliffs, which are continually falling down, undermined by the waves. Hence great changes have been effected on this coast; and some towns, once considerable, as Dunwich and Aldborough, have been almost washed away by the sea. About Orfordness there are various salt-water creeks and inlets, which form extensive marshea. The internal part of the county, from N to S, and across quite to the S W angle, is in general a strong clavey soil, fertile to a great degree in all the objects of husbandry. A part of it called high Suffolk, has a soil so stiff and tenacious, 55 9 N.

Suez, a sesport of Egypt, with a castite, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sen, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa.

The town is surrounded by a good. ro. 1.on. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffield, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles N of Hartford, and 55 N by E of New wide tract of barren heath which occu300 the township contain-

tants. unty of England, 58 miles shire, on the N by Nor. 5 by Essex, and on the E an Ocean. It lies in the orwich; contains 22 hun-arket-towns, and 575 paends 16 members to parlolk is in general a level out any considerable emispect to soil it may be diree portions. The sea-ne distance inland, is for sandy, and is distributed and, heaths and marshes. oduces excellent barley; the S E great quantities e grown. The heaths af-re sheep-walks; and the numbers of cattle. The nany parts been much imshell-marl, (called here hich vast beds have been

varticularly in the neigh-Woodbridge. The sea by composed of loamy cliffs, ntinually falling down, unthe waves. Hence great e been effected on this ome towns, once conside-unwich and Aldborough, most washed away by the Orfordness there are vater creeks and inlets, which ve marshes. The internal ve marshes. The internal county, from N to S, and to the S W angle, is in geng clavey soil, fertile to a in all the objects of huspart of it called high Suf-

soil so stiff and tenacious, in wet seasons are scarce. The great product of this ter, which is exported to other parts in great quan-h cheese too is made here; only supplementary to the as gained, almost proverb-tracter of the worst in Eng-tes grain of all sorts, beans abundantly in the middle olk. Hemp is likewise culonsiderable extent, and spun n the spot into cloth of vari-of fineness. Some hops are nr from Sudbury. The N Suffolk is an open country, considerable part of the

f barren heath which occu-

dom. It is chiefly in warrens and sheep-walks, but interspersed with poor ara ble land. The extreme angle, horder-ing on the Ely fens, partakes of their nature. On the whole, this county is one of the most thriving with respect to agriculture, and its farmers are opu-lent and skilful. The culture of turnins prevails here almost as much as in Marfolk. They have a very excellent breed of draught horses, middle siz-ed, and remarkably short-made, capaed, and remarkably short-made, capa-ble of vast exertions. The principal ri-vers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Onse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Lyswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Ed-

Suffolk, a post town, and the principal seat of justice, in Nansemond country, Virginia; lying on the S E aide of Nansemond river, 29 miles S W of Norfolk, and 65 S E of Petersburg on the Appomattox. It has about 350 inhabitants.

Sugelmessa, or Sigelmessa, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zig, 150 miles N N E of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Sullivan, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated at the head of Frenchman's bay, 35 miles E of Castine, in lat. 4430 N, and lon. 68 23 W

Sully, a town of France, in the de-partment of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 20 miles S E of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Sulmona, an episcopal town of Na-ples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles S W of Cheiti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Here is a mag nificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles N W of Cashin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E lat. 30 25 N.

pies so much of this quarter of the king- Proper, in the province of Oude, five dom. It is chiefly in warrens and sheep- miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E. lat 29 5 N.

lat 29 5 N.

Sultz, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, near the Neckar, where are some salt-works sufficient to supply the dutchy with salt. It is 12 miles S E of Freudenstadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 835 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Sultz, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 miles S S W of Colmar.

mar.

Sultzbach, a town of Germany, in the subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultz-bach. It is 10 miles N W of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles S W of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Sumatra, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting on that side the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly N W and S E. The equator divides it into almost The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N, and the other in 5 56 S lat. Acheen Head, at the N extremity of the island, is in lon. 95 34 E. It lievex: posed on the S W side to the Indian Ocean; the N point stretches into the bay of Bengal; to the N E it is dipay of Hengal; to the N E it is di-vided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the S E by the com-mencement of what are called the Chinese Sees; and on the S by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island by any Erglishman till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardener) published an account of the manners of a particular district. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Seltampour, a town of Hindoostan toners, in the province of Lahore, on 73 50 E lat. 30 25 N.

Seltampour, a town of Hindoostan toners, and customs. They cat the prisoners whom they take in war, rud thang up their skulls as trophies in their

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houses. He observes, however, that fully formed. Their hair is strong, human flesh is eaten by them in terro- and of a shining black. The men are rent, and not as common food, though beardless, great pains being taken to they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less cat their prisoners. From this country the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It a bounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use 1 and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, pub-lished a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mounta'ns runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many its whole extent; the ranges in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool; 'and from this advantage they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in gene-ral throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from heing so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the Torrid Zone; and it is more temperate than many regions within the Tropics; the thermometer at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating be-tween 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marsen divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs for the most part slight; but well shaped, and parti-cularly small at the wrists and ancles;

render them so when hoys, by rubbing their chius with a kind of quickline. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are in general lighter than the Mestees, or half-breed, of the rest of india; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. If beauty consisted in this one quality, were of them tends surplus surprise on him. some of them would surpass our bruthe fernales are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion, that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck or goitre; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion by the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can pur-chase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance ocand that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more power-ful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not restrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm as our nurses do, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are mirsed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are so fond of cock-fighting, that a father on his deathbed has been and, upon the whole, they are grace known to desire his son to take the

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heir hair is strong, black. The men are pains being taken to vhen boys, by rubbing a kind of quicklime. n is properly yellow, tinge that constitutes ony colour. They are or than the Mestees, of the rest of India; erior class, who are the rays of the sun, their women of rank, a degree of fairness. ould surpass our brue. The major part of ugly, many of them yet among them are pearance is strikingly ver composition of perand complexion, that be the result of. Some s of the hilly parts are the the swelled neck or ey attempt no remedy ens are consistent with the Sumatrans consist the hands of the parties, g them man and wife eremony, excepting the which is given upon the father of the girl. The Sumatrans permit their wives as they can purto maintain; but it is that an instance ocaving more than one, among a few of the ontinence they owe, in to their poverty. The ality are more powernan the irregular calls which their law does hem. Mothers carry not on the arm as our straddling on the hip, ported by a cloth which the opposite shoulder. are narsed but little; l by sny swathing or being suffered to roll soon learn to walk and selves. When cradles siving suspended from he rooms. The Suma-d of cock-fighting, that is deathbed has been e his son to take the

vulnerable. When a cock is killed or runs, the other must have sufficient spirit and vigour left to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpose, or it becomes a drawn battle; and sometimes an ex-perienced cocker will place the head of his vanquished bird in such an uncouth situation as to terrify the other, count situation as to territy the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The wild beasts of Sunatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them; yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it cannot deter them from the from the sufficient strength, with a book of the merchants repair annually for the sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other ticles as they may be in want of, and

first opportunity of matching a cock animals of Sumatta are buffaloes, a for a sum equal to his whole property, small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, under a blind conviction of its being inan animal some what larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colors, smooth on the outside; and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; any injund, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, treating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran phensant, is a bird of uncommon heauty. They have starts of or Sunatran pheasant, is a bird of in-common beauty. They have storks of prodigious size, parrots, dung-hill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their rephave been depopulated by them; yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break with a stroke of their fore paw the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed on the first to gratify themselves with sucking the hlood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction, either by shooting flum, or placing a vessel of water strongly impregnated with arsenic near the carcass, which is fastened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having satiated himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his waitely of valuable species of wood, thirst with the tenuting linear at a chony, nine, saudal, each eor abose The figer naving satisfied infligence the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at as country, pine, sandal, cayle or aloes, hand, and perishes in the indulgence the hand, and perishes in the indulgence that the banyan tree. Gold, tin,

as to centain little or no alloy. The na-tive indolence of the Malay disposition prevents them from collecting more simple wants of a race of men as yet unenlightened by civilization and sci-ence, and ignorant of the full extent of the advantages of the country they inhubit. The roads leading to this golden country are almost impervious; affording only a scanty path to a single tra-veller, where whole nights mar be passed in the open air, exposed to the malignant influence of a hostile climate, in a country infested by the most fero-cious wild heasts. These are circum-stances that have hitherto checked curiosity; but perseverance and studied precaution will surmount the obstacles they furnish, and such discoveries might be made as would amply compensate for the difficulties leading to them. The gold merchants who come from the neighbouring and less rich countries, give us such accounts of the facility of procuring gold, as border nearly on the marvellous, and would be altogether incredible, if great quanti-ties of that metal produced by them did not in some degree evince the certainty of their accounts. .The English and Dutch have factories on this island : the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S W coast. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the na-tives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to be-come Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Musselman. See Acheen.

Sumbul, a town of Hindonstan Proper, in the province of Onde, 45 miles W N W of Bereilly, and 65 E of Delhi.

Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumbulpour, or Semilpour, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 miles W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N. Sumeh, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of

Pergamo.

Sumerein, a town of Lower Hungary,

give for them gold of so pure a nature, county. It is remarkable for numerous as to contain little or no alloy. The navery productive.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Suning, a post town in Northumber-land county, Pennsylvania; situsted on the E side of Susquehannah river, two miles below Northumberland, 56 N of Harrisburg, and 164 N W of Philadelphia, containing about 700 inhabitants.

Sunbury, a post town and port of entry, in Liberty county, Georgia; lying on

the Saide of N. Newport river, 45 miles S by E of Savannah, in lat. 31° 42' N, and lon. 81° 18' W. The harbour is formed and defended from the weather by the interposition of Catherine Island, which lies off its entrance.

Sunk Island, an island within the

mouth of the Humber, about 9 miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near two miles broad.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles N E. of Reading. It was once an episconsl

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is six miles S S W of Windsor.

Sunda Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

Sunderbunds, or The Woods, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods and infested with tigers," says major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is report-ed,) they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber seated in the island of Schut, made by found an inexhaustible store of timber the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of for boat-building. The breadth of the Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N. lower part of this Delta is upwards of Sunaxt, a district in Argyleshire, in 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the peninsula at the N W end of that the two branches of the river that for th with the in Soun 10 0

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Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is sested on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, or Melundy, a fortified is-land and scaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles N E of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 N N W of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, a scaport in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence on this side of the kingdom to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Were, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships; but vessels can get out to see from hence much more readily than from the Tyne. The coals are brought down the Were from numerous pits near its banks. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones and other articles. It is 13 miles N E of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Sinderland, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts; seated on

Connecticut river, 100 miles W of Bos-

Sundi, a province of Congo, in Africa, which lies along the river Zaire. Its in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon, 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundswall, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carries on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals and linen, and is scated near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62

Sunneberg, or Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, sested on the Darts, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 AI N

Superior, Lake, a lake of North America, one half belonging to the United States, and one half to Great Britain, saces, and one that to Great Britain, bottom, the upper stories of the houses so called from its being the largest on that continent. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many islands: street is agreeably shaded, at the same

Royale, which is 100 miles long, and in many places, 40 broad. Upward of 30 rivers enter it, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its water from the S.E. corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron. The Indians suppose the islands in it to be the residence of the Great Spirit.

Supino, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is scated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Bene-

vento. Sur. See Sour.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in the pro-vince of Westmanland.

Surat, a city and scaport of the Dec-can of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. In this city are many different religious, for there are Ma-hometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here, strictly observed. Towards the middle of the last century this place was only the resort of a few merchants, who, under the shelter of an old insignificant eastle, laid the first foundations of a city, now almost as large and fully as populous as London within the walls, and containing many fine buildings of Indian architecture, which is partly Gentoo and partly Morisque. Those of the greatest note are so contrived, that the gateway is defensible against any sudden irruption of a few armed men. The private apartments lie backwards for the conveniency of the women, of whom the Moors are remarkably jeal-ous. During the intense heats of summer they have country retirements a little way out of town, where they reside, or go in parties to anuse them-selves. The streets are irregularly laid out; but have one property which ren-ders it agreeable to walk in them, viz. that a competent width being left at bottom, the upper stories of the houses

time that a proper ventilation is not impeded, but rather promoted. The shops, not with standing the vast trade carried on in this great and populous city, have a very mean appearance, ow ing to the dealers keeping their goods in warehouses, and selling by samples.
No place is better supplied with provisions, than the city of Surat, where its communication with the country remains open. Besides the unbounded importation, by which every article is brought here in great abundance, the natural productions of the soil are excellent, though less cheap than in other parts of India, as at Bengal especially; yet in that place, though the cattle and poultry are bought originally at a very low rate, they turn out very deer by the time they are fed for the table. Here, however, all kinds of catables may be had at a reasonable price, ready for immediate use, and as good as can be found any where. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India for its singular substance, whiteness, and taste; and its sallads and roots are likewise of an excellent quality. There are also many kinds of wild-fowl, and other game to be had at an easy rate; but for wines and spirituous liquors they depend most on importation. Surat surrounded with a wall in a short time after it had assumed the form of a town. The fortification, however, was meant only to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas, who had twice pillaged it; so that the place was by no means ca-pable of standing any regular siege. Even the castle appears but a poor defence, being mounted with cannon here and there, without any order, or without any thing like an attempt towards military architecture. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out m old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as uscless, the Hindres voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Hindoos keep a physician to look after these animals. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E In-

on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an offleer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer fowards the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 7248 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Sure, a river of Ireland in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel. Surgooja, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 miles S S W of Patna.

Surinam, a country of South America, in Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its eno. wous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkies, and it is said, there are scrpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674, and was taken again by the English in August 1799. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

or any other domestic animal to perins, restrict. Lon. 139 5 E, 1st. 39 30 K as useless, the Hindros voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, fee. The charitable Hindros keep a physician to book after these animals. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sen, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E Indian Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs.

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of Sempaci Surscoty, per, 114 m Sus, a riv the S boun rocco and e It fertilizes dations.

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bay. Lon. 72 48 E, iand in Tipperary, George's Channel. I the peninsula of s S S W of Patna. of South Ameriing 75 miles along ame. It abounds lar animals of difad, in particular, its enormous size roduces fruits, in-

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cial town of Jaliphon, capital of me name, with a operors formerly E, lat. 39 30 N. Ingland, 37 miles ounded on the N e E by Kent, on cs. It lies in the er; contains 13 towns (including) parishes; and parliament. The rate and healthy. red to a piece of

coarse cloth with a fine border; its mir, capital of a dutchy of the same circumference being in general fertile, name. It is built of wood, and seated but its middle parts barren. On the on the Khasma, 90 mics N E. of Mosbanks of the Thames it has a range of cow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N. beautiful mendows interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds.

Across the middle of the county, E. to W, runs a ridge of irregular hills, abounding in chalk, and intermixed with wide open downs and sandy heaths. The Banstead downs in this tract are noted for feeding the sweetest mutton. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fullers earth. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The lent assizes are held at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

Survee, a town of Swisserland, in the

canton of Lucern, scated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

Sursony, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 114 miles N W of Delhi.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Mo-rocco and enters the Atlantic at Messa. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

Sus, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Gesula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefy Archers, Berebers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their in-dustry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

Susa, a seaport of Tunis See Soura. Susa, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus

Susquehannah, a river of North America, which has its source in Lake Otsego, crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeak.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadest; hounded on the N by Surry, on the N E and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns and 142 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The N part of Sussex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth.

The middle line of the county is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it suc-ceed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and in many parts fertile in corn. The birds called wheat-ears are particularly numerous and excellent on these Downs, and are caught by the shepherds in great numbers. The tract from Lewes and its heighbourhood to the sea is peculiarly famous, under the name of the South Downs, for its fine velvet-like turf, and the goodness of its wool and mutand the goodness of its wool and inde-ton. Towards the sea the land in ge-neral declines, and in some parts is marshy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost or entirely abandoned; this business from the late improvements in smelting iron with pitumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E. lat. 45 20 N.

23 E. lat. 45 20 N.

24 E. lat. 45 20 N.

25 E. lat. 45 20 N.

26 Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital. coal, having migrated to the counties

Suster, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed town of Persia, capital of Kusistan. It is seated on the Caron, 105 miles S W of Ispahan, Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Susteren, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50

Sutherlandshire, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the S W by Rosshire on the S and S E by the Firth of Dornock, and on the E by Caithnesshire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadest part from E to W, terminating at the South to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the vallies are fertile; abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. It has three remarkable forests, and many woods. The hills produce marble, freestone, limestone, ironstone, slate, &c. The country is full of bays, rivers, and lakes, which abound with salmon, shell-fish, swans, geese, ducks, &c. They have plenty of deer, &c. The chief towns are Dornoch, Strathy, Galspey, and

Sutri, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles N W

of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N. Sutton, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles S W of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up several old small coins, three silver plates, with a Saxon inscription, but unintelligible, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

Sutton Colefield, a town in Warwick-shire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place, and is 24 miles NINIW of Warwick, and 111 N W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat 52 39 N.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 34 miles N N E of Newmarket, and 94 N E of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S E, by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

Swally, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their car oes for the merchants of Surat, be-ing 12 miles N W of that place. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

Swanscomb, a village of Kent two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish.

Swanzey, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying 50 miles S of Boston, containing 1741 inhabitants at last census.

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Swanzey, a maritime town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and is seated at the mouth of the Tawy, and is governed by a portreve. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of which it sends great quantities to Ireland and the S coast of England. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. Here it is resorted to for sea-bathing. Here are great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore, and it carries on a considerable trade to Bristol. It is 24 miles W N W of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London, Lon. 40 W, lat. 51 38 N.

Swanshales, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles W S W of Lind-

koping.

Swanwich, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel. It has quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See Purbeck, Isle of.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles N W of Uddevalla. Gothland, 18 miles N W of Uddevalla. Swartshups, a town and fortness of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its metth, and five N N V of Hasselt. Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the Ocean, on the E by Russia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and a star why N Newson the Sound

and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Cotinland contains Ostrogothia or E wn of the Deccan of Hinmbaya. It has a harbour, receive and deliver their merchants of Surat, be-W of that place. Lon. 21 18 N.

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a village in Dorsetshire, bay of the same name, in Channel. It has quarries of which many thousand pped here annually. See

, a town of Sweden, in W miles N W of Uddevalla. a town and fortress of the nces, in Overyssel, seated tht, four miles from its live N N W of Hasselt.

kingdom of Europe, bound-N by Danish Lapland and in the E by Russia, on the tic and the gulf of Finland, W by Norway, the Sound, egate. It extends 800 miles S, and 350 from E to W. ingdom is divided into five ts; namely, Sweden Prond, Norland, Laplard, and deach of these is subdivieveral provinces. Sweden tains Upland, Sudermania, estmania, and Dalecarlia. ontains Ostrogothia or E

W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Eland, Wermeland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrike or kingen. Norman incindes Gestrike or Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpa-dia, Heimtland, Kerjedalia, Ongerma-nia, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Aneia, Heimtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Lulzo, Torneo, and Kemi. Fin land contains Finland Proper, E Both-nia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolak, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which and inland peces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. The same may be said with regard to its climate, soil, &c. Summer bursts from winter; and vegetation is more speedy than in southern climates. Stoves and warm furs mitigate the cold of winter, which is so intense, that the noses and ex-tremities of the inhabitants are some-times mortified. The Swedes, since the days of Charles XII have been at incredible pains to correct the native barrenness of their country, by erecting colleges of agriculture, and in some places with great success. The soil is much the same with that of Denmark and some places of Norway, generally very bad, but in some valleys surprisingly fertile. The Swedes till of late years, had not industry sufficient to remedy the one, nor improve the other. The peasants now follow the agriculture of France and England; and some late accounts say, that they rear almost as much grain as maintains the natives. Gothland produces wheat, rye, bar-ley, oats, peas, and beans; and in case of deficiency, the people are supplied from Livonia and the Baltic provinces. In summer, the fields are verdant, and covered with flowers; and produce strawberries, raspherries, currants, and other small fruits. The common people know, as yet, little of the culti-

Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or | Here are several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. Sweden produces crystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, labis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammeringmills, and smelting-houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fa-thoms below the surface of the earth; Sweden has preserved. The face of the roof is supported by prodigious oak-Sweden is in general similar to that of the neighbouring countries, only it is descend about 40 fathoms to the low-well watered by rivers, numerous lakes, est win. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, Iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The peasants seem to be a heavy plodding race of men. strong and hardy; but without any o-ther ambition than that of subsisting themselves and their families as well as they can: they are honest, simple, and hospitable; and the mercantile classes are much of the same east; but great application and perseverance is discovered among them all. The principal nobility and gentry of Sweden are naturally brave, polite, and hospitable; they have high and warm notions of hospitable. nour, and are jealous of their national interests. The dress of their common people is almost the same with that of Denmark ; the better sort are infatuaed with French modes and fashion. The common diversions of the Swedes are, skating, running races in sledges, and sailing in yachts upon the ice. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The revenues of Sweden amount to people know, as yet, little of the cultivation of apricots, peaches, nectarines, ling, but may, on an average, be taken pinc-apples, and the like high-flavour of fruits; but melons are brought to great perfection in dry seasons. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, faxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes, and squirrels, become grey, and the hares as white as snow.

Something more than 1,000,000. stervious ing, but may, on an average, be taken at 1.050,000 a year: they have been much augmented since the revolution in 1772, as they did not then amount to more than 2,000,000. something more than 1,000,000% ster-Runn

1397, it was stipulated that the same | tues, and attract a numerous company monarch should rule over Deumark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyranical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavas Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue, with this reservation, that in de-fault of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendants abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendants her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII, carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism : upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the govern-ment in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon commendation, her consort, the here-ditary prince of Hesse, was elected king, and it continued in the same manner till 1772, when the states, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very in-different use of it, were entirely subjected by a dexterous maneuvre of Gustavus, the late king, so that the government is now altogether as despotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbi-shop, and seven bishops. The capital

is Stockholm. Sweedsboro', a post town in Gloucester county, New-Jersey; situated on the S side of Raccoon creek, 8 miles S of Woodbury, and 16 from Philadelphia.

Sweet Springs, a village with a post office, in Boutetout county, Virginia; situated 43 miles S. W of Bath court house, and 93 in the same course from Glarus and Appenzel contain both reli-Staunton. These waters have long gions. There are four passages over been farmens for their medicinal virthe Alps into Italy from Switzerland:

of valetud arians yearly.

Swernich, a town of Turkey in Eu-

ope, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drino, 70 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, let. 51 30 N.

Swima, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orknies, aituate to the NE of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to draw in boats and V₃ht vessels, which are instantly swa!!...wed up. Swinton, a village in the W riding of

Yorkshire, nine miles S W of Done ter. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, and a large iron

Swisserland, or Switzerland, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Stabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles long and 83 broat, so parated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 40 deg. of N lat. yet being situated among the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, and whose tops are covered with snow most part of the year, the with snow most part of the year, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is sequestered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, so almost every canton is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which afford good pasture in summer, and on some of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the soil in general does not pro-duce it in great quantities; besides the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms or cold rains; so that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden.
Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which a z
eathol'es. The protestant cantons are
Zuric, Bern, Basle, and Schafflausen.

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Switzerland, a country led on the E by Tyrol, nce, on the N by Sua-by Savoy and Italy, ong and 83 broad, seadjacent countries by , called the Alps. land lies between 45 lat, yet being aituated the highest mountains whose tops are covered part of the year, the per than in more north-As Switzerland is sewere from other neigh. s by high mountains, canton is divided from ge of hills, which af-e in summer, and on e corn fields, particuthirds of which canton y, abounding in corn. general does not pro-quantities; besides the th are frequently dens or cold rains; so that s they lay up corn in event a general famine. livided into 13 cantons, eir allies; namely, Luweitz, Underwalden, and Soleure, which a 2 protestant cantons are sle, and Schaffhausen. enzel contain both reliare four passages over aly from Switzerland;

Mount St. Bernard, leading to the val-ley of Aousta, which belongs to Pied-mont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simple-berg, and leads to the dutchy of Milan; fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwics of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zuric, and Neuchatel. most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The Swiss are a brave, honest, hospitable, hardy people : very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. In short, there is not a people in Europe whose national character is better. In their persons they are generally tall, robust, and well made; but their complexions are none of the best, and those that live in the neighbourhood of the mountains are subject to wens. The women are said to be generally handsome and wellshaped, sensible and modest, yet frank, easy, and agreeable in conversation Few of the peasants are miserably poor; many of them are rich, especially in the protestant cantons, and that of Derne in particular. In 1797, the French having long endeavoured to excite intestine commotion and discord in Switzerland, succeeded but too well in their mischievous designs. Being favoured by the disturbances they had excited, their troops entered Switzer-land, and defeated the Swiss troops, who opposed them with great courage and resolution in several desperate engagements. The whole country was subdued and obliged to submit to the galling yoke of the French, who comoverturned the constitution of the principal cantons, and imposed up-on them what they called the Helvetic republic, with a form of government, like that of France, composed of a legislative body, consisting of two councils the sea, 72 and a directory On the recommencement of the war with the emperor of lat, 37 5 N.

the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savay; the second begins in the close of the compaign, he met the country of the Grisons, and crosses linquish part of his conquests. This Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aousta, which belongs to Pied distracted by the conflicts of contend-cent the third begins in the country. ing armies, is at present in a very ex-hausted and impoverished situation. See Glaciers, and Schweitz.

Sya, a town of Sweden, in W Goth-land, 13 miles S W of Lindkoping. Sydenham, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E,

lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney Cove, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers comfortably lodged. The go-vernor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge, and the commis-sary. The rest of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. Sydney Cove lies on the S side of the harbour, between five and six miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is mostly covered with wood, yet so rocky, that it is not easy to comprehend how the trees could have found sufficient nourishment to bring them to so considerable a magnitude. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33

Spreeuse, a strong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a scafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 S E of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E,

Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles

Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles

Syria, or Suristan, a province of Turentered Switzerland, and having defeated the French, he made himself back and Natolia, on the Eby Diarbeck

and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Jodea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phonicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

Syrian, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat.

16 50 N.

Szeben, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tarcza, 30 miles N of Cas-sovia. Len. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Szekely, a town of Hungary, 18 miles E S E of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Szucca, a town of Western Prussis, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

T.

TAAFE, or Tave, a rapid river in I Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal; of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the self-taught genius of a common mason in this coun-

Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles S E of Mccca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Nichuhr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 miles E. N. E. of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N. Wof Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 4945 N

Tabaga, an island of America, in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees,

and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who have a garrison of 200 men to protect their coral fishing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36

50 N.

Tubaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestire, situate on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles N N E of Jerusalem, and 70 S S W of Damascus. Lon. 3545 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Ching a, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 160 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

Tabasco, an island of New Spain, in

the province of Tabasco, about 30 miles long, and ten broad, formed by the river Tabasco, and the rivers. St.

Peter and St. Paul.

Tabasco, a town of New Spain, capi-tal of the province of Tabasco. Cor-tez obtained a victory here on his first arrival. It is situate in the island of the same name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sca. Lon. 1677

E, lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, a prementory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promentory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

Tabor, a town of Bohemia, in the

circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Huslites, under their celebrated general Zisen, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the South shore of the Caspian Sca, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

Tadca of Yorke day. G up near bridge nine mil 53 52 N Tudio

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ovince of Persia, on of the Caspian Sea, abad on the E, and

of Pilsen, 28 miles 13 27 E, lat. 4945 N

Tadcaster, a town in the W riding on a considerable trade. It is scated Tauton.

day. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles S W of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 112 W, lat. 33 52 N.

Tauton, or Taduan, a town of Persia. in the province of Farsistan, 60 in the province of Farsistan, 60 part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and bar-

Tadourac, a town of Lower Canada, in N America, which is a place of great resort for trading with the In-dians, who bring thither furs to exchange f r cloth and other European goods. It is situate at the mouth of

goods. It is stitute at the motified the Saguenay, 98 miles N E of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Tofala, or Tufalla, a town of Spain, in Mavarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing

good wine, 18 miles S of Pampeluna.
Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

Tafilet, a kingdom of Barbary, in
the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Beriberies, on the S by the deserts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to for-eigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 miles S E of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

Tagasta, a town of Africa, in Algiers, in the province of Constantina, formerly a considerable place, but now great-ly reduced. It is famous for being the

birth place of St. Augustin.

Tuge, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Merca. Lon 42 5 E, lat 21 45 N. Taghmon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

Tagliacozza, a town of Italy in Naples, 18 miles S W of Aquila, and 33 E N E of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tagost, a town of African Morocco,

ren.

Tajo, anciently Tagus, a river which has its source on the contines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Cas-tile, by Toledo and Talavara, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estrema-dura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands, and is called Tejo by the Portuguese

Tai-ming-fou, a city of China, in the province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city of the second class, and eighteen of

the third, in its district.

Tain, a borough and seaport in Rosshire, remarkable for a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and for a collegiate church, still pretty entire, founded by the bishop of Ross in 1481. It is seated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

Tainton, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles W of Gloucester. In 1700, an ore was found here, from which was extracted a little gold, but not sufficient to defray the expense of separating.

Tai-ouang, the capital of the island of Formosa, in the Clina Sea. It is a large, well peopled place, and carries on a great trade. The greater part of the streets are as straight as if laid out with a line, and are all covered during seven or eight months in the year to moderate the excessive heat of the sun. These streets are 30 or 40 feet broad, and several of them are about a league in length; they are almost all bordered with houses belonging to the merchants, or rich shops, in which are displayed si'k stuffs, porcelain, lacquer-ware, and other kinds of merchandise, all ranged with great order and sym-metry; they have the appearance of so many galleries ornamented in the same the largest in the province of Sus. A many galleries ornamented in the same great many Jews live here, who carry manner; and one might walk through

them with much pleasure, were not the pavement had, and the crowd of passengers so great. The houses for these princes, which are seen on a passengers so great. The houses for these princes, which are seen on a passengers so great. The houses for these princes, which are seen on a passengers so great. The houses for these princes, which are seen on a bandoor reeds, and are only thatched with straw; but the awnings with the streets are covered leave unthing to be seen but the shops. This capital has neither walls nor any kind of works; its harbour is groad. We of Pekin. kind of works; its harbour is good, and shelters vessels from every wind that the entrance of it becomes every day more difficult. This port formerly could be entered by two passages; one of which had water suffi-cient to float the largest vessels; but it has now often only four or five feet of water, and seldom above seven or eight: the sand that is continually washed into it by the sea must soon choak it up entirely. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navi-

Tai-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has six cities in its district. Lon. 121 2 E,

lat. 28 55 N.

Tailebourg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles the Charente, 30 miles S E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

Talland, a town of France, in the Talland, a town of France, in the

Taiteng-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. It is a place of strength, built near the great wall, because it is the only place exposed to the incursions of the Tartars; it is, the contract of to the incursions of the lartars; it is, department of Lower Charente, and hesides, strongly fortified, and the troops kept for its defence compose a numerous garrison. The jurisdiction of Tai-tong-fou is very extensive; it comprehends four cities of the second the production of the second control of the se class, and seven of the third.

of the province of Chan-si. It is an ancient city, and about eight miles in eircumference; but it has lost much of that splendour which it formerly had when the princes of the blood of the last imperial family of Tai-ming harbour chao resided in it; nothing remains of their palaces but heaps of rubbish and Tame a few melaucholly ruins. The only of the island of Socotora, in the East In-

of those of Turkey. It is 160 miles S W of Pekin.

Talarmone, a seaport of Tuscany in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Talacera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It helongs to the archbishop of Toleto, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in com, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 41 W, lat. 3941

Talaveruela, a town of Spain, in Es. tremadura, seated on the Gaudiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

Talgaguana, a town of S Americs in Chili. It is now the only Spanish setgeble rivers, which render it very optilent. Its jurisdiction extends over on is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, in miles from the new city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception, and the ruins of the old city of Conception of the ruins of the old city of Conception of the ruins of the old city of Conception of the ruins of the

ception. Lon. 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Tallach, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles W N W of Cork, and 32 W S W of Waterford.

Tamalameca, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and government Tai-yuen fou, a city of China, capital of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Tuman. See Phanagoria.
Tumar, a river of England, which
runs from N to S, and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and after forming the harbour of Hamouze, enters Plymouth

Tamara, a seaport on the N coast

Lon. 53 shire, ters St Tun Oxford Thame

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Tana Tane ntire are the tombs of which are seen on a mountain. Tai yuen-fou jurisdiction five cities of ass and twenty of the principal articles of its ware, stuffs of different arly carpets in imitation rkey. It is 160 miles S

a seapart of Tuscany in N of Orbitello, Lon. 30 N.

town of Spain, in New fort. It belongs to the Toledo, and is seated on valley abounding in corn, ellent wine, 58 miles \$
Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41

a town of Spain, in Esated on the Gandiana, Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W,

a town of S America in w the only Spanish set-bay of Conception, and he SE shore, near the n the new city of Con-73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S. town of Ireland, in the erford, 23 miles W N W 2 W S W of Waterford. eaport of Corsica, situ-f of Tallano, 30 miles es. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51

town of France, in the Upper Alps, and late auphiny, seated on the tiles S of Grenoble. Lon.

28 N.

caport of France, in the Lower Charente, and f Saintonge, seated on a Sironde, 20 miles S E of 60 S W of Paris. Lon.

5 32 N. , a town of South Ame-Firma, and government scated on the Rio-de-la-on. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

e Phanagoria. iver of England, which S, and divides Cornwall re, and after forming the mouze, enters Plymouth

seaport on the N coast Socotora, in the East In-

dies, near the strait of Babelmandel.

Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 20 N.

Tame, a river which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, runs first E, and then N, till it re-enters Staffordshire at Tamworth, and Islands in the South Pacific Occan, the

soon after falls into the Trent.

Tame, an inconsiderable rivulet in chiefs.

Oxfordshire, which flows into the Tang Thames at Dorchester, and has been

erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See Thames.

Tume, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, a famous free-

sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, eight miles S E of Lichfield, and 114 N W of London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 52 49 N.

Tanaro, a river of Piedmont, which is good to be sent of Coromandel, bounded force in the Averaging and the coast of Coromandel, bounded to the coast of Coromandel to the coast of Coroma

rises in the Appennines, and flows by Cherasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alexan-dria, in the Milanese, and falls into the

Tanasserim, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S W of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

Tanbof, a government of Russia, for-merly a part of the government of Vo-ronetz, containing 13 districts.

Tanbof, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Zna, which falls into Mokcha.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, sented on the Zezara, near its fall into the Tajo, 60 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Tancrowall, a town of Africa, in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of

James River.

Tanda, or Tanrah, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which It is seated on the Ganges, 190 miles N W of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N

Tandago. See Samar.

Taneytown, a post town in Frederick | Tantallan, a ruinous castle in Had.

residence of the sovereign and the

Tangermunde, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles N W of Brandenburg, and 28 N E of Magde-burg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

a market on Tuesday, a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E of Cxford, and 45 W by N of London. Lon. 0.55 W, lat. 51 46 N. Tumieh, a town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

Tamworth, a borough in Stafford-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated the works to be blown

on the coast of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N, by the mountains of Gate on the W, by Madura and the fishing coast on the S, and by the sca on the E, being separated from the island of cylinn by a narrow strait. It, is an ar, endage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English East India Company.

Tanjare, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Cauvery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 S E of Scringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

E, lat. 10 40 N.

Tankia, or Tinkia-ling, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa.

Tanna, a fertile and considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the

New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here some time in his second voyage to the South Sca, the inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, soubah it was the capital in the 17th spears, and clubs. There is a volcano entury. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when tile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. it was deserted is not certainly known. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

Tanore, a scaport of Hindnostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

dingtonshire, two miles E of N Ber- much. This town gave name to the wick. It is seated on a high rock, wash- venomous spiders called tarantulas. It ed on three sides by the German Ocean. is 55 miles N W of Otranto, and 150 It was destroyed by the Covenantera in

Two, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small, stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The S E side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plans and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie ait on the N W side; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

Taormina, a scaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, scated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 21 N.

Taoukaa, an island of the South Facific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30

Tappahannock, a post town in Esse county, Virginia; situated on the Saide of Rappairannock river, 57 miles N E of Richmond, 53 SE of Fredericksburg, and 117 from Washington. It is a low unhealthy situation, but a place of con-siderable trade, and has about 600 inhabitunts.

Taploe, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and

picturesque appearance. Tupour, a town of the peninsula of Hirdoostan, 15 miles S S W of Daram. poory, and 83 E S E of Seringapatam

Tispe,, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the N W of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles be-

Tur, or Pamlico, a river of North Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound,

58 2 N.

Taranto, a seaport of Naples, in Ter ra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's sec It is seated on a perinsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour ed by a strong castle; but the harbour schoked up, which has hurt it very dom of Fez, on the Mediterranean,

E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of Tablet, in Africa, with a castle scated on the Dras, 275 miles S W of Tablet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the de-partment of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois seated on the Tor-Lon. 4 43 E. lat 45 52 N.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it com-municates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and scull's of coarse silk, and wool 10 iniles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the

department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles S E of Foix.

Turazona, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. scated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles S W of Tudella, and 127 N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbletown.

Tarbes, a populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrences, with a hishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles S W of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Turborough, a post town in Edge-combe county, North Carolina; lying on the S side of Pamphia river, 34 40 miles S E of the latter town.

Taransa, one of the Hebrides or W
Islands of Scotland. Lon. 855 W, lat. It has about 600 inhabitants.

Tarentesia, a province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital

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town gave name to the ders called tarantulas. It W of Otranto, and 150 ples. Lon. 17 29 E. lat.

a town of the kingdom of rica, with a castle scated 275 miles S W of Tafilet. at. 27 40 N.

wn of France, in the dehone and Loire, and late oo of a mountain of the 25 miles N W of Lyons. at 45 52 N.

town of France, in the te province of Provence, seated on the Rhone, opire, with which it comoil, brandy, starch, and se silk, and wool It is Arles, and 375 S by E of 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

town of France, in the Arriege, and late pro-nice, seated on the river n miles S E of Foix.

strong town of Spain, ia h a bishop's see. It is on a rock, and partly in a on the river Chiles, 13 Tudella, and 127 N E of a. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N. own of Scotland, in the omarty, six miles E of

st, a town of Scatland, in f Argyle, 25 miles N of

pulous town of France, rovince of Gascony, now department of Upper Py-1 bishop's see, an ancient college. It is seated on miles S W of Auch, and Bourdeaux. Lon. 03 E.

a post town in Edge-v, North Carolina; lying le of Pamphia river, 34 Halifax, 48 W by N of and 83 N W of Newbern. 00 inhabitants.

a province of Savoy, agreeable barren country, mountains. Moutier

wn of Africa in the kingon the Mediterranean, with a casue put on a rock. It is scated on a plain surrounded by moun-tainous and thick forests, which is con-sidered as a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

lat. 35 20 N.

Targorol, a town of Turkey, in Estrope, in Moldavia, 50 miles S W of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

Tariffa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on an emi-

nence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles W S W of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W. lat. 30 0 N.

Tarku, the capital of Daghestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, 51 miles S E of Terki, and 300 N E of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarn, a department of France, in-

Tarn, a teparthete of France, in-cluding part of the late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital. Tarn, a river of France, which gives name to the above department. It has its source in the department of Lozhere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montanhan, and Mois-sac, falls into the Garonne.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a silver mine It is 38 miles S E of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 50

Turo, or Borgo di Val di-Taro, a town of Italy, in the dutely of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 25 miles S W of Parma. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 44

Tarodant, or Tarudant, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 miles S S W of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Turraga, or Tarreca, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Lerida, and 50 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 . lat. 41 28 N.

with a castle built on a rock. It is a great trade, and is scated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N E of Tortosa, and 220 miles E by N of Ma-drid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Tarring, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E of Chichester, and 53 S W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Tartary, a very large country of Asia, situated between 57° and 160° of E Lon. reckoning from the west end of Lon. reckoning from the west end of the isle of Ferro, and between 37° and 55° of Lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Asia which be-longs to Russia; on the W by the riv-ers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which se-parate it from Russia; on the S by the Euxine and Caspian Seas, Karazm, the two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and on the E, by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the space of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 960 miles where broadest, and where narrowest 330. This vast region is dirided into two great parts; the one called the Western, the other the Eastern Tartary. Western Tartary, which is much more extensive than the Easis much more extensive than the Lastern, containing 139 degrees of long, out of 161, is inhabited by a great number of nations, or tribes of people, called Moguls or Tartars. In all this vast region there are but few towns, Last of the inhabitants living under tents, especially in summer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. They generally encamp near some river for the convenience of water. The air of this country is temperate, wholesome, and pleasant, being equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold. As to the soil, though there are many mountains, lakes, and deserts in it, yet the banks of the riv-ers, and the plains, some of which are F, lat. 41 28 N.

Turragona, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phonicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble momanents of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended also by regular works. It is bounded to the W by Western Tartaguither so large, nor so nonflous as it iv, or by that nort nossessed by the meither so large, nor so populous as it ry, or by that part possessed by the was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there are not above 500, which are all built the Oriental Ocean called the Tartarian with large square stones. It carries on Son; and on the S by the same sea, the

kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, lous, and was a place of great trade, which separates it from China. It is possessing manufactures of silk, wool, situate between the 137th and 160th and cotton; and it was celebrated for aituate between the 137th and 160th degrees of Lon. being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at present divided into three great governments, all subject to the Chinese, viz. Shingyang or Mugden, Kurinula, and Tait-

Tartas, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it ris in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 43 50 N.

Tarvis, or Tarvis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 miles N N W of Tricst. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tassacorta, a maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies S W of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tussasudon, the capital of Bootan, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

Tuesing, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroc. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tasso, an island of the Archipelago, near It mania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contesia. It is 35 miles in cir-cumference and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several custles.

Tasso, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

Tatta, or Sinde, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Aurangzebe but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. In the 17th century, it was very extensive and popu- North America. It rises in the Blue

possessing maintractures of sits, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its exbinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delts, considerable quantities of salt-petre are made: and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the N W of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 miles N W of Bom-bay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, a small town on the common Deals, and Zang. frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zang. haga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles S S E of Morocco.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is scated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles S E of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 08 W, lat. 53 6 N.

T -- stus, a town of Sweden, in Fin-land, capital of the province of Tavasteland, scated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles N E of Abo. Tauchel, a town of Poland in Pomerellia, seated on the Vord, 30 miles N W of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38

N.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, scated on the Coraca, 20 miles E of Nicastra, and 70 N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N. Twira, or Tavila, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva,

with a castle, and one of the best har-bours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is scated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, and was once famons for a stately abbey, now divided into tenements. It sends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206

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hilly tract, which comthree miles on the N W and mines of iron and 41 miles N W of Bom-7 E, lat. 24 50 N.

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town in Lincolnshire, on Friday. It is seated ar its confluence with id was formerly of note It is 20 miles S E of 7 N of London. Lon. 5 N.

wn of Sweden, in Finthe province of Tavaste a river which falls into 62 miles N E of Abo. wn of Poland in Pomethe Verd, 30 miles Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38

own of Naples, in Cala-scated on the Coraca, ieastro, and 70 N E of 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N. Tavila, a considerable nd one of the best harngdom defended by a

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on Saturday. It is scat-Tavy, and was once tieely abbey, now divided It sends two members has a brook running street, and a stone rches over the river. It by S of Exeter, and 206 i. 4 12 W, lat. 30 35 N. island of the South Pascovered by Quiros in 6 45 W, lat. 13 0 S. er of Massachusetts in

a. It rises in the Blue

Mountains, and running S E falls into Marraganset Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

Tounton, a town of Massachusetts, sented on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay. It is 36 miles S by E of Boston.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as aergees, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is governed by a mayor and sends two members to parliament. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II. after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles N E of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

Taunton, a post town, the capital of Taunton, a post town, the capital of Partha and Angus. The space It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods,

Taunton, a post town, the capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Taunton river, 25 miles N of New Bedford, and 35 S of Boston. The township contains 3900 inhabitunts.

Taunton-Dean, or Vale of Taunton, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire,

Amous for its fertility.

Tuureau, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretague, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.
Taurica, or Taurida. See Crimea.

Tauris, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about five miles in cirtrade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 miles S E of Naksivan, and 320 N W of Ispahan. Lon. 47 50 E. lat. 38 18 N.

Taurus, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Carannania, and extend far into India. In different places they have

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the cle-cle of Pilsen, 26 miles S S W of Pilsen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 49 25 N.

49 25 N.
Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which
rising in Dartmoor Forest, waters Tavystuck and then enters the harbour of
Hamouze, above Plymouth.
Taw, a rivef in Devonshire, which
rises in the centre of the county, flows
to Baristaple, and then turns W to join
the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the
Bristol Clianuel. Bristol Channel.

ties of Perth and Angus. The space between the N and S sands may be hear a mile, with about three fathoms water, but within the Frith, it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full six fathons.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this like was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters. of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E to W in opposite currusned from E to w in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam : the waters then flowed out at foam: the waters then howed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded: and it has a small tuffed island, on which say the ruis of a priory, built which are the ruins of a priory, built

by Alexander I.

Taycot, a village of Pegu, situated on the W side of the river Irrawaddy. It is a long and straggling town. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Tchang-tcha-fon, a city of China, the N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 22 daplial of the S part of the province of 14 N.

Hou-quang. It is scated on a large river, which has a communication with the province of Hou-quang, scated near an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou. It has one city of the second and 11 o' the third class under its jurisdic-tion, and is 625 miles S by W of Pe-kin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat 48 11 N.

Emouy, Pong-hou, and Formosa. Lon.

117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te-fou, one of the most north-ern cities of the province of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which, when is 110 miles S by W of Pekin. Lononce kindled, cannot be extinguished. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N. In its neighbourhood is a mountain so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it afferds a safe asylum to the in-

on account of its maritime situation, its on account or its marritme situation, its extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiangnan, on the S W by Kiangnan, on the S by Fokien, and on the E by the Ocean. The air of this country is pure and healthful; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the springs and lakes with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to strangers; but they are said to be ex-tremely superstitions. In this province whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk worms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beau-tiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and here are found the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine, con taining 11 districts. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne.

Tching-kiang-fou, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the situation and trade, and the beauty of Tartary, built by the emperor of China its walls, give it a pre-eminence over to secure his frontiers against the Musthe other cities of the province, but its jurisdiction is confined to three cities sades and a wall constructed of earth. of the third class. It is 25 miles E by The space enclosed by the former con-

Tching-teheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, scated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-teheon, to Kinng. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain kin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 48 11 N.

The hard-scheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very considerable, on account of its trade with SS W of Pekin. Lon. 209 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting-fou, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tchcli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it

Tching-tou-fou, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of N.

The-king, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 15 of the third class. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Tchi-tcheou fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under it six cities of the third class. Lon. 117

0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

Tchong-king-fou, a city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Le-Schuin. It is in a great measure indebted for its trade to its sitnation at the confluence of two large rivers; the Hin-cha-kiang, and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is built upon a mountain, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre: the air round it is whole-some and temperate. This city is cele-brated for its fish, and a particular kind of trunks made of canes, interwoven in the manner of basket-work. Under it are three cities of the second, and 11 of the third class. It is 637 miles S W of Pekin. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29

Tcitcicar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary, occupied by different Tartar

tribes.

tains the Tartar go occupied garrison, greater prited this condémne only of streets.

nean, 20 It is the Tebessa Tunis, w ty. It is tain. Lo

Tebza, of Moroc same nan and is sea mountain 32 50 N. Teceut, province

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Morocco, the side o of a river W, lat. 30 Tedling scated on W of Lo petual cu

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a city of China, in quang, seated near hich all barks must Sou-tcheon, to Kifive cities of the pared, highly valu-who prefer it to the ain. It is 640 railes on. 109 40 E, lat.

large city of Chiof Pe-tcheli. Its e cities of the scthird class; and it V of Pekin. Lon,

city of China, the n, formerly the re-erors, and one of beautiful cities in 1646, it was almost 1646, it was almost during the civil he last invasion of strict contains six and 15 of the third E, lat. 30 40 N. city of China, in g-nan. It is seating, and has under d class. Lon. 117

city of China, and nercial in the pro-It is in a great its trade to its sience of two large kiang, and the in the form of an round it is whole-This city is celea particular kind es, interwoven in -work. Under it e second, and 11 It is 637 miles S 106 20 E, lat. 29

northern of the Eastern Chinese different Tartar

city of E Chinese mperor of China against the Mos-d by close paliructed of earth. the fermer con-

mins the tribunals and the house of the Tartar general; that which is between the palisades and the earthen wall is death in 1761. He is interred until the palisades and the earthen wall is sains the tribunals and the house of the Tartar general; that which is between the palisades and the earthen wall is occupied by the soldiers of the Tartar garrison, merchants and tradesmen, the garrison, merchants and tradesmen, the greater purt of whom are Chinese in-vited thither by the hopes of gain, or sondemned to exile: their houses are only of earth, and form pretty large of the same name, with a scattle, 50 miles N E of Algiers. Lon.

Teuki, an island in the Mediterra-

react, an island in the Mediterra-nean, 20 miles long, and four broad. It is the ancient Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulvases. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 38 47 N. Tebessa, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiqui-ty. It is scated at the foot of a moun-

in. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N. Tebza, a strong town of the kingdom Tebza, a strong town of the kinguom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 55 W, lat

Teceut, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes, four miles E of Mes-sa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles S W of Osnaburg, and 25 N E of Munster. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20

Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. Lon. 95 15 W, lat. 15 28 N.

of Mosul.

Tealet, a seaport of the kingdom of

erected at his own expence.

Tella, or Tadila, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E side of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. after, taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Telsi, a connecreial town of Morce.

co, in the province of Sus, scated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles S E of Tarodant.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Darham from Yorkshire, falls into the German Occan, below Stockton.

Tefezara, a strong town of Algiers. in the province of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its ter-

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Teffis, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucassian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is Tecoamepeca, a considerable scaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaea, scated on a bay of the same name, in the Pacific comference does not exceed two English and the Spain and the same name, in the Pacific comference does not exceed two English willow it contains 20,000 juhabilish miles, it contains 20,000 inhabi-tants, of which more than half are Armenians, the remainder are principally Tecort, or Ticarte, a strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is scated on a mountain, 420 miles S w of Teipoli. Lon. 7.55 E, lat. 29.35 N.

Tecret, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the government of Mosul, 130 nules S of Mosul. which serve, according to the custom Terulet, a scapart of the kingdom of of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built: the rooms are walks of the women of a river of the sum of a river of a river of the sum of a river of a river of the sum of a river of the sum of a river of the sum of of a river of the same name. Lon. 9 5 with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some W, int. 30 45 N.

Tellington, a village in Middlesex, scated on the Thaines, 12 miles W 5 W of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Sie-like in furs, which are some consequently very filthy. Tellis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are some cycle.

hence to Constantinople by the way of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and Erzerum. As for the silks of this 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, country, they are bought up on the lat. 50 32 N. spot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Medi-terranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unskilful in that respect. From hence, like wise, great quantities of a root called boya is sent to Erzerum and Indoostan Tekin. See Bender. for the use of the linen dvers. Here is likewise a foundery, at which are east a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very interior to those of the Turks. The guipowder made here is very good. The Armenians have like-wise established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Tefflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and on the S side of it stands a large eastle or fortress, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themselves masters of the city and country, under the command of the fanous Mustapha Pacha. It is 125 miles W of Turki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Tefou, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles N E of Morocco.

a territory of that name, to the N E of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerhy, a town of Fezzah, in Africa, 30 miles S W of Mourzook.

Teglio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of nat of Temeswar. It formerly passed the same name, in the Valteline. It is for impregnable; but it was taken by situate on the top of a mountain, nine prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. miles from Tirano, and 12 from Son-

Teign, a river in Devonshire, compos ed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the Epglish Channel, at Teign-

Teiginmouth, a scaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a con-According trade, especially to Liverpool. This is the piace where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the of Worcester, and 63 W by N of Bos-French, who handed and set fire to it inn. in 1690. It is scated at the mouth of 2

Teisendorf, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles W iv W of Saltzburg. Trisse, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, pas-

ses by Tockay and Segedin, and falls

Telemona, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small barbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Ossa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, ten miles from Orbitello, Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Telesa. See Cervito.

Telles, a scaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles E S E of Tangler.

Telgein, or Telga, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

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Tellicherry, a scaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles N N W of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 F, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltsh, a town of Germany, in Moravia, scated on the frontiers of Bohe-Tegaza, a town of Zehara, capital of mia, at the source of the river Teya, 36 miles W N W of Znaim. Lon. 16 0E lat. 49 0 N.

Temendefust, a town of the king-dom of Algiers, seated on the Medi-terranean, ten miles E of Algiers. Temeswar, a town of Upper Hunga-ry, capital of a territory called the ban-It is seated in a morass, 60 miles N E of Belgrade, and 150 S E of Buda, Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Temissa, a large town of the king-dom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. miles E N E of Mourzook

Templeton, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; lying between Athol and Petersham, 28 miles N W

Templia, a town of Germany, in Up-

12 miles S of Exeter, and of London. Lon. 3 29 W.

, a town of Germany in of Bavaria, 12 miles W N

ourg. river of Hungary, which Carpathian mountains, pas-ay and Segedin, and falls nube, near Titul. ce Bender.

, a town of Italy, in Tusca-mall harbour, and a strong seated at the mouth of the e extremity of a point of a ten miles from Orbitello, E, lat. 42 28 N.

See Cervito

seaport of Fez, in Africa, SE of Tangier. or Telga, a trading town of Sudermania, seated on the he lake Maeler, 12 miles S kholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat.

y, a scaport of Hindoostan, t of Malabar, where there is factory. It is 30 miles N calicut. Lon. 75 50 F., lat.

town of Germany, in Mod on the frontiers of Bohesource of the river Teya,
N W of Znaim. Lon. 16
N.

fust, a town of the king-giers, seated on the Medi-ten miles E of Algiers.

of a territory called the banneswar. It formerly passed nable; but it was taken by cne, in a dry season, in 1716. tin a morass, 60 miles N E de, and 150 S E of Buds.

DE, lat. 45 57 N.

, a large town of the king-zzan. Here the caravan of the king-zzan.

from Bornou and Nigritia, es its departure from Mour-travels by way of Cairo to ually provides the stores of lates, and dried meat, requidreary passage. It is 120 E of Mourzook.

on, a post town in Worcester assachusetts; lying between Petersham, 28 miles N W ster, and 63 W by N of Bos-

, a town of Germany, in Up-

25 E. lat. 53 5 N.

Tenaserim, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river of

of a province. It is situate on a river of the same name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

Tenbury, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tucsday, scatted on the Tene, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 W N W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Tenha, a segment in Penhandraching

Tenby, a scaport in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars, and its trade is inconsiderable. It is ten miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Tench's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoanut. The natives observed in the cames, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders, and some of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets. Two or three of the men had something like a bead or bone suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 15131 E, lat. 1 39 S

Tenda, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, n the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Tenedos, a celebrated island in the Tenedos, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and ten miles S W of the straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name: and is one of the smaller ot islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, W of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for pro-

per Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 miles S W of Prenzlo, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 importance in all ages; vessels bound to ... ds Constantinople finding shelter 25 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Tennock, a scaport of Cuban, seated in its port, or safe anchorage in the on the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E of the road during the Etesian or contrary straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 miles long and seven broad, inhabited 27 N. almost wholly by Greeks. On the E side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

Tenen, or Knin, an episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 miles S of Biliacz.

Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N. Teneriff, one of the Canary islands. the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies Wof the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long, and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the sea; and the distance of the peak from the port of Oratavia is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The manufactures carried on here, are very few, and the product of them little more than sufficient for their own consumption. They consist of talicties, gauze, coarse lineus, blankets, a little silk, and curious garters. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds: and, in their sea-sen, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greatest plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. In-

the use of the officers. Hawks and ing traversed the borders of the Chero-parrots are natives of the island, as also kee country northward, is joined by swellows, seagulls, partridges, canary-the Holston branch, whence it is called birds, and blackbirds. There are also birds, and blackbirds. The chimate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthisical complaints. St. Christophe confluence of that river, with the Missian confluence of the called the called the confluence of the called the confluence of the called the de Laguna is the capital, but the go-

vernor resides at Santa Cruz.

Teneriff, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, scated on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W,

lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, a town of Algiers, in Africa in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is scated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea.

Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Te-rgan-fou, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities de-pendant on it. It is 200 miles W by lein and S of Nan-king. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 Erfiret.

0 N.

Teng fong-hien, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho nan It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated a tronomer Tcheou-kong, who according to the Chinese invented the mariner's compass.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36 and a-half degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from North Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth: and contains three districts, and 11 counties. Its principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and erceks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western di-visions. It was formerly a part of North Carolina, but it was admitted a member of the United States in 1796.

Terasso, a decayed town of Turkey

wises in the Iron mountains, and, hav. E, lat. 37 10 N.

sissippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend. It may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at least 600 miles farther, some trifling falls excepted.

Ten tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the provence of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is scated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles S E of Pekin. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N. Tennestadt, a town of Upper Saxony,

in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles S E of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Tenterden, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spavery lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a heacon. It is 24 miles S W of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat 51 12 N.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles W N W of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat 40 17 N.

Tepic, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Gundalajara, 500 miles N W of the city of Maxico.

W of the city of Mexico.

Teplitz, a town of Bobenia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles W N W of

Leitmeritz.

Terana, a town of Naples, is
Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, scated at the confluence of the Viciola

member of the United States in 1796. In 1795, it centained 66,649 free persons, and 10,613 slaves. Knoaville is bishop's see. It was formerly called the capital.

Tenasso, a decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archive capital.

Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seaf-formerly called the Cherekee River. It ed on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55

Tera partme Vesere 19 E, h Terce contain gra is the in the p 35 5 N.

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one mile E of Tef Termi Sicily, in castle. waters, a same nan corn, oil, Palermo. Termol

near the Lon. 15 Ternat the princ mountair of woods but it p cloves, a climate. Gilolo, ar Lon. 129 Ternas

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a city of China, in the g-tong, with a good ties in its jurisdiction. e N side of a peninsu-Sea, 200 miles S E of 5 50 E, lat. 35 20 N. own of Upper Saxony, ar the rivers Selten-bach, five miles from

of Egypt, situate on the of the same name, Damietta. Lon. 32 15

rporate town in Kent, ayor, with a market on ceple of the church is at the time of the Spa-1588, was made use of is 24 miles S W of is 24 miles S W of 156 E by S of London. 51 12 N.

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cs W N W of CoimW, lat 40 17 N
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town of Naples, is ore, with a bishop's see, onfluence of the Viciola en miles N W of Atri, Aquilcia. Lon. 13 39

cayed town of Turkey Caramania, with an arch-It was formerly called e capital of Cilicia, and e of St. Paul. It is seatiterranean. Lon. 35 55

Perasson, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the place contains about 9,000 Vesere. 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 inhabitants; but it was much more 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, or Wes-tern Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. An-

Terchiz, or Terhiz, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles W N W of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

Tergovisto, or Tervis, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a

town, capital of Walachia. It has a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles N W of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependant on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea. and 125 capital of the warlike Volsci, and the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a tem-

waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles S E of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Termoli, or Termini, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated wear the sea, 70 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Ternate, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Molucens. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Giblo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Con. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S, lon. 165 E.

Terra del Fuego, under this name are comprehended several islands, at the southern extra mity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Ternavasso, a town of Piedmont, six miles N E of Carmsgnola, and eight S

considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Veli-The tamous cataract of the river veni-no, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called Interamna. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spoletto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria.

one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 principal church was originally a tember of Tefflis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral 24 N.

Terra del Esperitu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides

take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very bar-Ternavasso, a town of Piedmont, six largest of them. They are all very barriers in the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W N W of Antwerp. It was tsken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 90 N Terni, an ancient episcopal city of Among the trees was Winter's bark lay, in the dutchy of Spoletto. The

with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and slong the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland islands it is called a logger-head duck; among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large must's shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their head large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and druk, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most leathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr. Forster saw, had no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoul-ders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string.
The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of any other nation.

Terra di Lavoro. See Lavoro. Terra d'Otranto. See Otranto.

is upward of 1300 miles; its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezueia, Caraccas, Guinana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is now subject to the viceroy of New Granada, who resides at St. Fo de Bogoat. The climate here, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests , the clouds precipitating the rains with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of consequence almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, partic arly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome. This part of S America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this con-tinent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards, about the year 1514, atter destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on ac-count of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered, all the lands discovered previous to this being

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Davien, in America. See Davien.

Terrancou, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It belongs to the duke of Monte-Leone, and is sested neaf the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles E S E of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37

Terra Nuova, an ancient seaport, on the N E coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 63 miles N N E of Sassari. Lon. 935E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terra Firma, or Tierra Firma, a king-dom of S America, bounded on the N Pegue, heartifully situated on a high-

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son called winter by almost a continual der, rain, and temrecipitating the rains osity, that the low appearance of an of the country is of t continually flooded: with the excessive provincés, particu-n and Porto Belle, it

olesome. This part d voyage to this conodued and settled by ut the year 1514, afh great inhumanity, f the natives. This Terra Firma, on acthe first part of the as discovered, all the revious to this being

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of Sicily, in Val di d near the mouth of name, 20 miles E. on. 14 10 E. lat. 37

rdinia, scated at the the same name, 63 ari. Lon. 935E, lat.

go, a small village of situated on a high

commanding bank of the Ivrawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, Lock, an inlet of the sea, on the Woost of Resahire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St.

Terruel, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles 8 W of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Terrere, or Frere, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N E coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four niles N E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat 51 56 N

Teschen, a town of Upper Silesia, ca-pital of a dutchy of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussiane in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. At a little dis-tance from it is an old castle, on an cminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woolfen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make protty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between emperor Joseph II. and Frederick William III. of Prussia. It is 27 miles 8 E of Troppau, and 65 S W of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Tesepdelt, a town of Morocco Proper seated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Swisserland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 656 W, lat. 1524 N.

Tessia, a town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles N E of Trent, and 24 S E of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E. ht. 46 20 N.

That, or Tree, a river which rises in the N W of Hants, and passing Stock-bridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Southampton.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of some importance, but its market for the staple commodities of the county, and for wool and cheese has of late and for wool and cucese has of inte-years suffered a gradual decline. It: chief ornament is its newly exected church, built in a spirited imistion of Gothic models. It is 25 miles E N E. of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. I 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Tetteaco, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tettnang, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 E N E of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fen; with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets to look out at; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is antrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountsin. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The men visit each other from the tops of their houses; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear rings; have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist, The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is scated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. \$ 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

Theoreme, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunes, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elebeen built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined at last rushes vic-

family over a lofty precipice, the noise ture of the country, and partly by the of its fall resounding through the hills approach of winter, they abandoned the and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud a fort in November following. rises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades. waters several orchards, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. See

Solfutara.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S W of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, falls

into the Tweed, near Kelso.

Teviotdale. See Roxburghshire. Teurart, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, scated on a mountain near the river Za.

Teuschnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 50 22 N. Trusera, a town of Barhary, in Bile-dulgerid, divided into two parts by a

river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Glouces-tershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly noted for the excellence of its mustard, but now only distinguished (as to its trade) for a manufactory of cutton stockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monastery, are most worthy of notice the former of which contains the relica of those who fell at the battle of Tewkesbury, and, among the rest, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 W N W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 N.

Texel, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the continent, called the Helder This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are hound to Amsterdam. In September 1799, the English effected a landing here, and took the fort which defends the channel, and

Teya, a river of Germany, which has its source near Teltsh, in Moravia, flows E by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw on the

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Frague, 52 miles S W of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Tezar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It

is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Tezcuco, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20

N.

Tezela, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

Tezote, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 8 miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat.

Thainee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S W of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words.
Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It plainly appears (says Camden), that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thaine the viviole of the Dutch fleet lying and in several ancient charters granted therein, surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but that of Ensham, and in the old deeds partly deterred by the impregnable nar relating to Cricklade, it is never considere of Th occur cursio the ye declar Tham is not Head, source should of Isi name paren source the ri a cons more mer, a torr for n summ

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don, and, on the opposite side, South-wark: forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Dept-ford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's, Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its course from Dorch ster, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandel, Lea, Roding, Darent and Medway. Lea, Roding, Darent and Diedway.
The jurisdiction of the lord mayor over
the Thames extends from Coln Ditch,
a little to the W of Staines, to Yendel
or Yenleet to the E, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for and punish all of-fenders against the laws for the preser-vation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the lord mayor and alder-men hold courts of conservance for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex and Kent. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above the bridge, yet there are so many flats, that in summer the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low 1 and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles and a half above the bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream toward Culham Bridge uselese. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accomplish-Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament in 1730, from the Severn to Waltbridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal had been made, by wirtue of an act of parliament in 1730, from the Severn to Waltbridge, near Stroud. A new canal had been made, by Stroud. A new canal had been made, by Stroud. A new canal had been made, it is the severn to the legist of 343 the severn to the legist of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence

to the entrance of a tunnel, near Sap-perton, a distance of near eight miles. gia, eight miles S E of Mulhausen, The canal is 42 feet in width at top and and 16 W N W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 perton, a distance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and is extended times supperson rate, and under that part of earl Bathurst's ground called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three fur-longs) is near 18 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The sonal descending hence 134 tons, by 12 tonk a ioins the Thames at Lachtabe, a distance of above 20 miles. In the course of this vast undertaking the seven, from the Severn at Froomlade to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a dis-tance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200, 000% of which 3000% are said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected by a ca-nal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called the Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needinland parts of the kingdom, it is need-less to expatiate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is car-ried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholeages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine. some, and fit for use in very long voy-

Thames, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract, which pitches from a rock 10 or 12 fect in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a hed of rocks be-From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Theobalds, a village in Hertfordshire, Sound, which it enters at New London. 12 miles N of London. It was famous

E. lat. 51 20 N.

Thanet, an island of Kent, compris. ranee, an island of kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow
channel of the Stour. It produces
much corn, especially barley and sho
madder. The S part is a rich tract
of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

and several villages.

Thanhausen, a town of Germany in the circle of Susbia, situate on the Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Thato, an island of the Archipelago,

on the coast of Macedonia, at the en-trance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessuries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N W of Chelmsford, and 43 NE

of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Thehaid, a country of Upper Egypt,
reaching from Fayoum to the Red Sea.

It is the least fertile, and thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are

robbers by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages named Carnack, Luxor and Gournon, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, a city of Livadia. Thive.

Thengen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen, and 22 N W of Constance. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Thamsbuck, a town of Germany in for the magnificent palace and gardens

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Theodosia. See Caffu.
Thermia, an Island of the Archipe.ago, S of the Island of Zie, and near the
gulf of Regia, 12 miles long and five
bootd. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of salk.
The principal town of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop.
Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Theraly. See Fanna. Therford, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It was once a bishoprick, and though now an incon-siderable town, still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness. It is scated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has some corn trade to Lynn and is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a good freeschool, and a townhall. The lent visizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Nor-

Theux, a village three miles N W of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for battle fought here in 1794, in which the Austrians were defeated.

Thibet, or Great Thibet, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102° E lon and 25 and 40° N lat. bounded on the N W and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tertary though we have here. in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and S W by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia, it being a part of that clerated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but to those rivers of India and Unina, but to unose also of Siberia and Fartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1600 British miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper division seems to respect the countries towards the suppose of the countries towards the sources of the country; even the weakest of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated, and of which it forms long journies. This profound venera-

of the great lord Burkeigh. which that mobleman exchanged with former I. for Hatfield. The small remains of this place were demolished in 1765.

Theodosia. See Caffu.

Thermia, an Island of the Archiperator, Softhe Island of Zia, and near the gulf of Regia, 12 miles long and five rough and sterile state of Thibet, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and tikely to remain so. Little This typical is obscured and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and tikely to remain so. Little This typical is obscured and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and tikely to remain so. Little This typical is a state of the Lower, the control of the Archiperator.

The subject is obscure, and the Lower, that which horders on China. The subject is obscure, and tikely to remain so. Little This typical is a state of the control of the Archiperator.

The subject is obscured, and the Lower, the control of the ver ; of its climate, from its wonderful elevation its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization, their loans's lefty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some de-gree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by is not only submitted to, and more dry them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pa-gan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the rivers Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vice-gerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and en-dowed with all knowledge and virtue. He does not reside in the city of Lassa, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynu; and a
good deal of wool-combing is carried
on here. It is 30 miles S S E of Lynn,
and 80 N E of London. Lon. 0 50 E,
lat. 52 28 N.

Theux, a village three miles N W of
Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted
for hattle foughthere in 1794, in which
the hattle foughthere in 1794, in which but on a mountain in the neighbour-hood, called Poutala. On this mounthe adoration, not only of the Thibe-tians, but also of a prodigious multi-tude of strangers and pions pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journies to go and worship him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction. The grand lama salutes no one; he neither uncovers nor rises up to any person, whatever his rank may be; with the same eye, he beholds nt his feet the greatest princes and the meanest of their subjects. He conmeanest of their subjects. He con-tents himself with laying his hand on the head of his adorer, who imagines that he obtains, by this imposition alone, the remission of all his sins. Next to the Thibetians, the Tartars are the most zealous worshippers of the grand lama; they arrive in crowds at Poutala, from the remotest corners

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Thiers, a town of France, in the de-Lassa, to prostrate themselves at the feet of the grand lama, is founded on the idea which they entertain of his great power and sanctity. They are fully persuaded, that all the divinity of Fo resides in him, that he is omni-scient and omnipresent, and that he has neither need of imformation, nor orcasion to ask questions, in order to orcasion to ask questions, in order to discover the secret thoughts of men. They believe him to be immortal, and that, when he appears to die, his soul and his divinity only change their place of residence, and transmigrate into an-other body. All their care is then employed to discover the place where it hath pleased him to be born again; even some of the Tartar princes themsearch; but they are obliged to be directed by certain lamas, who alone are acquainted with the signs by which the new born god may be discovered, or rather, they only know what child the preceding dalad-lama appointed to be his successor. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo lama, who in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numer-ous as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood en-tirely in their hands; and they constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Besides the religious influence and authority of the great lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. In 1774, the English East India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian Bramins, yet in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often vicit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See Palte.

Thiel, or Tiel, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, which surrendered to the

5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Thielt, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatcliany of Courtray.

taken by the prince of Conde in 1643. It was besieged by the Austrians in 1792, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 N E of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat 49 21 N.

Thirek, or Thursk, a horough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament: and was formerly noted parinament: and was corners noted for its strong castle. It is 20 m.les N W of York, and 230 N by W of Lendon. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Thire, or Thebes, a celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is

nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. above 4000 thrks and Christians in it.
It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion; they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is neated between two rivers, 20 miles N W of Athens, and 280 S W of Constantinople Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Thoissel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 S E of Paris. I.on. 450 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Thoma, St. an island of Africa, lying under the equator is 8° E for the results of the seatest of

under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills intermixed with vallies, French in 1794. It is seated on the which are constantly filled with a thick Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. stinking fog, but it agrees very well 5 16 E, lat. 51.56 N. with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the gold coast of Guinea

Thomas town and St. Eustat mart of the It is 15 belongs to lat. 18 21

Thomas of Hindou mandel, su three miles lat. 13 2 N Thomas.

rhomas, ed on the Spain. Ir burnt by Si 30 W, lat. Thomast county, Ma

of Penobse Camden, ti 44 10 N, ar Thomdar the circle o of Saxe.I. Elbe, 25 mi 58 S E of H

53 10 N.

Thomono called Clare Thonon, Chablais, w convents. Geneva, at and 16 N E lat. 46 19 N Thorn, a formerly a

tumult happ the Roman on account ists; upon v to try the m ing the riot ed, and ac protestants here. The nexed it to t cd on the V markable br zick, and 10 18 43 E, lat.

Thorn, or bishopric of seren miles

France, in the dene, famous for its and cutlery. It is f a hill, 22 miles E 10 S by E of Paris. 5 51 N.

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ng town of France, f Moselle. It was of Conde in 1643. the Austrians in diged to raise the I on the Moselle, dge defended by a s N of Metz, and Lon. 6 15 E, lat.

a berough in the re, with a market da two members to was formerly noted e. It is 20 m.les 230 N by W of Lon-1, lat. 54 15 N.

a celebrated city bishop's see. It is it it was formerly, s in circumference, that there are not and Christians in it. fine surt of white wls for pipes are at dry naturally, and s stone. Here are ated between two W of Athens, and ntinople Lon 23

of France, in the with a handsome and Chalerone, 10 and 200 S E of , lat. 46 13 N. and of Africa, lying and is almost round,

liameter. The soil ces plenty of sugar e vine are blossoms grapes, all the year by the Portoguese, eat age. It consists mixed with vallies, y filled with a thick it agrees very well sich are larger and the gold coast of

Thomas, St. one of the Virgin Islands ! Thomas, St. one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the West Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

Thomas, St. an archiepiscopal town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and three miles of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

at. 13 2 N.

Thomas, St. a town of Guiana, seated on the Oronoko, and subject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, fat. 7 6 N.

Thomastown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot bay, seven miles S of Camden, the same distance E of War-ren, and 43 N E of Wiscasset, in lat. 44 10 N, and long. 68 40 W.

Thomdamm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situate on the Elbe, 25 miles S E of Lauenburg, and 58 S E of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.

called Clare; which see.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, capital of W of Dumfries. Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles S W of Lausanne, and 16 N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

Thorn, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the students of the Jesuists; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be behead-ed, and seven of the citizens. The protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Viatula, over which is a re-markable bridge, 67 miles S of Dant-zick, and 105 N W of Warsaw. Lon.

Thorn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 miles N E of Doneaster, and 167 N by W of Landon. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

Thorneburg, a small post town in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; lying on the N E side of Mattanony river, 18 miles S of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and 74 from Washington.

Thornbury, a corporate town of Glou-cestershire, with a market on Satur-day. It is seated on a rivulet that runs into the Severn, is governed by a mayor, and is 24 miles S W of Gloucester, and 121 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, aix miles N E of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is atill remaining.

Thorney, a small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, seven miles S W of Chichester.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for wool-10 N.

Thomond, a county of Ireland, also is situated on an elevated plain, on the liked Clare; which see.

Leading the situated on an elevated plain, on the E situated of the river Nith, 15 miles N by

Thouars, a considerable town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It is noted for a castle which belonged to is noted for a castle which belonged to the ancient dukes. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, which from the whiteness of the-stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles S E of Angers, and 162 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.

Thrapston, a town in Northampton-shire, with a market on Thursday, serted on the Nen, over which is a bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 N N W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Three Hills Island, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Paci-fic Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.

Three Sisters. See Kuriles. Thuin, a town of Austrian Hainault, Thuin, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It Thorn, or Thoren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, screa miles S W of Ruremonde.

Thuin, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, eight miles S W of Charleroy, and 15 S E of Mons. Lon. 42 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Thuir. See Fula.

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Thule, Southern. See Sandwich Land. Thun, a take of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly varielages, and the river Aur passes through

Thun, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, which commands a line view of the lake. It is scated on the N W extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 15 miles S SE of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Thunder Bay, a bay, nine miles broad,

at the N W corner of Lake Huron, in North America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard

Thur, a river of Swisserland, which has its source in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, seven miles S S W of Schaff hausen.

Thurgau, a bailiwic of Swisserland, Thurgan, a ballitude of Swisserland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishoprie of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Cauton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwic in Swisserland, as well as the most pleasant and fertile; and is extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. field is the capital.

neut 13 the capital.

Thuringia, a landgravate of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony 1 bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W hy Hesse, and on the N by the dutchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in: miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

Thurse, a borough in Caithnesshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet-Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manifacture of woollen and linen cloth; and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Tingar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles W S W of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E

lat. 11 25 N.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra

excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles-N W of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41

Tiber, a river in Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesisatical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere la its modern name.

Tiburoon, n cape, at the most wester-ly extremity of the island of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

Ticarte. See Tecort.

Tickell, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickell, which is part of the dutchy of Lahcaster. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 155 N by W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Tickely, a town of the peninsula of Hindoestan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles N E of Cicacole, and 70 S W of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43

50 N.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the United States, in New-York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759 by general Amberst, and in 1779 by general Bourgoyne, but was evacuated acon after the convention at Saratoga, when he was obliged to surrender to the A-

he was obliged to surrender to the American army. It is 110 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New-York. Lon 73 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Tiddenham, a village in Gloucestershire, England, seven miles S of Colford. Its parish is bounded on three sides by the rivers. Wye and Seven; and at the division of the rivers are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a charel, which was water, the ruins of a charel, which was dedicated to St. Theela, who suffered in the year 47, being the first female

martyr.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery: for a well that ebbs and flows two or near it is a mineral spring, said to be three times in an hour, after great rains:

the wa nutes : hroad, feet. It of the N W London Tidor the E I

and to t in circu and flax the isla own. Tl round it Lon. 12 Tiel. Tieng circle of

29 miles stance. Tierra del Espir Tierra Tigria which h

Euphrat Diarbec stan from the Enn Persia, t Gezira, Tilbur the mou

bury For place w Britona. Cave Fie passage in the n well. Tilbur tuate on

number shire she In this p alterativ In its ne revie we to opposin 1588. Tilbur

Thames. gular for in Italy, which rises in in the Florentino. It Ecclesiastical State, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-nd Rome, 10 miles from to the Mediterranean stla and Porto. Tivere me.

pe, at the most wester-he Island of St. Dominon hy the English and , but retaken by the next year.

Fecort. on in the W riding of a market on Friday. It d fortifications, demo-ril wars, of which some It has a distinct liberty, our of Tickell, which is thy of Lancaster. It is Doncaster, and 155 N n. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53

wn of the peninsula of the circar of Cicacole, f Cicacole, and 70 S W on. 84 30 E, lut. 43

a fort of the United w-York, built by the on the narrow passage ion between the lakes amplain. It had all the t art or nature could taken in 1759 by geneid in 1779 by general ntion at Saratoga, when to surrender to the A-It is 110 miles S of 185 N of New-York. lat. 43 45 N.

willage in Gloucester-seven miles S of Col-r is bounded on three ers Wye and Severn; sion of the rivers are on the rocks, at low sof a chapel, which was. Thecla, who suffered being the first female

town in Derbyshire, on of the Peak, with a marday. It is remarkable n hour, after great rains:

the water gushing from several cavi- ed the key of London. It was planned ties at once, for the space of five mi- by Sir Martin Beckman, chiefengineer nutes: the well is three feet deep and to king Charles II. with bastions, the

and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence.
Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.
Tiel. See Thiel.

Tiel. See Titl.

Tiengen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Wutach, 29 miles E of Basle, and 36 W of Constance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Tierra del Espiritu Santo. See Terra

del Espiritu Santo.

Tierra de! Fuego. See Terra del Fue

Tigris, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania, afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Klusistan from Irac-Arabla, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-A. rab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Til-bury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverus in the neighbouring parish of Chad-

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. The marshes here feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of ney. The Dutch have a fort here, alterative water, discovered in 1717. Lon of the S W point 123 59 E, lat. 10 In its neighbourhood Queen Elizabeth 23 S. reviewed the army she had assembled to oppose the famous Spanish armada

Tilbury Fort, in Essex, situate on the 28 N.

broad, and the water rises and falls two largest of any in England. It has a feet. It is deemed one of the wonders double most; the innermost of which feet. It is deemed one of the wonders double most; the innermost of which of the Peak. Tideawell is 22 miles is 170 feet broad, with a good counter-N W of Derby, and 138 N N W of scarp, a covered way, ravelines and London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N. tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 minon are plated, from 24 to 46 minon are plated, from 24 to 46 minon are plated, besides smaller ones and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles planted between them, and the bastions sand curtimes also are planted with and curtimes also are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block house, which is said to have been built in the reign of queen Eliza-beth. On the land side are idso two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other. which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

Tillieres, a town of France, in the de-partment of Eure, and late province of Normandy, six miles N E of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux, Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Tileit. a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles N E of Konigsberg, and 95 S S W of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is scated on a river, 130 miles E S E of Popayan. Lon. 7355 W.

Timerycotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golcon-da, 64 miles S E of Hydrabad, and 95 W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean, between telebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 57 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and ho-

Tina, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles N W of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44

Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which roay be terman island of the Archipelago, one of the

Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 seasons, there is little security for a miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. This island pro- 0 N. duces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tineveily. See Palamcotta.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean one of the Ladrones, 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The soil is dry; and being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the is-land, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; which are beautifully diversi fied with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean and uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. Here are at least 10,000 cattle, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black; also a vast number of fowls. which are easily caught, and plenty of trees, guavoes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit. Here are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelien. purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidical pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N. feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface up-ward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. The

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Tinmouth, a seaport in Northumber. land, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of cosl, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tinmouth, a town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 15 miles S of Rutland, and 26 N of Bennington, with 973 inhabitants.

Tinos. See Tina.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortifi-

cation called King Arthur's Castle.

Tinro, a river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks, nor will any fish live in it; which proper-ties continue till other rivulcts run into

same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo.

Lor. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, a strong town of Barbary,

Tiorn, an island of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in ex-cellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat.

58 0 N.

Tiperah, or Tiprah, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the E of Hindoostan

Proper.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long, and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's is inconvenient, and, in some nates in a row of twelve mountains, the here is little security for a schor. Lon. 1460 E, lat. 15

th, a seaport in Northumber. in, a scaport in Northumber.
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Newcastle. It has a castle,
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the province of Seville, and from its waters which are a yellow colour. Near its has a petrifying quality, no ants growing on its banks, nor sh live in it; which properer its nature ; for when it pascbla it is not different from rs. It falls into the Atlantic

miles below Niebin. It is scated on a river of the ic, in a country fertile in dates y, and abounding in indigo. 3 W. lat. 27 30 N.

e, a strong town of Barbary, algerid, seated on the river Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N. an island of Sweden, 27 miles ference, and abounding in ex-astures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat.

n, or *Tiprak*, a kingdom of ng to the E of Hindoostan

ory, a county of Ireland, in the of Munster, 60 miles long, and bounded on the N by King's on the E by Queen's County enny, on the S by Waterford, e W by Galway, Clare, Li-nd Cork. The S part is fertile; I is rather barren, and termirow of twelve mountains, the

highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 parishes, and sends eight members to parlia
Titan, or Cabaros, an island of France, ment. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Cashel is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles SSW of Cashel.

Tirano, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero It contains several handsome buildings but from the narrowness of the streets and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles S W of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Tiree, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland, lying to the S W of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tireh, a town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 32 miles S S E of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Tirlemont, a village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that dutchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50

Tirnau, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is scated on the Tirna.

hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Swisserland.
Though a mountainous country, it pro-Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has see. It is now wretchedly poor. It

the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titicaca, or Chucuito, an island of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is situate in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in South

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Swisserland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

Titmaning, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. This town was almost depopulated by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to pages, in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt. It is seated on the Saltza, 24 miles N W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Titul, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Tiver. See Tiber.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is sented on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a noble fireschool (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of eight scholars at Baliol college, Oxtown of Upper Tungary, in the town, ford, and Sidney Sussex College, Camfive miles W of Leopolsdtadt, and 22 bridge. It has likewise a church, built
NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat.
48 24 N
Tirol, or Tyrol, a county of Germany,
in the circle of Austria, and part of the last been noted for its great woollen
than the circle of Austria, and part of the last been noted for its great woollen
than the circle of Austria, and part of the last been noted for its great woollen
than the circle of Austria, and part of the last been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N N E of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the

rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. was the favourite country residence It is divided into four parts; Tyrol, of the aucient Romans, as Frescati is properly so called, the bishopric of of the moderns. Near the bottom of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and the eminence on which Tivoli stands,

are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cesar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, Catullus, Proper-tius, Macenas, &c. The Tiverone forms here a famous caseade from a steep rock, in a cave of which is said to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburt ne Sibyl, whence she delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and, at present it has an elegant summerhouse, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 miles E N E of Rome, and 15 N N E of Frescati Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See Solfutara and Teverone. Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the

dutchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma, Tlascala, a province of New Spain,

in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxica and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlasca In, 12 miles in circumference : it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the summit, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mounsnow. tains, covered with trees, in which are

tigers and monkies. See Angelos.

Tlascala, a town of New Spain, capi. tal of a province of the same name. is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles E S E of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat.

19 30 N. See Angelos.

Tlemesen. See Tremesen.

Tobago, the most southward of the Islands in the West Indics, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricones as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the English in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Indies) two miles long, and one broad. Tobolsk, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolak and Tomak.

Tobolak, the capital of Siberia, and

of the government of Tobolsk. It is in-habited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river litysh, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for several miles, are all Mahometans, but their muft is an Arabin. There are also a great number of Kalmucks, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners to this city, which is seated on a hill, a; the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburgh. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Tocat, a town of Turkey in Asia, is Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts ; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of murble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppa. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Tocayma, a town of New Grenada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here sre hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W, lat 4 3 N.

Tockay, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a Tobago, Little, an island near the castle. It is celebrated for its excel-NE extremity of Tobago, (in the West lent wine; but being produced only by

ane viney na. At se salt-works ence of t miles N W NE of B 10 N. Tocort.

kingdom niles SSE lat. 32 40 Toti, at the dutch

near the r lugia, and E, lat. 42 Toggenb depending It is in the ate between tile in corr the Upper wards of 4 ity of who Toissey, partment o Lon. 4 52

Tolaga New Zeal

Lon 178 3 Toledo, in New C merly the seated on which sur on the lar built by a 100 tower there are a tures, bes the marke bishop's s richest an the Sagra real treas cabinets digious q ressels, 38 religio ber of cl rishes, at the town theatre, a royal ca everal m lt is 37 m

W, lat. 3 Tolen, lands, in saine na channel :

es long, and one broad. overnment of Russia, ends the W part of Siided into the two pro. k and Tomsk.

capital of Siberia, and ent of Tobolsk. It is inars, who drive a great river Irtysh, and carry China. The Tartars this city, for several Mahometans, but their abian. There are also er of Kalmucks, who . The Russians comeir state-prisoners to is seated on a hill, a: of the Tobol and Irtysh, by N of Muscow, and Petersburgh. Lon. 68

of Turkey in Asia, in of a province of the e houses are handsome-he atreets pretty well an uncommon thing in ut the town makes a arance, and is in the phitheatre. There are erpendicular rocks of old castle upon each; eams, that each house Here are 20,000 Turkenian, and 400 Greek e are 12 mosques, and f chapels; the Armeven churches, and the e. Besides the silk of iey manufacture much n, and make it into scw-r chief trade is in coph as kettles, drinking. and candlesticks. They

great deal of yellow Tocat may be consi-ntre of trade in Natolia; me hither from several ritory abounds in fruit rine. It is 210 miles W m, and 283 N of Aleppa. at. 39 50 N. town of New Grenada,

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ong town of Upper Hun-unty of Zimplin, with a elebrated for its excelbeing produced only by

ane vineyard, it is scarce even at Vien-At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confin ence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Theort, or Tuggurt, a town of the rino, and 88 N E of kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 11 E, lat. 43 14 N. miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, Tolesburg, a town lat. 32 40 N.

Toti, an episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoletto, seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Pe-lugia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 lat. 42 44 N.

Toggenburg, a county of Swisserland, depending on the abbey of St. Gullen. It is in the figure of a leg, and is situate between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are protestants.

Toissey, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon 178 33 E, lat 33 21 S.

Toledo, a commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers The houses are fine and there are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a cabinets let into the wall, full of pro-digious quantities of gold and silver ressels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and everal manufactures of silk and wool. W. lat. 39 53 N.

Tolen, a town of the Dutch Nether-lands, in Zealand, in an island of the saine name, separated by a narrow chaunel from Dutch Brabant. It is

five miles N W of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquiscte of Ancona. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chento, eight miles S E of St. Seve-rino, and 88 N E of Rome. Lon. 13

Tolesburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Toffa, a town of Italy in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbour-hood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapia lazuli. It is 25 miles N W of

Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tolhuys, a town of Dutch Guelder-land, sested on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat.

Tolland, a post town and the capital of Tolland county, Connecticut, 17 miles N E of Hartford, and 19 W of Pomfret, containing 1638 inhabitants.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles N E of Bellumo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Go-

Tolna, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a coun-It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles S W of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Suret. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural easeades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles S W of Bayonne, and 47 S E of Bilboa. Lon. 25 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Tolu, a town of South America in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for the balsam of It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Tomer, a town of Portugal, in Ec-

tremadura, scated on the river Naboan, which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, at the foot of the mountains, where lat. 0 45 S. at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles S E of Coimbra, and 65 N E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Tombec, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Tombelaine, a small island of France.

with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

Tombuctoo, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the S E of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plais-tered with chay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Ma-hometanism. Both men and women are very fend of dancing, and spend a

great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombuctoo, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceed-ings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles S W of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

Tomebamba, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

Tomina, a government of South Amein the viceroyalty of Buenos

Tomak, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, with a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and a wooden cathedral, a chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N
parts of Siberia. It contains above
2000 houses, and is seated on the river
Tom, 105 miles E S E of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Tonderen, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles S E of Ripen, and 30 N W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific oceans about ands in the South Pacific oceans about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. The S shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole N side is environed with shoals and islands, and the chara within them have and and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour or anchoring place to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the et above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174
46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

Tongres, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila king of the Hunds, and the last by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Neckar, 12 miles S W of Maestricht, and 15 W of Liege.

Tong-tchang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its dis-trict contains three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Pekin. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Artes
Tong-chuen-fou, a fortified city of
China, in the province of Se-tchuen.
The inhabitants are all soldiers, who

have follow from father W of Peki

Tongusian E part of S the Russian hunting of which, who wooden, po the top to l fire is made sit round i are very str cepting the men dress with boots of their comm Tungusians a very tall equally rare The feature flat as those have a fresl eyes, a sma lisir, very them none at what hoarse of an acutemeredible; h crably more young childr Kalmouk, Ti well made, very lively, l on the control ful degree, and filth of v

Tonna, a Saxony, six in Tonnay Boo in the depart and late term ed on the N of Saintes 56 N.

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Tonnay Che and late terr castle, and a Rochefort, Lon. 0 46 W e. Lon. 119 0 E.

Siberia, in the pro-h a wooden castle, es of cannon : and , a chancery, and abitants carry on a town lies on the It contains above seated on the river E of Tobolsk. Lon.

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of the Friendly Isl-Pacific oceans about t, somewhat oblong, nd, and its greatest. The S shore is sts of coral rocks, the whole N side shoals and islands, thin them low and so the best harbour to be found among is nearly all of an exceeding 60 or 80 of the sea. Hence in plantations, with travelling, disposed anner, as to open an n from one part to so the advantage of evernment for all the e ordinary residence I chiefs. Lon. 174

of Germany in the e. It has severely amities of war; the king of the Hunds, French, in 1673 and d on the Neckar, 12 stricht, and 15 W of

a city of China, in chang-tong. Its dis-cities of the second, rd class. It is 150 Lon. 115 25 E, lat.

a fortified city of ovince of Se-tchuen-re all soldiers, who

have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 867 miles S W of Pekin. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25

Tongueians, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in buts, which, when they remove their dwell-

on the Charente, three miles from a dark tawny colour. Their houses lochefort, and 253 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

are small and low, and the walls either of mud, for hurdles daubed over with X x x x

Tonneins, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Mar-

wo of Pekin. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 50 N.

Tongusians, a people who inhabit the E part of Siheria, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. Those buts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their like is made in the middle, and they all it round it upon turis. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and, women dress alike in a, sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. The Tungusians are of a middling stature; a very tall, or a very short man being equally rare among them. They are all, well, made, and of a good mein. The features, of their face are not a flat as those, of the Kalmouks; they have a fresh complexion, small sharp eyes, a small thin nose, black lank hair, very little beard, and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible; but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerable kingdoms of an excellences and elicacy almost incredible; but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerable kingdoms of the mone at all. Their voice is somewhat hoarse; their sight and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible; but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerable kingdoms of them one at all. Their voice is somewhat hoarse; their sight and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible; but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerable kingdoms of the money of their in sight and the armone will be subject to the money of their in a subject to the money of their organs of touch and smell are considerable kingdoms of the money of their in a subject to the contrary, are ugly to a fright-line to the contrary, are ugly to a fright-line to the contrary, ar

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clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little attar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and salad herbs II. Stopping the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and salad herbs II. Stopping the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and salad herbs II. Stopping the water from overflowing their gardens are apply to letters, from ambition, because they open the way to honour, and they can ever be promoted to dens, where they have oranges, betels; pumkins, melons, and salad herbs In the rainy season they caumot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The people of Tonquin are ingenious, atrong limbed and well made; their disposition is free and open, although chesting reach. open, although cheating among them, when done with address, is considered as a stroke of prudence and skill They are generous; but their generosi-ty is regulated only by their interest; and when they have nothing to liope, they cannot easily be prevailed on to give: on such occasions, they take great care to conceal their riches, for fear of being importuned; they are in general lavish in their public expences, especially in feasts, marriages and fune rals; they hate the Europeans, and find great satisfaction in being able to de-ceive them. The Tonquinese are nei-ther so flat-nosed nor so broad-visaged as the Chinese; their colour is olive: they blacken their teeth, suffer their nails to grow, and wear their hair as long as possible. The people are slaves one part of the year; for except the citizens of the capital, all the tradesmen, joiners, amiths, masons, carpenters, &c. are obliged to labour three months in the palace, and during two others, for the mandarins and great lords: they are free the rest of a year, and work for those who employ them. Marriages are not contracted here without the consent of the tracted here without the consent of the governor or judge of the place. The day after the marriage, the husband atyles his wife sister, and the wife calls her husband brother. A plurality of wives is permitted at Tong-king; but only the most accomplished takes the title of spouse. The law grants a disporter to the men, but denies it to the women: the children remain with the husband. The favourite diversion of the Tonquinese are comedies, which the generally act at night, and accom-

that they can ever be promoted to offices of dignity and trust. They are in general courteous to strangers; but in general courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all the wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and while the law rice to maintain the children, to buy rice to maintain them-selves. When a man dies he is buried selves. When a man dies he is buried in his own ground, and if he was mater of a family, they make a great feat. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great fettival; when they rejoice for ten day together, and spend their time in sil manner of sports. They have another the track that the track th manner of sports. They nave anome great feast in May or June, when ther first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a supreme being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different form. shapes, but in very different furn. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: It has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, musk, silk, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best of Japan, which is accounted the best of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchication is the capital.

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abundance of machinery and n abundance of machinery and i. They excel particularly in sentation of torrents, river, mpests and naval battles. In Tonquin, as in China concipally in the knowledge of alber of characters, and in the

the rules and principles of which are taken from the of Confucius. The Tonqui-by to letters, from ambition, hey open the way to honours, ase it is by their means alone y can ever be promoted to dignity and trust. They are I courteous to strangers; but men are haughty and ambi-

men are naughty and amount of soldiers insolent, and the vish. They buy all their f which the poor are stinted for money. In hard times the sell both their wives and

to buy rice to maintain them. When a man dies he is buried n ground, and if he was mas amily, they make a great feat.

new moon that happens after fle of January, is a great festi-en they rejoice for ten days, and spend their time in all

, and apend their time in an if aports. They have another stin May or June, when their cest is got in. Their religion sm, and yet they own a suing. Their idola have human but in very different form. ve likewise some resembling we likewise some resembling s and horses, placed in small bles built of timber. The lan-ivery guttural, and some of is are pronounced through the

is are pronounced through the it has a great resemblance to less. They have schools of and their characters are the like those of China; and like

ey write with a hair pencil. amodities are gold, musk, silk, modutes are gold, muss, sis, drugs of many sorts, woods ig, lackered wares, earthen salt, aniseed, and worm seed, ered ware is not inferior to that

ered ware is not inferior to that, which is accounted the best orld. With all their merchance people are in general very sechief trade being carried on Chinese, English, and Dutchigdom is an absolute monarchy is the capital.

erg, a scaport of Norway, in ince of Aggerhuys, 30 miles

Toobowai, a small island in the South socousts, we man island in the south
Sea, discovered by captain Gook, being,
in any direction, not above five or aix
miles. Small as it appears, however,
there are bills in it of a considerable
elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending al-most all around it, bordered with a white-sand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspers-ed to their aummits. According to the information captain Cook received from some of the natives, who spoke the and sent language of Otaleite, this island is miles N elentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several kinds of fruits Torde, and roots that are to be met with at the other islands in the neighbourhood. Lon. 149. 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topcliff, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

Topel, or Topl, a town of the king-dom of Bothnia, 24 miles N W of Pil-sen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians, in 1762. It is 14 miles W N W of Leut-

48 35 N

Topsham, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is scated on the Ex, five miles S E of Exeter (of

Tor, or Eltor, a town of Arabia Pe-trea, with a good harbour defended by a castle, and a Greek convent. In the garden of which are fountains of hitter water, said to be those which Moses rendered aweet by throwing in a piece of wood. It is seated on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

on the Coast of Devenments, to the E
passes by Aiva, I ornies, and Salamanof Dartmouth, formed by two capes, ic,
and falls into the Douero.

Mirande-de-Douero.

Torna, or Tornaw, a town of Upper
in November 1688, when he came over
from Holland, by the invitation of many
principal persons, to preserve us from

tified place and is scated on an emi-

W Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. popery and arbitrary power. In gales of wind it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

E of Nice.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles S E of Trent. Lon.

11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, Lat.

Torona, or Toronburgh, a tewn of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles W N W of Clausenburg, and 48 N W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Tordesilles, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon.

1762. It is 14 miles W N W of Lettmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Topolitza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles S W of Saxony Proper, with a castle, the stair-Nemerez. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

Topolitzau, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat.

Topolitzau, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prusthe Ex, five miles S E of Exeter (of sia obtained a great victory over the which it is the port) and 170 S W of Austrians in 1760. It is 27 miles N E London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

Tor, or Eltor, a town of Arabia Pelon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Torign, a town of France in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles S E of St. Lo. Lon 0 42 W, lat. 49 0

I Com. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devenshire, to the E passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salaman-

nence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W 1631; and again in 1794, was over-of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 whelmed by a torrent of lava. The in-

Torne, a river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway forms, a take of the same name, and taking a S E course, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornco.

Tornea, a town of Sweden in West Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles, for what they want. The houses sre low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes the people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles N E of Uma, and 420 N N E of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17

E, lat 6551 N.
Tornova, an episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janua. It is seated at the foot of mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria 10 miles N W of La-rissa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards vield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Sala-manca, and 100 N W of Madrid. Lon.

52 W, lat. 41 39 N.

*Torella-de-Mongris, a scaport of Syrin, in Catalonia, famous for a battle ganed by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranc-an, at the foot of the Pyrenecs, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 N E of Barcelona. Lon. S 18 E, lat. 41 55

Torperley, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

Torquar, a village in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles S E of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer vis tors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra-dil Layona, and the think is the state of the state of

habitants, however, escaped with their

lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncoroo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, with a castle, surrounded with a wall, and bastions. It is 27 miles S E of Mirandela, and 42 S S W of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain. in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles S E of Origuela, null 37 N N E of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Torres, a maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S W of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N. ci

wi an

Torres Novas, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W. lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estiemadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the ter-ritory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N. Torrington, a corporate town in De-vonshire, with a market on Saturday.

It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. Some remains of a castle arc still visible. It is seated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 40 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Suder-

mania, seated on the S bank of the lake

Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N. Tortala, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 miles more than 20 feet high.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in
Terra-di Lavora, seated at the foot of
Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples,
five miles S E of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in d again in 1794, was overby a torrent of lava. The in-however, escaped with their ut 15 excepted.

e Moncorvo, a town of Portustle, surrounded with a wall, ons. It is 27 miles S E of Mi. and 42 S S W of Braganza. W, lat. 41 0 N. le las Salinas, a town of Spain,

ia, near the coast of the Me. an, which carries on a great salt, procured from a small ted by saline springs. This is considerable salt-work in all considerable salt-work in all to is 20 miles S E of Origuela, N E of Carthagena. Lon.0 tt, 37 58 N.

o, a town of Spain, in New 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 at. 40 10 N.

, a maritime town of Spain, in , seated on the Mediterrancan, S W of Granada. Lon. 3 56 36 39 N.

Novas, a strong town of Porrounded by walls, and seated ile plain, on the river Almonda, N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, 0 N.

Vedras, a town of Portugal, in dura, with a castle, seated near intie, in a country abounding in uits, and good wine, 17 miles shon.

clia, a town of Italy, in the ter-f Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. 14 E, lat. 44 34 N.

gton, a corporate town in Desyon, a corporate towns he syon as the control of t ich is a bridge, 11 miles S by arnstaple, and 194 W by S of Lon. 40 W, lat. 51 4 N.

, a town of Sweden, in Suderseated on the S bank of the lake 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon.

An inter of Stockholm. Lon., lat. 59 20 N.

(a, the principal of the Virgin in the West Indies, 18 miles I seven broad. It formerly beothe Dutch, who built a strong on which they were expelled English in 1666. In this, which rincipal of the Virgin Islands, all the trade is carried on; it is

near five miles long and two broad, but | formerly much frequented by the bunear five miles long and two broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. Its fruits, of which there are no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted. The entrunce into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

8 58 E. lat. 45 8 N.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, live miles N E of Poli-

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern new lown, both surranned by modern furtifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans; and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alahaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which re-setables porcelain. It is scated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles S W of Turragona, and 180 E of Madrid. -Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Tortuga, an uninhabited island, near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W the Mosel, w of the island of Margaretta, and about 30 miles in circumference. The E end cipal street. is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. At this end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; there have been 20 ships here at a time for salt. At the W end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon

cancers. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Tortuga, an island of the W Indies,
near the N coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French bucancers used to fortify themselves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tosa, a scaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, a fortified town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, in 1745, and by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles S E of Casal, and 27 S W of Milan. Lon. 254 E, lat. 41 of Sal, lat. 45 8 N.

Seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the with other fortifications. It is 37 miles is seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the SW. It is built partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea.

Toscanella, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

Tosena, a small town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles W N W of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.
Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles N N E of Uddevalla.

Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, and had formerly a castle and walls. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges. It is 27 miles S W of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Tottenham High Cross, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead. Here are three alms houses. The rivulet called the Mosel, which rises on Muswell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the prin-

Totteridge, a village near Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet, inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles N N W of London.

Toul, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turties or tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs, and late episcopal chapel, are hand-whence this island has its name. It was

town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1532. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 S E of Paris. Lon. 62 E, lat. 48 Marseilles, some years ago, occupy at 40 N.

Toula, a river of W Chinese Tartary, which takes its course from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hung over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect on the eye as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loses itself in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largest of all Tartary.

Toulomea, or Tulmabine, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauve, 70 miles ENE of

Toulon, a city and seaport of France, eapital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an episcopal see The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres, (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains, (besides the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV.) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a pa-sade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port, or Merchants Port, and the New Port, or King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royand variables with the aboutton of royalty. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fetting out of wealth. and fitting out of vessels: the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely srched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for musquets, pistols, halberts, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed

vation. The gallies, transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley slaves are artizans, some merchants, and which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the gal lics, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building newly erected for that purpose. Both the old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. and torned by nature amost circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. In a word, the hasins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them in the late reign, the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the reexportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the 16th century; and in August 1793, it was surrendered by the inhabitants, to the British admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned for some time, by the British troops; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Tou-lon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43

King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels: the first object that sppears is a rope-walk, entirely srched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for musquets, pistols, halberts, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in won-

ould were bishop townh a perfi high: entire called hall, c is the whom munici the M canal o have b the tas princip ettres leges, have, c kets, the Ga of Tou suburb miles I and 350 lat. 43 Tour

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Loire

The long sail room, the cannon, the dock yards, c. are all worthy of obsergallies, transferred from ome years ago, occupy at ond basin in the New Port. galley slaves are artizans, ants, and which is most of scrupulous integrity. ger sleep on board the gal-e been lately provided with ions on shore, in a vast vly erected for that purpose. I and New Port have an he spacious outer road or ich is surrounded by hills, by nature almost circular, of great extent; and the defended, on both sides, by defended, on both sides, by atteries. In a word, the ba-, and arsenal at Toulon, the remark of a foreigner them in the late reign, that France was greater there sailles. Toution is the only Mediterranean for the re-of the products of the E was twice taken by the im-1793, it was surrendered by ants, to the British admiral , on condition of enabling ect the re-establishment of in France. It was garrisoned me, by the British troops; each having laid siege to it, by obliged to evacuate the December following, after troyed the arsenal, &c. Toued on a bay of the Mediter-miles S E of Marseilles, and of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43

, a city of France, in the de-of Upper Garonne and late f Languedoc, with an archee. It contains 56,000 inhabiis the most considerable city next to Paris, although its bears no proportion to its lere are many monuments of and it was one of the most cities of the old Gauls, and colony; in process of time it e metropolis of the Visigoths, s of Aquitain, and at length nost considerable govern-rance, and the ceat of a par-rhe walls of the city, as well uses, are built with bricks. n's, the m-tropolitan church,

were equal to the choir; and the arch-bishop's palace is magnificent. The sownhouse, a modern structure, forms 35 miles S S W of Tritchinopoli. Lon. sownnouse, a monern structure, forms aperfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, Tournan, a town of France, in the is the statue of the chevalier Issure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Com-municating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other by the canal of Languedoc. Toulouse might have been a very commercial city: but the taste of the inhabitants has been the taste of the innantants has been principally for the sciences and belles-ettres. Of course there are two col-leges, two public libraries, and three scademies. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blanhave, consists in leather, drapery, Diankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the Ground between the city and Diagram of Tours and Orleans: it forms the City and Diagram of Tours and Orleans: it forms the City and Diagram of Tours and Orleans: it forms the City and Diagram of Tours and Orleans: it forms the City and Diagram of Tours and Orleans: it forms the City and Diagram of Tours and Diagram of Tour suhurb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 S E of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the name name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles N W of Perigneux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. Loire.

would be incomparable, if the nave of France. It now forms the depart-

Tournam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Tournay, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis with a bishop's see. It is defended
by a trong castle, is a large trailing
place with several fine manufactures,
and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the ab-bey of St. Martin are very magnificent. It has been several times taken and re-

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles N W of St. Omer.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Tour de Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrences and late province of Rousillon, seated

and late province of Rousillon, seated

Tournes a town of France, in the de-Tournon, a town of France, in the de-partment of Ardeche, and late province

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 f by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46

Tours, a considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. Before the French revolution 45 18 N.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from therburg by a river.

Tourrain, a late province of France, 38 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleamois, on the S by Berry, and the streets very clean by reason of several the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a buntry, that it was called the Garden lits structure, its curious clock, its mo-

Travenumle

Travemunde, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Holstein, scated at the month of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N E of that city. Lon. 10 55 E,

Travers, a town of Swisserland, 11 miles W of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 50 E. lat. 47 6 N.

Transtein, a town of Germany, in Up per Bavaria, scated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

Trautenau, a town of Konigsgratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Konigsgratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Trebbin, town of Germany, in the cir cle of Upper Saxony, ten miles S S E of Potsdam, and 20 S S W of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bo-bio in the Milanese, and falls into the day. It is governed by a mayor, and Po, above Placentia. On the banks of seated on the Tyvy, 15 miles S E of this river the Romans, under the con-aul Semphronius, were defeated by don. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N. Hannibal, and numbers of them drown-

Trebigni, or Trebigna, a town of Turkish Dahnatia, with a bishop's see. The houses poorly built, but is governed by inbabitants are partly Turks and part- a mayor, and sends two members to by Greeks, and there are some papists. parliament. It is seated on a creek by It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on Falmouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of the river Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ra-

Trebisond, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N. with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N. built of the ruins of ancient structures,

Tremesen, or Tlemsen, a on which are some unintelligable infor there are more woods and gardens the Mediterranean, on the E by the destroyed. It stands on the Black in corn, fruits, and pastures. The Se2, 104 miles N N W of Erzerum, capital, of the same name, is surround-

and Lubec, falls into the Baltic, at | and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Germany, in Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth. and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles S E of Iglaw, and 52 N W of Budweis. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Trebnitz, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a large numery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the nor, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat 51 15 N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in Up-per Saxony, in the landgravate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is scated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotla, Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, ten miles W S W of Mulhausen, and 32 W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Tregannon, a corporate town in Car-diganshire, with a market on Thurs-

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 Plymouth, and 245 of London. Len.

gusa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

*Trebissiaci, a town of Italy in Nables, in Calabria Ulteriore, scated on
the Tarcento, five miles E of Cassano.

4 43 W, lat. 56 16 N.

*Treguier, a scaport of France, in the
department of the North Coast, and
late province of Bretagne, scated near the English Channel, 22 miles N W of

Treileburg, a scaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Bakic, 50 miles S E of Copenhagen.

Tremesen, or Tlemsen, a province of the kingdom Algiers, 370 miles long scriptions. The town is not populous; and 125 broad; bounded on the N by in it than houses, and these but one province of Africa, on the S by the story high. The eastle is seated on a flat desert of Zahara, and on the W by the rock, with ditches cut in it. The har-hour is at the E end of the town, and and mountainous, except on the N the mole built by the Genoese is almost side, where there are plains abounding

TRE

of Constantinople. Lon. 49
40 45 N.
a town of Germany, in Mohass a manufacture of cloth, ted on the Iglaw, 21 miles law, and 52 N W of Budon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.
but a town of Germany, in Siha large minnery. Near it consisting of a soft clay, or lich is imme liately formed is of all kindar, and on being to the air, they become as they had been baked. It is N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, N.

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tstle. It belongs to the electentz, and is seated near the
2 miles W of Saxe-Gutla.
19 E, lat. 518 N.
19 town of Germany, in the

7, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, ten miles W S illhausen, and 32 W of Erfurt. 43 E, lat. 51 8 N. mon, a corporate town in Car-

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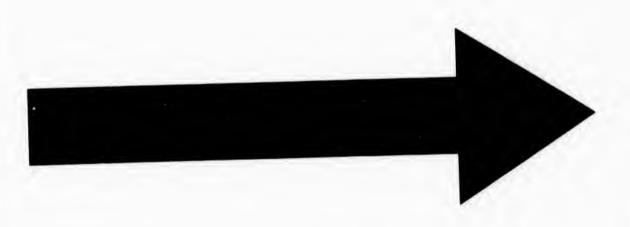
nent of the North Coast, and

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nent of the North Coast, and vince of Bretagne, seated near dish Channel, 22 miles N W of eax. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N. seburg, a scaport of Sweden, in vince of Schonen, seated on the CO miles S E of Copenhagen. 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Lesen, or Themsen, a province of ogdom Algiers, 370 miles long to broad; bounded on the N by editerranean, on the E by the cof Africa, on the S by the of Zahara, and on the W by the m of Fez. It is dry, barren, ountainous, except on the N there there are plains abounding n, fruits, and pastures. The of the same name, is surround-



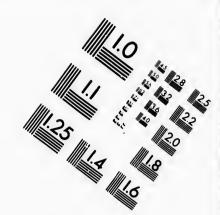
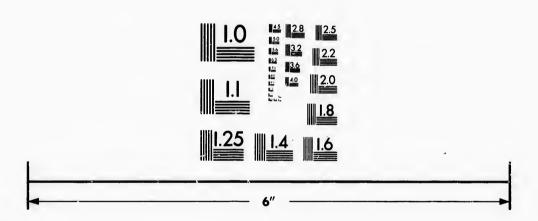


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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Tremiti, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

Tremouille, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, seated on the Bennaile, 13 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 46 29 N.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, scated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 85 miles N W of Barcelona.

Trent, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leck, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the county, continually aug-mented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and, with a N E course, penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming towards the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire, and Lin-colushire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber, below Gains borough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a com-munication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is naviga-ble through the whole of Nottingham-

Trent, a river of N Carolina, in the United States of America, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trent, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council heldhere, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended by some fortifications, and the bishop's palace stands without the city. French took this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is scated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles N W of Ve-nice, and 260 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E. lat. 468 N.

ed among the Alps which divide Italy

ed by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 no and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano

Trenton, a post town, the capital of New Jersey; situated in Hunterdon county, on the N E bank of Delaware river, 30 miles N E of Philadelphia, 12 S W of Princeton, and 30 of New Brunswick, in lat. 4015 N, and lon. 74 48 W. The inhabitants may be estimated at 2500: the principal public buildings are a State-house, 100 feet wide by 30 deep, and four or five houses of religious worship, belonging to as many seets. There is also a bank lately incorporated by the legislature.

Trenton, a post town in North Carolina, the capital of Jones county, seated. on the N side of Trent river, 16 miles S W of Newbern, 50 N W of Beaufort, and 81 N by E of Wilmington.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Up-per Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 43 miles N E of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E. lat. 54 10 N.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S of Stralsund, and 50 W N W of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

Tresen, or Trosa, a scaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E. lat. 59 0 N.

Treshanish Isles, four of the W. islands on the W coast of Scotland, beween the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn.

Trethimrow, a strong town of Poland, in Volainia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

Treuchenbrietzen, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Brandenburgh, and 34 S W of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Treves, or Triers, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologue, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains Trent, or Trentino, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, seat-Rhine and Moselle is very fruitful, about ling in corn and wine; and is from Germany. It is bounded on the more populous there than in other parts.

the wars with France.

Treves, or Triers, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. He likewise claims the title of archchancellor of the empire, and gives the first vote at the election of an emperor. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered by war, and is now mest greatly sintered by war, and is now meither large nor populous. The French took possession of this town, in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles N E of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 450 W N W of Vienna. Lon. 641 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles S E of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E,

lat. 42 54 N.

Trenglio, a town of Italy, in the E of tutchy of Milan, 17 miles E N E of 1 N.

Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Trevigo, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, a strong town of Spain, in Bisay, with a citadel, seated on a hill. Bisay, with a citadel, seated on a hill. Bisay, with a citadel, seated on a hill. Bisay, with a citadel, seated on a citadely seated on the citadely of the citadely seated on a hill bis seated on

the E by Frinii and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Događo, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or Trevisio, a large city of tally, capital of Trevisano, with an archibishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many public families, and gested on the Silic. noble families, and seated on the Silis, 20 miles N W of Venice. Lon. 12 25

E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college reckoned the finest in the East Indies.

Its inhabitants have suffered greatly in | of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated or Louis is Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Sa-one, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 5 by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Treyea, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgra-vate of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marpurg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E,

lat. 45 45 N.

Triberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the honse of Austria, 15 miles N E of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenstadt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Tribesere It town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle. It is scated on the river Trebel, 22 miles S S W of Stralsund, and 30 E 5 E of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54

Tribetadt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles N W of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Tricala, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles E N E of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Tricala, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles

S of Larissa.

Tricarico, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles S E of Acerenza, and 21 S W of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Triceto, a town of Italy, in the king-dom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles E S E of Scala.

Triers. See Treves.

Triest, an episcopal town of Germany, in Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and S W winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Lauhach; and they make good wines It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 N E of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Trim, the county-town of EastMeath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles N W of Dublin.

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town of Germany, in the bia, and subject to the ria, 15 miles N E of Fri-S of Freudenstadt. Lon. 12 N.

town of Germany, in the er Saxony, with a castle. on the river Trebel, 22 of Straisund, and 30 E 5 Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54

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40 12 N. town of Italy, in the king-es, in Calabria Citeriore,

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ee Treves. episcopal town of Germa-ola. It is a strong place, is spacious, but not good; to the W and S W winds. ints have a good trade in nonds, iron, &c. brought s sented on the side of a rulf of Venice, eight miles Istria, and 80 N E of Ve-

14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N. county-town of EastMeath, seated on the Boyne, 23 f Dublin.

, a town on the E side of f Ceylon, with a harbour, e finest in the East Indies.

In January 1782, it was taken by the propublic in Africa; it is bounded on the English, but soon afterwards retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It was taken by the English in 1795, and still remains in their possession. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles N E of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E,

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 W N W of London.

J.on 0 36 W, lat. 51 46 N.
Trinidad, an island on the N E coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 9 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Span-iards call one of the Months of Hell: becar e it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles S E of Guatima-Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

Trividad, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 58 miles N W of St Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat 4 45 N.

Trinity, or La Trinite, a town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated hear the Po, eight miles N W of Casal, and 35 N E of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of the town. It is 90 miles N W of Da-Hyder Ally were defeated by the Bri-tish in 1768. It is 45 miles S S W of Lon. 36 20 E, lat 34 50 N. Arcot, and 52 W N W of Pondicherry Lon. 78 35 E, lat. 12 2 N.

N by the Mediterranean; on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterraneau from N W to S E, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desort of Barca. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

Tripoli, a considerable town of Bar-bary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by empe-ror Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expel-led by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea: for they either set high ran-soms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean. surrounded by a wall, 275 miles S E of Tunis, and 570 E S E of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E. Lat. 32 34 N

Tripoli, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand bank, which encreases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bul-wark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in

Trist, a small uninhabited island of New Spain. It is situated on the coast Tripoli, among the ancients, was a of Tabasco, in the bay of Campenchy, barge kingdom, now an aristocratical and is separated by a narrow channel.

It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not mhabited. Lon of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 180 N.

Tristan d' Acunha, a lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

Tritchinopoly, a strong town of Hin-

doostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles S S W of Madrass. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, an episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a bill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bogano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Trochteffngen, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles N W of Buchan, and 29 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 7 E, lat 48 18 N.

the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel, near which is a mineral spring, containing copper, sulphur, and alum, and useful when applied externally for several complaints. It carries on an extensive manufactory of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is seven miles N of Appenzel, and seven S E of St. Gall.

Troja, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a fortified town, and is scated at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles N E of Benevento, and 60 N W of Na-ples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

Trois Rivieres, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles S W of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W,

lat. 46 35 N.

Troki, a town of Lithnania, capital of

Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tropea, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an carthquake in 1638, and is seated on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles N W of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reg-Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

is seated on the bay of Grimauld, in chiefs and cummunities. It is seated the Mediterranean, 12 miles S W of on the Rhine, seven miles W of Ilantz.

on the E from the isle of Port Royal. Frejus, and 58 E of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, eapital of a dutchy of the same name, with an ancient eastle. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741 and 1756, but restored it to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture. Tt is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breslaw.

Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 l N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broad-cloth and kersey. remany in the circle of Suabia, 16 iles N W of Buchan, and 29 S of integard. Lon, 97 E, lat 48 18 N.

Trogen, a town of Swisserland, and Trogen, a town of Swisserland, and Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

Tros, a thriving town in Rensellar county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, four miles S of Lansingburg, five N by E of Albany, and 45 N of Hudson. This town advances rapidly in trade, and population; the inhabitants may be estimated about 5000. Here is a bank and a post office.

Troyes, a considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. It was formerly an episcopal town, and is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Cham-Troki, a town of Lithnania, capitel of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 miles W of Wilha, and 85 N N E of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Trons, St. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles W N W of Sens, and 95 E S E of Paris. Lon. 410 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Travillo, a town of Terra Firma, in

Trugillo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Ma-racaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

Trumpington, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found.

Truns, a town of the country of the g Lon. 16 24 E, let. 38 42 N.

Tropes, St. a scaport of France, in Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, the department of Var, and late protein Grey League was first raified, vince of Provence, with a citsdel. It and an alliance concluded between the

Truro, market of The lord holds his the benef chief bus councr of neighbou of Naseb der lord neral Fai vale, bety St. Allen month ha W. lat. 5 Truro, county,

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Truxill a town of 220 miles W. lat. 9 Tschope er Saxor It is celel

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town in Wiltshire, Saturday. The inha-iefly of clothiers, who road-cloth and kersey. degree by machinery. hill, 23 miles S W of d 98 W of London. . 51 19 N.

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iderable city of France, nt of Aube, and late ampagne. It was forpal town, and is sur-d walls, but almost all of wood, and good wa-Among the objects of Stephen's, the principublic library of the s; and the castle in

Its commerce, once now consists only in dimities, fustians, wax-idles, and wine. It is Seine, 30 miles ENE OESE of Paris. Lon.
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own of Terra Firma, in

miles S of the lake Ma-7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N. , a village in Cambridge. niles from Cambridge, Roman antiquities have

own of the country of the re the independence of cague was first ratified, e concluded between the mmunities. It is seated seven miles W of Hantz-

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, with a | their sources among the mountains of market on Wednesday and Saturday. The lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here, and it has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwin and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth. and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W. lat. 50 16 N.

Truro, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; lying near Cape Cod, 38 miles N of Chatham, and 126 S E of Boston, along the post road. The inhabitants who are about 1000 are principally the families of fishermen. Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, 40

miles N by W of Halifax.

Truxillo, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situate near the river Almont, 65 miles S W of Toledo, and 117 S E of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Traxillo, a rich commercial scaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Fran-cis Pizarro, in 1553 In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 330 miles N W of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

Truxillo, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by tlick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

Truxillo, or Nuestra Senora de la Paz, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

Tschopa, a town of Germany in Up-er Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeburg. It is celebrated for its blue manufac-

Tschoulyms, a nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yeni-The country which they inhabit s for the most part, fertile with large

the province of Yemseisk, near the river of that name. The inhabitants are docile, attentive, eager after mstruction, and well skilled in what tocy have been able to learn. Whenever they have nothing to fear, they discover great frankness of disposition, honesty, and complaisance; but when they have reason to apprehend any severe treatment or fraud, they lye, and are sullen. They shew great friendship, and pay numberless little attention towards numberiess little attention towards each other; but are lazy with regard to all kinds of labour, and their manner of living is dirty. Ever since they have had the custom of living in settled villages during the winter, the great-est number of them sow a few fields with rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hemp, but seldom cultivate enough for their own consumption though their land be ever so fruitful. Many of them sow nothing at all but had rather buy their flour and meal of the Russians, or live without bread, when it is to be had of them. Those who are not averse to the trouble of managing cattle, keep a small number of horses and cows, and a few sheep of the short-tailed kind. As the snow is deep and the winter very long in these parts, they are obliged to lay up a stock of hay for the support of their cattle during the extremity of the cold; a great hardship to people so abandoned to sloth as the fschoulyms. Neither swine nor poultry is to be seen in their inclosures. In imitation of the Ostyaks fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furnishes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten skins.

Tschutski, a country of the E extremity of Asia, opposite the N W coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage. The summer lasts only a few months, but in this season the days are very long, because for several weeks together the sun does not set at all. The winter extends through the greatest part of the year; and during this melancholy season it is almost one continual night. The inhabitants are analogous to the country; being the most savage, the most barbarous, orests, and mountainous only about the the most untractable, the least civilibanks of the two Yiousses, which take | zed, the most rugged and cruel people

of all Siberia. They have neither letters nor writing, nor any kind of instruction. They are not yet entirely subdued; and consequently it is but one part of the nation that pays tribute. Their history is enveloped in darkness, as well as their national constitution and force. They will not endure the least constraint; and though they have been several times conquered by the Russians, they have always regained their liberty. By a probable computation they are estimated at 3500 males capable of bearing arms. They are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. Twenty Tschouktsches never hesitate a moment about attacking fifty Moraiks; and, had it not been for the Russian Ostrogs, the former would long ago have exterminated the whole Koraik nation. The care of their deer is their principal occupation; nevertheless they follow the chace and the fishery. In the number of rein deer consists all the riches of the Tschouktaches. A possessor of ten thousand is not uncommon; and some of fifty thousand are to be met with.

Tshetshen See Kisti.

Tsi-nan-fou, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This na, the capital certification is a bridge, city is large, populous, and is much recity is large, populous, and is much respected by the Chinese on account of remarkable for its extraording time. its having once been the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afing on the neighbouring mountains, atford a heautiful prospect. In its district are four cities of the second, and 26 of the third class. It is scated S of the river Tsi, or Tsing-ho, 160 miles S by E of Pekin. Lou. 117-25 E, lat. 36

Tsi-ning-teheou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yeu-tcheou-fou. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce, and on that account a great number of strangers come here to traf-

fic.

Tsin-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce arises from fish, which are caught in great abundance. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class, under its jurisdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tsinpang-fou.

Triompa. See Ciampa.

Teong-ming, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, is miles broad. It is 50 miles long, and 13 broad. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished; those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward; and, in less than ten years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Some parts of it produce wheat, rice, barley, cotton, citrons, and several other fruits, but its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that the island can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. Lon. of its SE end 121 55E, lat. 30 15 N.

Truen-teheou-fou, a city of China, is the province of Fo.kien. Its situation, trade, extent, triumphal arches, tem-ples, even its streets all well paved, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities of China. In the neighbourhood of this city is a bridge, and the singularity of its construction.
It was built at the sole expence of one governor. Father Martini, a man of established veracity, speaks of it in the following words: "I saw it twice," says he, "and always with astonish says he, "and always with astonishment. It is built entirely of the same kind of blackish stone, and has no arches, but above three hundred large stone pillars, which terminate on each side in an acute angle, to break the violence of the current with greater facility. Five stones of equal size, laid transversely from one pillar to another, form the breadth of the bridge, each of which, according to the measurement I made in walking, were eighteen of my ordinary steps in length; there are one thousand of them, all of the same and affect the same and affect the same and affect the same and affect the same are already thank. size and figure: a wonderful work, when one considers the great number of these heavy stones, and the manner in which they are supported between the pillars! On each side there are buttresses or props, constructed of the same kind of stone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedestals

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naught, w which acc now redu NNE of Roscomin Tuban, Java, an i

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n island of China, on provin e of Kiang-nan, ngs, and from which it an arm of the sea, 13 is 50 miles long, and s formerly a sandy desminals were banished; landed on it began to that they might not nger; some poor Chi-nigrated thither afterless than ten years, the opled and cultivated t produce wheat, rice, citrons, and several its principal revenue which is made in such the island can supply ghbouring countries. In ages are so numerous, to touch each other, and tinued city. The country nd intersected by many of its SE end 121 55 E.

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and other ornaments of the like nature. | cuman is under the jurisdiction of the It is to be observed, that in this description, I speak only of one part of the work, that which is between the small city of Lo-yang and the castle built up-on the bridge: for, beyond the castle, there is another part equally stupendous as the first.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, with an archbishop's see; on mulgit, with all acculosity which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 20 miles N N E of Galway, and 25 W S W of Roscommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33

Tuban, one of the strongest towns in Java, an island of the E Indies, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon 111 51 E, lat. 60 S.

Tubingen, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy gratis: and in the town house is a very curious.clock. It is seated on the Neck-

Tuckerton, a port of entry and a post town in Burlington county, New-Jersey, situated on the S side of Mullicus river, near little Egg-harbour, and 55 miles E by S of Philadelphia.

Tucuman, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plats. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. . In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe, have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucra-tive trade with Pern, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally benefici-al, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns of this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards

new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

Tucu,o, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the sume name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

Tuddington, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, five milea
N of Dunstable, and 38 N N W of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.
Tudela, a considerable town of Spain,

in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebra, over which is a hand-some bridge, 45 miles N W of Saragos-sa, and 140 N E of Madrid. Lon. I 10 W, lat. 42 9 N.

Tver, a government of Russia, once an independent principality, united to ny, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, with a university, and and comprised in the government of a castle. Here is a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of separated. The population has encreasstudents in law are lodged and boarded ed to a surprising degree; a circum-gratis; and in the town house is a very stance evincing the advantage arising from the new code of laws of Catharine ar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E modelled according to that code; and by S of Strashurg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 it has experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield vast quantities of oak and other valua-ble timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe; and, besides the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish, peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the ster-let, the accipenser ruthenus of Linne, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemfor the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made. The government of Tver centains 13 districts.

Tver, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same mune, scated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, about fifteen years ago, was a few buildings excepted, scarcely superior; but being in 1763, fortunately destroyed by a dreadful conflagrahave endeavoured to add some dignity, tion, it has risen with lustre from its by creeting them into bishoprics. Tuestands as the empress was no sconer Z z z z

informed of this calamity, than she or-dered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be sketched by an eminent architect, and enjoined, that all the houses should be re-constructed in conformity to this model. She raised at her own expense the governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new-exchange, the prison, and se-veral other public edifices. The streets which are broad and long, issue in a straight line from a square, or rather an octagon, in the centre: the houses of this octagon and of the principal streets are of brick stuccoed white, form a very magnificent appearance. The New Town when completed, will consist of two octagons, with several streets leading to them, and intersecting each other at right angles, and would be no inconsiderable ornament to the most opulent and civilized country. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspecry at Tver, which is under the inspec-tion of the bishop, and admits 600 stu-deots. In 1776 the empress instituted a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children. In June, 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students; who are instructed in foreign languages, &c. It is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and the Tvertza are covered with boats. It owes its principal trade to its advantageous situation, being near the conflux of those two rivers, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia and the southern provinces, toward Petersburgh. It is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles N N W of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Tuggurt, a country of Barbary in Afri-

Tuggurt, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 310 miles S S E of Algiers.

Lon 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Resan, is scated on the Tubesh,

118 miles S E of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Na-

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King's County, situate on a river of the same name.

Tulles, an episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of The cathedral is amous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surroundparty below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles S E of Limoges, and 62 S W of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W lat. 45 23 N. Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles S S W of Salatie.

Dublin.

Tully, a township in Onondago county, New York; situated between Sempronius and Fabius, equidistant from both, where is a post office, 486 miles from Washington.

Tuln, a town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tuen, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 48 14

Tumbez, a town of South America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito, Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3,40 S 3 40 S.

Tumel, a rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Thenen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

Tumpach, a town of Germany, in Ba-varia, 17 miles N N W of Amberg, and 32 E N E of Nuremberg. Lon.

11 55 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, scated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medone of the five branches of the Med-way, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 miles W S W of Maidstone, and 30 S S E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 14 N. Turbridge Wells, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much re-corted to in June July and August.

varre, situate on the river Queois, sorted to in June, July, and August, seven miles W of Tudela.

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a town in Kent, with a riday, seated on the Tun, ve branches of the Medsch of which is a stone 12 miles W S W of and 30 S S E of London. lat. 51 14 N.

Wells, a town in Kent, five unbridge. It is much re-June, July, and August, of its chalybeate waters,

Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens ; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. The Wells are 35 miles S S E of London.

Tunderer. See Tonderen.
Tunginskoi, a town of Russia, situate
on the Irkut, 80 miles S W of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, a town of New Granada, in S America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles S W of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, let. 50 N. Tunie, a kingdom of Africa, bounded the N. Addisoner of the state of th

en the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the S and S W by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 250 from N to 5. This country was formerly a mon-archy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of whom was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the Bashaw, that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their burley and rye in the suburbs, and to inclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, are pienty of etrons, formines, oranges, dates, grapes, and other faults. There are slso olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkies, cameleons, rocbucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadil-in Asia now called Armenia. carbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. Turcomans. Terebemens, or that is, by a council whose president a lansis the dey. The members of the divan, guage, and inhabit the Eastern slope

discovered in 1606, by Dudly lord or council, are chosen by the day, and North. The town is seated at the he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, bottom of three hills, called Mount which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

Tunis, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is scated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about ten miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, flanked with seve-ral strong towers, five gates and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the W side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides here. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaws use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, ten miles from the sea, 275 N W of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Tunkerstown See Ephrata.
Tunkerstown See Ephrata.
Tunka, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles S W of Trent.
Turchheim, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Tureune, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is scated near the river Colmar, one mile N W

of Colmar. Turcomania, a province of Turkey

Turcomans. Terekemens, or Trukhme-The form of government is aristocratic, nians, a people of Asia, who speak the

of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent, and Uteniish, and the southern promontaries between the sea and the river Alazus. Some of them are subject to the klun of Cubar, others to a chief side of the size. By The arresult side of the size.

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vince of Guicane, with a castle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat.

459 N.

Turgow. See Gouda. Turin, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Picdmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, or its sovereign the king of Saronia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is scated on a visat plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious and brautiful; the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive areades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and ter-minute on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops 1 as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 1,000,000. The houses are hundsome, and all built of the same height. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a representation of the celestial signs, a royal library, and many other curiositics. Besides these Marmora, and the archipelago; on the two structures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hospital of W by that sea, and the Venetian and the prince of Carignan, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits,

quire two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po. The arsenal is the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia. They has for the richest shepherds in the Turkish empire, and dwell in fields undertents, removing from one place to another, for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, consisting of cancels, sheep, and goats.

Turenne, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and has province of Guicune, with a castle, 42 of Vulentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies, and the house commonly called La Charite, is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuscripts, besides 30,000 printed books. The French besieged this city in 1706; French besieged this city in 1706; hut prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, obliging the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia, but in June following, the French ware driven out by the Australia. French were driven out by the Austrians, but the king has not yet returned. Turin is 60 miles N E of Genoa, 65 S W of Milsn, and 280 N W of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles W S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E.

lat. 59 10 N.

Turinek, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 144 miles W of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E. lat. 58 5 N.

or, 1000188. Lon. 33 44 E. 181. 36 3 N. Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa Turkey in Europe is Lounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of the prince of Carignan, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, Anstrian territories. It contains Besthe royal hospital, and the metrepolitan church of St. John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jesus Christ. These are all superb structures. When the plague reigned at Marseilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth.

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n is well fortified and ng. There are very ne ramparts, which rers to pass round them, very fine gardens on the er Po. The arsenal is cious building, including it contains arms for and there is a cannon and there is a camon a chymical laboratory an-and a charming public he Corlo, where the no-e, from five to six in an tibit themselves and their ear the city, on the bank, he beautiful royal castle ne garden of which is ap-cal studies, and the house ed La Charite, is remarkaroom for 3000 poor people of the academy is very Il built, and has a great cient inscriptions. In the are 19,000 manuscripts. 00 printed books. eged this city in 1706; sugene attacked them beis, totally defeated their mpelled them to raise the ecember 1798, the French Turin, obliging the king y to remove to the island but in June following, the e driven out by the Aus-ie king has not yet return-s 60 miles N E of Genoa, Milan, and 280 N W of

1.7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N. Sudermanland, 24 miles stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E.

town of Russia, in the of Tobolsk, 144 miles W Lon. 63 44 E. lat. 58 5 N. large empire, extended Europe, Asia, and Africa. Europe is Lounded on the poland, and Sclavonia; the Black Sea, the sea of nd the archipelago; on the Iediterranean; and on the sea, and the Venetian and ritories. It contains Beshlavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, nia, Romania, Macedonia, dia, Albania, part of Croaalmatia, and the Mores. tries lie between 17 and 40° 6 and 49° N lat. extending n length, and 900 in breadth.

the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E the black Set and Circustal for the Medicerranean I and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It has between 27 and 46° E lon, and 28 and 45° N lat extending 1000 miles in length, and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestice, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust and well shaped, of a good mein, and patient of hardships, which render them lit for war. They shave their heads; but wear their beards long, except the military and those in the seraglio, who wear only whiskers. They cover their heads with a white linen turban of an enormous size, and never pullit of but when they sleep. None but Turks must presume to wear a white turbun. Their breeches or drawers are of a piece with their stockings; and they have slippers instead of shoes, which they pull off when they enter a temple or house. They wear shirts, with wide sleeves not gathered at the wrists, and over them a vest tied with a sush; their super garment being a loose gown, something shorter than the vest. The women's dress pretty much re-sembles that of the men; only they bave a stiffened cap with horns, something like a mitre, on their heads instead of a turban, and wear their hair dowing down. When they go abroad, they are so wrapped up, that their ta-ces cannot be seen. The Turks sit, ces cannot be seen. The Turks sit, eat, and sleep, according to the custom of the cast, on sophas, or cushions, matresses, and carpets. Rice is their most general food, and coffee their common drink. Their most usual salutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right hand on their breasts; but to persons of rank they stoop so low as to touch the border of their vest. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. They have generally delicate skins, regular features, black hair and eyes, with an admirable chest. Many of them are complete beauties.

Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the smallest hair or the least soil to be upon their hodies. As to the qualities of their minds, they are said to want neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderness; and to be exceedingly amorous. It is no doubt for this reason that the men never suffer their wives faces to be seen, not even by the dearest friend they have in the world. There is no need of much wit to behave one's self well here; for a good mein and gravity supply the place of merit in the cast, and much gaiety would spoil all. Not that the Turks want wit; but they speak little, and pride themselves in sincerity and modesty more than cloquence. The Turks use no unnecessary words, whereas the Greeks talk in-cessantly. Though these two nations are born under one climate, their tempers are more different than if they lived in the most distant countries. The Turks make profession of candour and faithfulness, and are a charitable good natured people, jedousy excepted, and very sober. On the other hand, they are extremely proud, insolent, superstitions and covetous. They are also much addicted to unnatural lusts, and despise all other nations in general, especially those which are not of their religion. The common appeliation, that they give the Christians is that of dogs. An uniformity runs through all the actions of the Turks, and they never change their manner of living. They seem to have no kind of genius for the improvement of the arts They seem to have no kind of and sciences, though they live under the influence of the same heaven, and possess the same countries, as the anpossess the same characteristic free generally loiter away their time, either among the women in the haram, or in smoking or taking opium; and though they herd together, you will observe as hale conversation among them as among so many horses in a stable. They seldom travel, or use any exercise or rural sports; and discover little or no curiosity to discover the state of their own, or any other country; but Turkey, after all, is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor without benevolent, liberal, conversible, and ingenious people. They behave very com-mendably to their slaves and servants. and frequently better than the Christions do to theirs. There are no here-Their cleanliness is extraordinary; for ditary governments or titles of nobility they bathe twice a-week, and suffer not in Turkey; and indeed the commonal-

the Turks: however, they have some ration is more advantageously situated schools, colleges, and academies; but for traffic than the Turkish; having they are on a very different footing from the navigation of the Black Sea, the those among us. Not many years since a printing-house was set up at Constantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. The most ingenious Mussulmen employ themselves in reading the Alcoran and the commentators upon it, to which almost all their learning is confined. Some of them amuse themselves with poetry, in which they are said to succeed very well, and other Turks delight in Music. The whole Turkish army, regulars and irregulars, amounts to above 300,000 men. Besides the true junizaries, or junisaries of the porte, and in actual pay, there are great numbers all over the empire, who precure themselves to oe regiswho precure themselves to be en-tered in this body, in order to be en-titled to their privileges. The Turk-ish navy is not so considerable a might be expected in such extensive do-minions, situated on several seas, and abounding in commedious harbours. By their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, they can never find sailors to man a great ficet; and these Turkin, a town of Russia, situate on they have are unskilful, as well as the Caspian. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 their pilots and officers. If they would 15 N apply themselves to navigation, and make the most of their situation and make the most of their situation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally consists of about 40 large ships, exclusive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant ships, and others are sent them four Algies Tunic and Traind. them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are silks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton-yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed liner thagreen skins, blue, red, and vellow .gorocco leather; one, red, and yellow Advocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, storax, gums, opium, galls, mastie, emery, lemnian bole, pomegranate shells, sponges, dates, almords, wine, oil, figs, raisins, mother of pearl, boxwood, salfron, &c. These are exported in large quantities by the several European trading natures, who import their own goods and purchase those of the courtry. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians; with the title of a grand dutchy; boundand even the Turks send merchandise, both by land and water, from one the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the

ty there enjoys the greatest liberty part of the empire to another, but not Learning is at a very low cbb among to foreign Christian countries. No the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea; and consequently greater opportunities of importing the rich merchandises of the porting the rien merchantases of the East, and distributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power: but they never attempt distant voyages and have but few merchant-ships, but their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in their possession, but make no figure in commerce at this day: and well it is for the Christians that the Turks are such an indolent generation; for their situation and vast extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human species: not only male slaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and sold. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

Turkin, a town of Russia, situate on

Turnagain, Cape, a cape of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles N N W of Amburg, and 32 N E of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Turner, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated on the W side of Andrascoggin river, 10 miles SE of Buckfield, 14 N E of Poland, and 54 N

Buckfield, 14 N E of Poland, and 34 N of Portland, the capital of the district. Turnhout, a town of Austrian Brahant. Prince Maurice of Nassan, at the head of 800 eavalry, routed & Spanish army consisting of £000 horse. It is 24 miles N E of Antwerp. Lon.

5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Tursi, a town of Italy in Naples, eated on the river Sino, 50 miles S W of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N. Turtle Island, an Island in the Paci-

fic Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 1948 S.

S by the the dutel the Orvi Peter, an territory | lt is 150 watered the Arno veral mot iron, alun marble, sides ho May par wine, an oranges. The inha their att have esta particula ware, an their poli language bucity. three pa the Pist Gaston. the hou without the treat ror of G to don C

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pire to another, but not ristian countries No advantageously situated of the Black Sca, the he Red Sea; and conter opportunities of imch merchandises of the ributing them all over any maritime power: attempt distant voyages ew merchant-ships, both and exports being chiefly n bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, a, which once command-ation and trade of the n their possession, but re in commerce at this it is for the Christians ks are such an indolent or their situation and vast ire would enable them to te trade of the world, if d to it. In this empire treat traffic in the human only male slaves, but ing girls, being publicly old. The Turks believe and that his great prophet Constantinople is the

Turkey.
own of Russia, situate on
Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44

Cape, a cape of the island and, in the Pacific Ocean. E, lat. 40 28 S.

a town of Germany, in the varia, 21 miles N N W of d 32 N E of Nuremburg. E, lat. 49 42 N.

post town in Cumberland ne; situated on the W side ggin river, 10 miles S E of 4 N E of Poland, and 54 N the capital of the district a town of Austrian Brace Maurice of Nassau, at of 800 cavalry, routed a veconsisting of 6000 horse.

cs N E of Antwerp. Lon. 51 22 N. town of Italy in Naples, be river Sino, 50 miles S W Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N. land, an Island in the Pari-Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 1948 S.

a sovereign state of linky, le of a grand dutchy; boundby Romagna, the Belognese, esc, and the Parmesan; on the

S by the Mediterranean; on the E by clayer soil, 13 miles N N W of New-the dutchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvictano, the patrimony of St. 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N. the Orvictano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the dutchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, be-sides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and practice plenty of citrons, oranges, ponegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much risited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest parity. This dutchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Sienese. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI. had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir: hut, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis I empefor of Germany, then Dake of Lorrain, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that dutchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital. Tuscaroras. See Oneidas.

Tusis, a town of the country of the Gisons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

Tutbury, a town in Staffordshire, with market on Tuesday. It had a large several of the wall still remain. It is 15 miles
E of St ifford, and 134 N E of London.
Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinnonta.

Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

"ucorin, a town of Hindoostan,
with Dutch factory. It is 60 miles
NE of cape Comorin. Lon 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Tutura, a town of Russia, situate on

the Lenn. Lon 10.5 40 E, lat. 54 40 N. Tuxford, a tawn in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday; scatted in a formerly called Phonicia, once a place

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by strong walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town toward Portugal. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 62 miles S of Com-postella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Turkey in Asia, situate on a lake of the same name, 28 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the Ger-

man Ocean, at Berwick.

Tweedule. See Peeblesshire.

Tweedsmuir, rugged and heathy
mountains, in the S part of Peebles-

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles S S W of Brentford; adorned with many handsome villas, of which the only two that are worthy of notice are that which was once the favourite residence of Pope, which is still regarded with great veneration; and Strawberry will, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

T.cokzin, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a costle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles N W of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lav. 53 0 N.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

Time, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of castle, which stood on an alabaster hill; Durham, and another from the hills on several of the towers and a small part the borders of Scotland. These uniting

> Tine, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and en-ters the German Ocean to the W of Dunbar.

Tenemouth. See Tinmouth.
Tyre, a scaport of Syria, in that part

of exceeding great trade. It is also government of Kasan, 56 miles W of famous for a shell-fish, which dies a fine Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N. famous for a shell-fish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian die. parine, thence cancer the Tyrian de. According to the prophecies in the Old Testament, Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the rums of the city. It is 60 miles S W of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Tyri, a lake of Norway, near the co-alt mines of Fossum. This beautiful balt mines of Fossum. piece of water is about twenty-five piece or water is about twenty-free miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks; its shores are gentle eminences, richly variegated with the most fertile meadows, corn fields and hanging forests, and backed by lofty mountains towering above each other. The country around it is delightful, especially to be in so high a degree of northern latitude.

Tyrnaw, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschin, 30 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S W by Ferma-nagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 mem-The capital is bers to parliament. Dungannon.

Tisted, a town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44

tiei, seated on the guir of Limford, 44 miles N W of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Tyo, or Tioy, a river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the company. of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

Tzaturilla, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles S E of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzaritzyn, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 miles N W of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N

Tzernitz, a town of Turkey in Eu. rope, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles N N E of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, tat. 42 5 N.

V, U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

Vabres, a town of France, in the de-partment of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue. Though an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons. It is seated at the confinence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles S E of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles S E of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50

Vache, one of the West India islands lying to S of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaniers began a settlement here in 1673, and they made it

one of their rendezvous.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Napies.

Vada, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43

15 N. Vadagary, a town of the peninsula of Hinduostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles S S W of Madura.

Vadin, a town of Turkey in the European province of Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopoli. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Vado, a scaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the Frenchin 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 S W of Genua. Lon. 8 8 E. lat. 44 15 N.

Valstein, a town of Sweden in East Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is scated on the E side of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkiop-ing. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 58 12 N. Vadutz, a town and eastle of Germa

ny in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles Sof Lindau, and 34 S S E of Constance. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 47 7 N. Vaera, a town of Spain, in Andalu-

Taivilsa, a town of Russia, in the sia, scated at the source of the Custre,

of miles S W, lat 37 Vaillinger Suabia, in seated on of Hailbron Vaiseaux

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Iesse-Cassel, 40 miles Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50

the West India islands Domingo, opposite St. caniers began a settle-573, and they made it

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rt of Italy, in the terri-with a fort; taken by 795. It is three miles W 24 S W of Genoa. Lon. 5 N.

own of Sweden in East re there is an ancient ig to the kings of Swe-ns. It is seated on the ke Wetter, near the rivmiles W of Nordkiop-55 E, lat. 58 12 N.

wn and castle of Germaof Suabia, 26 miles Sof 44 S S E of Constance. at. 47 7 N.

on of Spain, in Andalu-the source of the Custro,

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VAL

25 miles S E of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W, lat 37 40 N.

Vailingen, a town of Germany in Vailinger, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Neckar, 24 miles S W of Hailbron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat 48 58 N.

Vaiseaux, a small island of N America on the N coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

Vaison, a decayed town of France, in vason, a decayed town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, and late province of provence with a bishop's see, litely subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and

Val, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maestricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Ætna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at this time of its fiery cruptions, to be-lieve it was a chimney of hell. This Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the W

called from the Noto, which is its ca- lat. 39 26 N.

Val Ombrosa, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 ailes E of Florence.

Valencie

Valckowar, a town of Sclavonia, seatdon the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles N W of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 55 N. Valdai, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests cornfields, and pastures.

Valdai, Lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it is an island on which there s a convent.

Valdai Hills, hills of Russia, in the

government of Novogorod.

Valdasnes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Mirandola.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain. Lon. 4 55 W. lat. 43 5 N.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, 15 miles S of Tortoso. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 11 15

Valdigem, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Valdivia. See Baldivia.

Valence, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, with a bi-hop's see, a citadel, and a school of artillery. the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was see, a citadel, and a school of artillery. one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is surrounded by good walls, and it is 15 miles E N E of Orange, and 22 the greatest part of the public places, N E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 and many private houses, are adorned and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Besides the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents that conrectes, as well as late convents that are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 452 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Valence, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Geronne, and late province of Guienne, situate on the Garonne.

Valenca d'Alcantara, a considerable province is said to contain upwards of town of Spain, in Estremadura, with 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with four or five small bastions, and Val di Mazara, a province in the total angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province of Sicily; so

Valencey, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province

Valencia, a province of Spain, for-merly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the and S by the Mediterranean, on the N E by Catalonia, on the N W by Arragon, and on the W by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for licre they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handsomer.

AAAAA

Falencia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an precibishop's see, and a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls besides those in the suburbs and pleasure garthose in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is encrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of Scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with fourteen silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the jesuits have one of their The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are bas-tions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and in-dustry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalavia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles E S E of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Valencia, New, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraceas, seated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles S W of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat.

9 50 N.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,900 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, afthe 1795, it was taken by the anies, arter a severe siege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles W S W of Mons, 28 S E of Lisle, and 120 N N E of Paris. Long and 120 N S E of Paris.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles N E of St. Bernard. Lon.

0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Valenza, or Valencia, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is scated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 S W of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Valestra, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat.

. Valette, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Anjumois ten miles S of Angoleme. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.
Valetta. Sec Malta.

Valkenburg, or Favquemont, a town of Dutch Limburg. It was once fortifi-ed but the fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is scated on the Guele. Lon. 5 50 E, lat.

50 52 N.
Valadolid, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets, and with fine long and broad streets, and large high houses adorned with balcomes. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square in the middle of the city surrounded with bandsone brick houses, having under handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzus merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being four steries; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and numeries, the finest of which is that of the Domini cans, remarkable for its church, which Lisle, and 120 N N E of Paris. Lon. 37 E, lat. 50 21 N. Valenzo-do-Minho, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Doucro, scatcd on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tay. Lon. S 11 W, lat. 42 high within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners

a curious ner as t this, the which a mention nor the l have all There u we have therefore that and with 130 and hosp stands o of the in ure, for few hole virons of ed with mendow the Esc Douero S E of

Valla Mechos Valla the and vince o 296 mil W, lat. Palla the pen S of M

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Lon. 7. Valle tending divided The fo to the the lat on the Vallais lais, a dixain Sion, 6 cratica They Upper and t cach 100.0

the 1 Lisho Valencia, a strong town Milanese, capital of the subject to the king of hom it was ceded in een often taken and reseated on a mountain, Po, 12 miles E of Casal, of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E,

town of Italy, in the lena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat.

own of France, in the deharente, and late province ten miles S of Augoleme. lat. 45 30 N. ee Malta.

or Favquemont, a town of lurg. It was once fortifications were demo-Guele. Lon. 5 50 E, lat.

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It is surrounded with s, embellished with handings large public squares, I fountains. It is large and containing 11,000 houses, and broad streets, and houses adorned with balcomarket place, called El 700 paces in circumference, l by a great number of con-is the place where the fairs

There is another square in of the city surrounded with brick houses, having under zas, where people may walk I weathers. Within these erchants and tradesmen keep ps; all the houses are of the tht, being four steries; and balconies at every window of

In the whole there are steries and numeries, the which is that of the Domini-narkable for its church, which

of the most magnificent in The kings resided a long t this place, and the royal which still remains, is of very dent, though but two stories ithin are line paintings of vaids, and at one of the corner

ner as that of Strasburgh. Besides this, there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public squares which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escarva and Pisuerga, near the Doucro, 52 miles S W of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 425 W, lat. 4150 N.

Mechoacan. See Mechoacan.

W, lat. 14 30 N.

Vallatolid, a town of New Spain, in the peninsula of Jucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20

Falladolil, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

Vallais, a county of Swisserland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and hivided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, province of Normandy, with a castle, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Visp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocratical, and the others democratical. They are called dixains, because the Upper Vallais being divided into seven, and the Lower into three districts, cach division is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Vaillais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman Catholic religion. The paineral waters. Lou. 0 41 E, lat. 47 Lishop of Sion was formerly absolute 24 N. Vallery, St. a commercial town of

a curious clock made in the same man- | Vallais ; but his authority is now limit ed. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size; idiotey also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vast ranges of Alps inclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, Mr. Coxe observes, be Escerva and Fisherga, hear the sequence of which, Art. Coxe observes, pource, 52 miles S W of Burgos, 80 that strawberries, cherries, plums, that Eton, and 95 N by W of Maddl. Lon. 425 W, lat. 4150 N.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in lechoacan. See Mechacas. the audience of Guatimala, and pro-vance of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 226 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 30 N sumption; and a considerable quantity exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more clevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with suc-cess. There are no manufactures of my consequence in the Vallais, and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence. They are hardy and enterprising, grave, severe to enemics, affable to strangers.

Vallelonga, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38

44 N.

Vallemont, a town of France, in the 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

Vallencay, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 126 E, lat. 47

Vallengin, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 640 E, lat. 47 0 N. See Neuchatel.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of ludre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47

trance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles N W of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, iat. 50

Vallery-en-Caux, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Scine, and late province of Normandy, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat 49

52 N. Vallier, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, seven miles NE castle, scatted on a mountain. It is of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 likewise a beglerbeglic, under which N.

Valogne, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat 49 30 N.

Values on mathematical description of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, afterwards visited by Tasman,

Valona, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It was taken in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is scated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Valparisso, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain.

Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

Valrees, a town of France, in the Venaissin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois

Vals, a town of France, in the de-Chateaux. partment of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenus. Lon. 426E, lat. 44 48 N.

Valteline, called by the inhabitants Valle telino, a fertile valley of Swisserland, subject to the Grisons It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiarenua, and is inclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories; on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the dutchy of Milan. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The Valtelines have no manufactures; but they on the river Embs.

France, in the department of Somme, export wine, silk, planks, cheese, but and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose encomputed to be 62,000, and are all Romannian to the river Somme, whose encomputed to be 62,000, and are all Romannian to the river Somme, the river S

Man cathones.
Valverde, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 S E of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39

Valverde, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and eight miles from Bada-

Van, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always lar governments. keep a numerous garrison in the castle.

Van Diemen's Road, a road of the island of Tongutaboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21

Vannes, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the gull of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 S W of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 246 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Pro-

vence. Var, a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above depart-

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, 47 miles W N W of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 ment.

42 N. Varambon, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles N N W of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

Varella, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat

Varendore, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated

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22 N. Varen departi the un queen, arreste Imic. that cit mont. L'arh miles k lat 45

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town of Portugal, in confines of Spain, 30 of Alcantara, and 38 S Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39

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of Turkey in Asia, in the frontiers of Persia, ous place, defended by a on a mountain. It is derbeglie, under which sangiacates, or particu-its. The Turks always ous garrison in the castle.

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n's Road, a road of the isataboo, one of the Friend-Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21

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partment of France, includ-the late province of Pro-

ver which has its source in of Nice, and falls into the lean, four miles W of Nice. ame to the above depart-

a strong town of Italy, in v of Milan, 47 miles W Milan. Lon. 825 E, lat. 45

on, a town of France, in the at of Ain, 14 miles N N W of on. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N. a cape on the E coast of the f Ciampa. Behind it is a remarkable for having a high summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat.

re, a fortified town of Germabishopric of Munster, seated er Embs.

Varennes, a town of France, in the de-1 partment of Allier, seated on an emi-nence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46

Farennes, a town of France, in the department of Mense. At this place the unfortunate king of France, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from l'aris, in

Varhely, a town of Transylvania, 60 miles E of Temeswar. 1.on. 17 10 E, lat 45 40 N.

Varna, a considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is scated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 21 miles N of Mesembria, and 145 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 32 nules from Auxerre.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the govemment of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalboro', a post town in Kenne-beck county, Maine; situated on the E dde of Kennebeck river, en miles Sof Fort Halifax, 40 N of Wiscasset, and about 83 N E of Portland, containing 1188 inhabitants.

Tasserburg, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains and seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Mu-nich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Vassi, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, scated on the Blaise, 10 miles N W of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat.

Fatan, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, eight miles N W of Issoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat 47 2 N.

Vatica, a scaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, situate in a bay of the same name, 44 miles S E of Misi-tra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Vaucoleures, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on too side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, 22 S W of Nanci, and 150 E of Paris. 1.0n. 5 40 E, lat. country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five department of Meuse, seated on the

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Vaucluse, a department of France, which includes the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon.

Fancluse, a village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, Pays de, a country of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradu-ally from the edge of that lake, and is fluxe, 1791, and conducted back to ally from the edge of that lake, and is that city. It is 13 miles N of Cler-richly laid out in vineyards, cornfields, and incadows, and checquered with continued villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Its inhabitants are robust and good soldiers. Lausanne is the capital.

Vaudables, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Donne, five miles from Isloire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

Vaudement, a town of France in the department of Mourthe, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 miles S E of Toul, and 18 S W of Nanci. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Vaudois, Vallies of, in Picdmont. They Fraudois, Fatters of, in Procumont. They lie N of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vandois; also Waldenses from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rone, in 1160, and being panished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the 17th century, particularly in 1653, 1656, and 1696.

Vandrevange, a decayed town of France in the department of Mourthe, seared on the Sare, near the strong for tress of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 636 E, lat. 4928 N.

Varxhall, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles S W of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in so grand a taste that they are honoured for three months in summer by most of the nononcus in summer by most of the no-bility and gentry. Here is an alms-house for seven poor women, built in 1618, by S'r Noel Caron, who resided here, as ambassador from Holland, 28 years.

miles N E of Bacza, and 158 S E of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Uberlingen, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Swisserland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10

E, lat. 47 50 N.

Ubes, St. or Setubal, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and a very en. It has a line billery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It is seated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine and fruits: the N end bounded by a row of mountains loaded with fine forests of rings and other trees, and within of pines and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

W, lat. 38 22 N.
Ubigau, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Germany, 28 miles S E of Wiltemburg.
Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Uby, or Pulo Uby, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood.
Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which has

its source in a lake of the same, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker marche of Bran denburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frischen Hal, a bay of the Baltic.

Uckermunde, a town of Germany in Uckermunde, a town of Germany in ed by two mountains, 17 miles N V Upper Saxony with a castle, seated on the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles N W of Stetin. Lon. 14-12 Vegliana, a town of Italy Piedmont, 25 miles N W of Stetin. Lon. 14 12

E, lat. 53 53 N.

Utlevalla, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, situate on a bay of the Ca-tegate, at the bottom of some steep of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentojo, with a castle, seated on the Analoura, 40 miles 3 S W of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 33 J N.

Veir, St a strong town of Germany.

Udenskoi, a town of Siberia, in the Odenskot, a town of Suceria in the government of Irkutzk, seated on the SE side of the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles N W of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Udina, or Udine, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. on or veneran rrunt, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is scated in a large plain, near the rives Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Udskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the Udda, 1100 miles ENE of Irkutsk. Lon.

135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Vecht, a river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overyssel, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartshuys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Blackwa-

Vecht, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider Zee, at Muyden.

Vechta, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishop-

in the circle of Wesuphaha, and hishopire of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Vedenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokscha, 200 miles E S E of Archangel. angel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Veere. See Terrere.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a ctadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is sented on the sca, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N W

in the marquisate of Susa, scated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 13 miles N W of Turin, Lon. 7 34 E,

Anence miles ! of Vien Veit, Tela, ENE

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Treves Velei of Ital a very dence palace large s surrou of All 12 56 Vele

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at. 53 0 N. ine, a city of Italy, capi-Friuli, with a citadel. 000 inhabitants, and is re plain, near the rivers nd Lisenzo, 10 miles N nd 55 N by E of Venice. it. 46 12 N.

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55 16 N. er that has its source in ear Munster, crosses the enfort and Bentheim, and ryssel, passes by Ommen, Swartsluys, below which e Zuider-Zee, under the rtwater, that is, Blackwa-

ver of the United Provinbranches of from the old ie Rhine, at Utrecht, and nider.Zee, at Muyden. fortified town of Germany,

of Westphaba, and bishop-ster, 30 miles N of Osna-8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N. a town of Russia, in the of Archangel, situate on , 200 miles E S E of Arch-

1. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N. ee Tervere.

coast of Dalmatia, with a , a good harbour, and a cis the most populous island st, abounds in wine and silk, nall horses in high esteem. own, of the same name, is he sea, on a hill commandmountains, 17 miles N W and 110 S E of Venice. Lonat. 45 22 N.

, a town of Italy Piedmont, rquisate of Susa, scated on re, near the river Doria, 13 W of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E,

a town of Portugal, in Alena castle, seated on the An-0 miles S S W of Portalegre. W, lat. 38 57 N.

a strong town of Germany cele of Austria, with an old id a church seated at the con-

duence of the Glan and Wunieh, eight of three strong forts on as many hills, miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 S W and is deemed impregnable to an Indiof Vienna Lon. 14 20 E, lat 47 1 N. Veit, St. a strong scaport of Austri-

an Istria. See Fiume. Vela, a cape of South America on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles lat. 12 33 N.

Felay, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the B by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Veiden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 22 miles N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N. Feldentz, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle,

relation to the Moselle, 13 miles N E of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Veletri, or Velletri, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleasant place, and is the resi-dence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine founarge squares another with the folia-tains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles E S E of Albano, and 20 S E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Velez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 miles N E of To-ledo, and 50 S E of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Felez-de-Gomara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a eastle, and a harbour seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles N N E of Fez. Lon. 40 W, lat.

Velez-Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 miles N E of Malaga, and 52 S W of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36

Velika, a town of Selavonia, scated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cructz, and 60 N W of Posega. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 46 18 N.

Veliki Usting, a province of the Russian government of Vologda. Usting is the capital.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists

and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the last war against, Hyder Ally, it was relieved by Sir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief, which was reckoned an acthe N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles of great generalship. It is 90 miles E N E of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, W of Madras, and 214 from Sevingapatam.

Veltzen. See Ultzen.

Vena, or Monti-della-Vena, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S of the lake Czernic.

Venafro, a town of Italy in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, scated near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Venaissin, a small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of the republic of France, and included in the department of Vaucluse. It is of small extent, but pleasant and fertile.

Venaat, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S E of Dunkirk, and 22 N W of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E. lat. 50 38 N.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong eastle. It is seated on the Essara, in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Veneatighery, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 51 miles E of Bangalore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Vence, lately an archiepiscopal town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, and be-fore the revolution it was a bishop's see. It is eight miles from the Mediterrancan, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Vende, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, 36 miles N E of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.
Vendome, a town of France, in the

department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles N E of Tours, and

95 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 | those whose names were written in the 50 N.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalo nia, 25 miles W S W of Barcelona Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Venzuela, a province of Terra Firma Sea, on the E by Caraccus, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by St Martin. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some buts built upon piles, in an Indian Village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoust are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures. sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoanuts, which are exceedingly good: and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

Venerueld, the capital of the province of the same name, in South America, with a bishop's see, scated on a penin-sula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles N E of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

Venezuela, a gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow

Venice, a territory and lately the re-public of io Italy which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istry, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The go-vernment of the republic of Venice was aristocratic, for none could have had any share in it but the nobles. These

golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100,000 ducats, in 1646; and lastly all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above 25 years of age, had a right to be a member of the council, whether he had any capacity or not. It generally consisted of about 2500; and they were accounted great politicians, good negociators, and secret even to a scrunegociators, and secret even to a scruple. They also made a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge was elected by a plurality of voices, and kept his dignity for life. In his election they made use of gold and silver balls, which were put in a vessel, and served for balloting. Those who drew nine golden balls, first elected 40 counsellors, who drew twelve others. These elected 25 other counsellors, who drew orected 25 other counsellors, who drew 9 golden balls. These 9 elected 40 counsellors, who drew 11. Those that had the 11, chose 41 counsellors, who proceeded to the election, till 25 votes or more fell upon the same person, who was then declared Doge. After this election they placed the ducal cap on his head, upon which he took possession of the Doge's palace. He never uncovered his head to any person, because he did not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there were any great solemni-ties, a nobleman carried the sword, which was an emblem of the supreme authority; but it was not before the Doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power was longed in them. tria; which see in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, the inhabitants abandoned their countries in the inhabitants are the inhabitants and inhabitants are the inhabitants are the inhabitants are the inhabitants abandoned their countries in the inhabitants are inhabitants are inhabitants are inhabitants are inhabitants are inhabitants. lic, on Holy Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand he was to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he was not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that came from the republic; he was not to receive any present; he was not to leave may be divided into six classes, name-the city without permission of the ly, twelve of the most ancient families, states: he was not to chose an assistfour families that in 820, subscribed to ant; and he was never to resign his the building of the abbey of St. George; dignity. In short, he was a prisoner in

was the C Council, in voice, and Consiglio-de were the so sisted of a The fourth whose mer Grandi, or t to the Sign sessors. T Il-Collegioof all crim himself whappear bei appeal fron great misf lt was a k severe as had a grea covered no what was netians are they tolera Persians. lowed the gion; but ersecuted tries. The noble Vene senate. T any power who are another P whose au Istria, and ra Firma. Pope's Nu and the F rent these ounsellor er, with letermine aeral are pretty goo thing was

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le a magnificent apto the dignity of The Doge was lity of voices, and life. In his election old and silver balls, a vessel, and served elected 40 counselelve others. These musellors, who drew These 9 elected 40 frew 11. Those that 41 counsellors, who election, till 25 votes he same person, who l Doge. After this which he took possess palace. He never ad to any person, hewear the cap in his that of the republic. re any great solemni-carried the sword, blem of the supreme was not before the the serate, to shew was lodged in them. Doge was to give ausadors; to marry the ie name of the repubrsday; to preside in the state : to have an embers of the magisninate to all the benehe church of St. Mark. d he was to determine the consent of the not to open any letter republic, orthat came ic; he was not to re-; he was not to leave permission of the not to chuse an assists never to resign his , he was a prisoner in

lors called the Signiora. The second was the Consiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles had a roice, and sitting. The third was the Consiglio-dei-Pregadi, which was as it were the soul of the republic, and consisted of about 250 of the nobility.
The fourth was the Consiglio-Propria, whose members were called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, was joined to the Signiors, and consisted of 28 assessors. This gave audience to the Il-Collegio-dellidieci, and was composed of 10 counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himself when accused, was obliged to appear before them. There was no appear before them. There was no appeal from this council, and it was a great misfortune to be cited before it. It was a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they had a great number of spies, who dis-covered not only what was done, but what was said. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman-Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other Popish countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This Patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another Patriarch belonging to Venice, whose authority extends over Friuli, lstria, and most of the bishops on Ter-ra Firma. The tribunal of the inquisiion at Venice, was composed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father inquisitor; but to prevent these from abusing power, three counsellors were added to the number, without whose consent they could determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diverions of the carnival were over, nohing was heard but sermons about repentance, and they declaimed very trongly against the violators of the sixth commandment; however, the

the city, and out of it he was no more in fashion, that the confessors themethan a private person. There were selves treat it as a peccadiilo. The four councils, the first of which was composed of the Doge, and six counsel-ries of the republic, is estimated at ries of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports ; and, afterwards, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. The causes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the states of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious subjects, which kept them employed so that they had no leisure to oppose the Turks, whose rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the destruction of the eastern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever va-lour might be shown by the Venetians, or whatever successes they might boast of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; so that for some time it seemed scarce possible to resist them. What contributed also greatly to the decline of the republic, was discovery of a passage by the Portuguese to the East Indies round the Cape of Good. Hope in 1499. To this time the greatest part of the East India goods imported into Europe passed through the hands of the Venetians; but as soon as the above-mentioned discovery took place, the carriage of India goods by the way of Alexandria almost entirely ceased. All these causes co-operating have reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour and importance in European politics, to comparative insignificance. The declension of Verice did not, like that of Rome, proceed from the increase of luxury, or the revolt of their own armies in distant provinces, or from civil wars of any kind, Venice has dwindled in power and importance from causes which could not be forescen, or guarded against by human prudence although they had been foreseen. In their present situation, there is little probability of their atreach of it is so common, and so much tempting new conquests; happy if they

are allowed to remain in the quiet pos- 1 ral, are narrow; and so are the canals, stession of what they have. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long builshed frow their gullantry. The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle with their in-tercourse with each other. The Venetions are in general tall and well made, They are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amusements, travaganty ions of punish Lar humons, with an uncommon relish Lar humons, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life than to those which depend on estentation and proceed from vanity. The women are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivating an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been proper-

ly recommended.

Venice, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain bur-den, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest furtifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is situate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondol ers do not trust the asselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door ed; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another consuminating with the street; by means, of which, such of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are brilt on piles. The streets, in gene

pretend, o except the Great Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Riaho. It is built about the widdle of the canal and the series of t rately sho middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white murble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets; the largest of which is in the middle The other bridge consists only of one arch, and has no rails on each side. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces. churches and spires Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; some of others are narrow and mean; some of them have no quays, and the writer life-cally washes the houses. The only place where a person can walk with case and safety is in the Piazza dist. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of the public infrary, and time targe spatements belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. At the corner of the new procuratie, a little distance from the church stands the steeple of St. Mark. enurch stands the steeple of St. Mark, a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not opportu strike the eye very much at first. The hey sel architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly mily wa Gothic; yet many of the pillars are secret r the Greeian orders. The trade of the city at present is far short of whatir brage t was formerly. Their chief manufac-tures are cloth: especially scarlet, silks, gold and silver stuffs, broades, is an op the sea, of gran velvets, and paper, of which, and wine, oil, fruit, sweetmeats, anchovies, and is the bulls a several sorts of drugs used in physic and painting, the exports are still considerable. Venice has neither walls, doge's held th siderable. Venice has neither walls gates, nor citadel, to defend it; its told by thation supplying the want of all these in the treasury of relies is the protection no bet

length of t greatest c in Greek properly c titude of which are make eac town, the is that cal Quarter," with St. E rio, Chio Lido de N stands at reaking To distin lews her in their h re few bland of tiful look works, to noted : h a palace, little sho are of g There a mention ble. Fr bridge o son, on t soners p Sospiri, er galler a called Venetia only her

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EN ; and so are the canale eat Canal, which is very as a serpentine course iddle of the city. There bridges over these ca-Ito. It is built about the great canal, which diinto two parts It is of and has but one arch, in cipal beauty consists; and on one extremity to the is bridge are two rows of divide it into three streets, if which is in the middle idge consists only of one no rails on each side. The ne Rialto is equally lively cent; the Grand Canal cots and goodolas, and flank-ide by magnificent palaces, spires Except the Grand the Canale Regio, all the o quays, and the water lies the houses. The only e a person can walk with fety is in the Piazza di St ind of irregular quadrangle a number of buildings, all a number of buildings, at their kind; namely, the ace; the churches of St it. Geminiano; the Old and aratics, a noble range of in which are the museum, ibrary, and nine large aparnging to the procurators of All these buildings are of t the corner of the new a little distance from the a little distance from the gular tower, about 300 feet patriarchal church of St. Igh one of the richest and sive in the world, does not eve very much at first. The c is of a mixed kind, mostly thanny of the pillars are of norders. The trade of the sent is far short of whatirly. Their chief manufactors and silver stuffs, brocades, d paper, of which, and wine. d paper, of which, and wine sweetments, anchovies, and ts of drugs used in physic g, the exports are still con-Venice has neither walls, citadel, to defend it; its siplying the want of all these asury of relies is the prote-

Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Erosmo, St. Helena, St. Georgio, Chiosa, Il Lido de Palestrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano: these slands are a sort of fence to the city, reaking the violence of the waves. To distinguish them from others, the less here must wear a bit of red cloth in their hats. The gardens in this city re few and inconsiderable. In the tiful tooking glasses, and other glassworks, for which Venice is so much soted: here the family of Cornaro hath palace, with a gallery of paintings, little short of an Italian mile in length.
The salt-works in the island of Chiosa are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very considerable revenue There are several other small islands about Venice besides those we have mentioned; but they are inconsiderr-From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal; prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named Ponte dei Sospiri, the Bridge of sighs. The low-orgaliery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse; it was opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visited openly, or in a fa-naly way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would have given um-brage to the state inquisitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. The grand scene of all, the shews and follies of the festivals, is the square of St. Mark, in which bulls are sometimes baited. In the very strange, that the stairs are no better than a privy. In this palace enjoy the diversions of the carnival;

coll, or original manuscript, as they is a small arsenal, furnished with arms pretend, of St. Mark's gospel: it is against any sudden insurrection of the arely shown; and the writing, by people, together with a state prison, a length of time, is so defaced, that the great many exquisite pointings, and segreatest connoissence in manuscripts veral curiosities, among which are some cannot determine whether it was wrote in Greek or Latin. Hesides what is poperly called the city, there is a multidade of little islands lying round, ander the new procurative facing it, are which are covered with buildings, and called the Broglio, where the nobility make each of them a kind of separate town, the most considerable of which is that called Guidea, or the "Jews square of St. Mark is the greatest ornonent of the city, and bath the form of a parallelogram. In this square besides the church and palace of St. Mark, are two towers, on one side of which is a curious clock; and the other has stairs so constructed that one may ride up on horseback. Opposite to the du-cal palace is the public library of the commonwealth a containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some fine paintings, statues, and curiosities. Hard by St. Mark's square is the zeeca, or mint: from zeeca the gold coin called Zeechino takes its name. One of the smallest pieces of name. One of the smallest pieces or money at Venice is called Gazetta; and the first newspapers published there, on a single leaf, having been sold for that a-piece, all kinds of newspapers were from thence styled Gazettes. The grand arsenal is two and a balf Italian miles in circuit, and contains vast quantities of naval and other was like stores; some pretend that it could furnish arms for 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot; here are the trophics of Scanderbog and others, with the hel-Scandering and others, with the hel-mons carnival which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Ashwed-nesday, all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off: in this disguise they imitate the fary of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ashwednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where doge's palace all the high colleges held their assemblies; but we are told by several travellers, which seems mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppetshows. Even the priests and monks

rrom the energy but sermons on repent-ance. Venice is included in the pro-vince called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 N E of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples.

Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey, in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually wedded this in token of the sovercignty of that republic over it. On Ascension Day, republic over it. On Ascension Day, he went upon the water in a superb vessel, which the commander swore to bring back again in defiance of all weather, and throwing a gold ring into the sea, pronounced this sentence in Latin: We espouse thee, O sea, in token of the cond parastral governienty. of true and perpetual sovereignty.

Verlo, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct 28, 1794. It isseated on the E side of the Meuse (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michsel) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon 5 50 E, lat. 5120 N.

Venosa, a town of Italy in Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's sec. It is scated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles N W of Ace. renza, and 72 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

Venta-de-Cruz, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 790 W.

Venzone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles F. N. E. of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E,

lat. 46 22 N.

Vera, an episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles N E of Almeria, and 32 S W of Carthagena. Lon. 130 W, lat. 3715 N.

Vera Gruz, a scaport of N America, in New Spaio, in Tlascala, scated on

the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandisc of China lantic, above 300 miles W of the coa

but when that is over nothing is heard and Europe. There are such crowds from the clergy but sermons on repent of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

Veragua, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Costa Rica. h is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and isa mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception

is the capital. Vera-paz, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Jucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Ameri cans. The capital of the same name has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles N E of Guatimala. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Verberie, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, scated on the river Oise, 10 miles N E of Sen-Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 22 N.

lis. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Verceli, a strong town of Italy, in
Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a cita-del and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva. 10 miles N W of Casal, and 40 N E of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E.

lat. 54 0 N.

Vercholure, an episcopal town of Rus sia, in the government of Perm. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles N W of the

mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the At

of Afric discover The pri in a sen Antonia Nichola go, Fue Verile circle o and nea by the Breme in 1715 over. pital of Lon. 9

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landing of Ferdinando 500 Spaniards, when he conquest of Mexico. It is y S of Mexico. Lon. 97 12 N.

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nds, Cape, islands in the Atre 300 miles W of the coss! of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravos.

Verden, a dutchy of Germany, in the

Yerden, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the dutchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser, N by the dutchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. The Danes in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanever. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Verden, a town of Lower Saxony, ca-

pital of a dutchy of the same name. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorrain, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S W of Luxemburg, \$150 E of Pavis. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles N W of Toulouse. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Verea, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 115 E of Valona. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Vereria, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

Vergennes, a post town in Addison county, Vermont; lying on the E side of Otter river, 23 miles S of Burlington, on lake Champlain, and 47 N of Rutland.

lake Champlain, and 47 N of Rutiand. Verina, a town of S America, in the province of Terra Firma, situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Vermandois, a late territory of France, in Picardy: which with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included into the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river 10 miles S E of Auxerre. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Vermont, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 66 broad, and divided into 11 counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distar se from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other ever-greens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Ver-Mons, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth of timber, which is common throughout the state, evince the strength and fertility of the soil. Elm, black birch, maple, ash and base-wood, grow in the moist low ground; and the banks of the rivers are timbered principally with white pinc, intermingled with vales of beech, elm and white oak. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, 25 and 30 bushels of which grow on an acre, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, &c. The corn, however, is frequently cut off by the early frosts, especially on the mountains and hills. That which grows on the banks of the rivers is not so frequently injured. Flax is raised in considerable quantities, and the soil is good for hemp. Potatoes, pumpkins, and garden roots and vege-tables, grow here in great plenty. Large quantities of sugar, of a good quality and flavour, are made from the sugar maple. The inhabitants have been estimated at 106,000. The principal town is Bennington.

Vernet. See Issoire.
Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22

miles S W of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Veroli, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Champagua di Roma, with a bishop's see It is scated on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles S E of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, 12t. 41 28 N.

Nerona, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. The French took possession of this city in July 1796; but the Austrians obliged them to surrender it in June 1799. It is 17 miles N E of Mantua, and 62 S W of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Venice. 1.0n. 11 24 E, iat. 45 20 M.
Feronese, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile contries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

Versaie, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Verrez, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

Verriers, a town of Swisserland, six miles E.N.F. of Pontarlier, and 20 W.S. W. of Neutchatel.

Versailles, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII. it was only a small village, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI. and his family, were forced by the mob to remove from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adomed with a vast number of statues, by the greatests masters, and the water-works were magnificent. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is ten miles W S W of Paris.

Lon 2 12 E, lat 48 48 N.

Versio, a village of France, in the department of Am, near the river Versoi. It is called Choiseul's Folly; for the duke de Choiseul prime minister of France in 1768, formed a plan to ruin the city of Geneva, and, (not being at that time on good terms with France,) monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this design he began to build Versoi. But after having nearly completed the harbour, and expending 125,000% on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

Vertus, a fown of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a plain, as the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, preducing very good wines, 17 miles S W of Chalons and 78 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

of Paris. Lon. 4.2 E, lat. 43.53 N. Ferue, or Ferua, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1705, by the Freuch, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of rains, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Casal, and 23 N E of Turin. Lon. 8.2 E, lat. 45.13 N.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, scated of

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the Weze, four miles S W of Limburg, | but the S and W sides are entirely

and 17 S E of Liege.

Vervine, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France and Pailip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E. lat. 49 50 N.

Verulam, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by Roman town in Territorismics close of Noro it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Veralamium, and by Ptolescon Tacitus in the control of the control my Urolamium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely rained in the wars between the liritons and Saxons; nothing remains of it but the mins of walls, tesselated pavements, and Roman roms which are still sometimes dug up.

Verzuolo, a town of Italy, in Pied-

mont, with a ca. de.

Vesle:, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, scated on the river Aisne.

Vesoul, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Besancon, and 200 S E of Paris. Lon. 68 E. lat. 47 36 N.

Vesperin, or Weisbrain, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, apital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is chancellor to the king of Hungary, and has a right to crown him. It is seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise, 50 miles S W of Strigonia, and 83 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Vesuvius, a celebrated volcano of ltaly, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but now little sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that cumference. the latter is what the ancients called Vesuvius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent fron the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines;

covered with cinders and ashes; while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosions of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The first of these eruptions recorded in history took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried un-der the stones and ashes thrown out. Incredible mischief was also done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people lost their lives, among whom was Pliny the clder. It is the opinion of the best judges, however, that this cruption was by no means the first that had ever happened. The very streets of those cities, which were at that time overwhelmed are said to be part-ly paved with lava. Since that time 30 different emptions have been recorded. some of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height was thrown up in the course of one night. There have been instances of ashes and sulphureous smoke being carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been suffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the subterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain. One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but whenever there has been a considerable ejection of scorize and cinders, it has been a constant observation, that the lava soon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way through the crevices. in the conical part of the mountain The top of the mountain fell in, in 1634, and the mouth of Vesuvius is now little short of two miles in cir-

Vevay, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the

partment of Allier, and late province of | built on an inaccessible mountain. It is Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles N W of Moulins.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Vezelize, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat

48 20 N.

Ufa,, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburch.

Ufa, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 miles E of I scow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat.

54 40 N.

Uffenheim, a town of Cermany, in Franconia, 22 miles N N E of Anspach.

Ugento, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 S W of Otranto.

Ugliani, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles S E of Austa. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Ucocz, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a eastle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Ugogna, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 N W of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N. Viadana, a town of Italy, in the dut-

chy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua.

Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.
Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logrono, and 46 S W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Vianden, a town of Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburgh, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the iver Uren. In the one is a castle, Paduano, and on the W by the Vero-

22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 N W of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Vianen, a town of the United Provinees, in Holland, with a castle. It was taken in 1796, by the French, who de-molished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, seven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Viatka, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.
Viatka, a town of Russia, capital of a

government of the same name, with a bishop's sec, and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatks, 100 miles N of Kesan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of Menrthe, and late province of Lorrain, scated on the Seille, 12 miles E N E of Nanci, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrences. Lon. 09 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Vic, or Vicq, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 E N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vic-Fezensac, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vic-le-Compte, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne resided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Vicegrad, or Vizegrad, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. The Austrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles S E of Gran, and 16 N W of Buda. Lon 19 7 E, lat. 47

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nese. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great bumbers of mulberry trees, for silk warms; and there are mines of silvery and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as five as marble.

Wienza, a strong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adoraed with several palaces, and has a fine square, with prazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. Here is an exademy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles N W of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

13 E., lat. 45 CON.

Vichy, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, fanous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 miles S E of Gannat, and 189 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46

Vico, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Vico, a town of Corsica, 15 miles S W of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41

55 N.

Vico, a town of Italy, in Naples. Lon.
14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Nowaro, a town and principality of ltaly, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Victoria See Vittoria. Viden. See Wildin.

Vielsk, a town of the Russian government of Vologda Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is populous, and contains the openings of the neighbouring mountains. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer

many houses have extensive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. This city has six gates well de-fended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelins. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: The chief of them are the Imperial P: lace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period the siege was raised by John Soliciski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish arms before the walks of this place. roland, who totally defeated the Furk-ish army before the walls of this place. The cathedral is built of freestone, and The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Tri-nity, which cost 300,000 florins It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, representing the trinity. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world. the world. Leopolstadt is one of the suburbs, and scated on an island, formed by the Danuhe; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1670, and the suburb turned into a church. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see; & in the winter season is frequently visited by dreadful storms, which rush throthe openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is sented at the place where

Danube, 50 miles W of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 520 S E of Amsterdam, and 565 E of Paris. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Vienna, a port of entry and post town in Dorchester county, Maryland; situated on the W side of Nanticoke river, 13 miles N W of Salisbury, on the Wycomico, 33 of Snow Hill, in the same direction, and 30 S E of Easton.

Vienna, the capital of Ohio county, Kentucky; lying on the E side of Green river, about 30 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, and 20 N W of Hartford in the same county.

Vienne, a considerable town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It was former. ly an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. Vicance is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vienne, a department of France, for-med of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the

Vienne, Upper, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limo-Limoges is the capital.

Vierarden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Vesle, near its confluence with the Oder Lon. 14 20 E, lat 53 2 N.

Vierzon, an ancient town of France in the department of Cher, and late province of Bern. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles N W of Bourges, and 100 S W of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Viesti, a town of Italy in Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles N E of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, a town of France, in the de-partment of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevepasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the Tesino, 12 miles S E of Novara, and 15 S W of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vignamont, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 34 N.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Vignuola, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena.
Vigo, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort and a harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four bastions, but is incapable of sustaining a long siege.
The harbour is remarkable for a scafight between sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harhour, and the English took five men of war and four galleons, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate snd other rich effects. Though a great deal of the silver was carried ashore, yet a vast quantity was taken. While this was doing the duke of Or-mond with a body of land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the narbour. Vigo is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles S W of Rhedondella, and 260 W N W of Madrid. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N

Vihiers, a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Anjou, scated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa-del-Rey, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is scated on the Guadiana, 17 miles N W of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 88 43 N.

Ville-do-Conde, a scaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Donero-e-Minlio, at the mouth of the Ava. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 N W of Oporto Lon. 8 23 W, lat 41 14 N.

Villa do-Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, landlocked on all sides except the

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wn of France, in the de-Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E. lat.

a town of Italy, in the

wn of the kingdom of Galold castle, a fort and a har. town is surrounded with a that has four bastions, but of austaining a long siege. ur is remarkable for a scaen air George Rook, com-he English and Dutch fleets lron of French men of war, panish galleons under their miral Hopson broke through

aid across the mouth of the d the English took five men four galleons, and the Dutch is, and one large man of war nen of war and four galleons oyed, with a great quantity d other rich effects. Though al of the silver was carried

t a vast quantity was taken, s was doing the duke of Or-a body of land forces, drove ards from the castles which the harbour. Vigo is seated f the Atlantic, eight miles S dondella, and 260 W N W

. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N. a town of France, in the deof Maine, and late province scated on a lake, 20 miles S , and 162 S W of Paris. Lon

at. 47 8 N.

a river of France, which ri-e department of Maine, and

bay of Biseay, below Roche Rey, a town of Spain, in Es-, on the frontiers of Portu-

by the allies in 1706. It is the Guadiana, 17 miles N ajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38

Conde, a seaport of Portugal, ovince of Entre-Douero-ethe mouth of the Ava. Near ient aqueduct. It is 10 miles elos, and 20 N W of Oporto W, lat 41 14 N.

Horta, the capital of the islyal, one of the Azores. It cellent and commodious har-locked on all sides except the E and NE, and the harbour is defend-ed by several forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat lat. 42 5 N.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated on a river that falls into the Douera, and defended by a castle on a mountain. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

Villa-Franca, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but restored; and the French again took it in 1792. Villa It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 75 puscos. E, lat. 43 42 N.

of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Villa-Franca, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Tormes, 54 miles S E of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N

Villa-Franca-de-Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and scated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 N E of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Villa-Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles N W of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Villa-Hermosa, a town of New Spain. n North America in the province of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Villa-Joiosu, or Joysa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat.

38 42 N.

Villa-Nova-da-Cervera, a town of Por-tugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-

e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Villa-Nova-de-Porto, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, op-posite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa-Nova-di-Portimao, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon 8 41 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Villa-Nuova-d'Asti, a town of Piedmant, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N. Villa Panda, a town of Spain, in Le-

on, with an arsenal, and a palace be-

the province of Tra-los- Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N E of Lanuego, and 45 S E of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Villa-Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Gui-

Villa-Rica, a scaport of New Spain, Villa-Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

Villa-Rica, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabangen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

Villa-Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It is a pretty large place fortified in the modern taste and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1667; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S W of Elvas, and 83 S E of Lis-

bon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.
Villa-Viciosa, a seaport of Spain, in Austria d'Ovicdo, scated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N E of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in New Castile, six miles N E of Brilluega, and 49 N E of Madrid.

Villac, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 miles S W of Clagenfurt, and 88 N E of Brixen. Lon.

14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late longing to the constable of Castile. It province of Normandy, 12 miles N N

department of Lozere, and late pro-vince of Languedoc, 18 miles E of the Scheldt, seven miles N E of Bruss-Mende, and 19 N of Alais. Lon. 3 50 sels. Lon 4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N. E, lat. 41 37 N.

Ville-Tranche, a town of France, in the department of Rhose and Loire, and late province of Lyomois. It is surrounded by walls, and sented on the river Morgon, 18 unles N W of Lyons, and 23.1 S by E of Paris. 1.on. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Ville-Franche, a strong town of France, and late province of Roussilon with a last enumeration. As this town is the in the department of Eastern Pyrences, castle. In one of the neighbouring seat of territorial jurisdiction, and lies mountains is a curious cavern. It is in the boson of a fertile country, it

department of Upper Garonne, and late thats of the larger islands there is a province of Languedoc, seated on the manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson province of Languedoc, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles N N E of Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain in the pro-

Villeneuve, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garrone.

Villeneuve, a town of France in the department of Gard.

Villeneuve, a town of Swisserland in the cuatom of Bern. I.on. 6 58 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Villeneuve-de berg, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of the Isle of France.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, with a castle, ten miles S E of Compiegne. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Vilshofen, a town of Germany in the French, who, however, restored it by circle of Lower Bavaria, situate at the the peace of 1783. Since that time it

To of Avranches, and 18 S E of Coutan-oes. Lon. 18 W, lat. 48 52 N. [Fillefort, a town of France, in the Vileonde, a town of Austrian Brabant,

Vimioso, a town of Portugal, in the province of raios-Montes. Lon. 630 W. lat. 41 29 N.

Vincennes, a post town in Knox county, and the capital of Indiana Territoty, and the capital of Indiana ry; situated on the E bank of Wabash river, 160 miles N E of Kaskaskia, and 136 N W of Louisville in Kentucky. Here is a small fortification, and the town contained 715 inhabitants at the seated at the foot of the Pyrences, on will progress rapidly in population and

the river Tet, 22 miles N E of Puycer. improvement.

Vincent, Gape St. the most southern

da. Lon, 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

While Franche, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Routerque. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is sented on the Aveiron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris. Lon 2 30 E, lat.

Wille Juive, a town of France, four miles S of Paris, on the road to Lyons.

Villemar, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late department of Upper Garonne, and late conjectures that they were originally a colony from North America, their lierce vince of Murcia. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 38 manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent, than they to do those of S America, and their language also having some af-finity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some rapacious planters en-gaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were Ward side of the Island, and who were bligger, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube, and Neckar, 28 miles 6 quence of this was, that in the next the Danube, and Neckar, 28 miles 6 quence of this was, that in the next the Danube, and Neckar, 28 miles 6 quence of this was, that in the next that the sources of the same of the same and who were the subject to a place, by which they called a very large tract of values. by S of Friburg. Loa. 8 37 E, lat. 48 war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the

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of the Vils and Danubs E, lat. 4829 N. town of Austrian Brabant,

town of Austrian Brabant, ne canal from Brussels to , seven miles N E of Brus-4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N.

a town of Portugal, in the valos-Montes. Lon. 636

a post town in Knox councapital of Indiana Territo d on the E bank of Wabash niles N E of Kaskaskia, and of Louisville in Kentucky, small Fartification, and the aned 745 inhabitants at the ration. As this town is the ritorial jurisdiction, and lies som of a fertile country, it as rapidly in population and

Cape St. the most southern y of Portugal, 25 miles W upe Lagos. Off this cape in iral Sir John Jarvis defeated fleet of double the number and troble the number of guns.

W, lat. 36 44 N.
St. one of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies. It ed by Caribs, a warlike ween whom and the inhabihe larger islands there is a distinction. Dr. Robertson es that they were originally a m North America, their fierce approaching nearer to those ginal natives of that continent, to do those of S America, and guage also having some afthat spoken in Florida. In of destroying all the males, erving the women either for or for breeding. St. Vincent a neutral island; but at the 1763, the French agreed that to it should be vested in the who, in the sequel, at the insome rapacious planters enan unjust war against the s, who inhabited the windo consent to a peace, by which ed a very large tract of valuato the grown. The conseof this was, that in the next 779, they greatly contributed duction or this island by the

who, however, restored it by of 1783. Since that time it

Great Britain During the present 15 52 N. war, the Caribs revolted; and, assisted Vintim by the French, spread desolation over the whole island. By the exertions of the governor, however, and the British forces in the West Indies, the revolt is in a great measure quelled, though it will be long before things are restored to their former state. St. Vincent is in length about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth; in circumference between 60 and 70. The climate is very warm: at least in the judgment of the Europeans. The country is in general kills, in some places mountainous ; but interspersed with a variety of pleasant vallies, and some fuxuriant plains, the soil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at least in general easy of ascent. Few islands of its extent are so well watered; for several rivers run down from the mountains, and smaller streams from almost every hill; there are likewise several very fine springs at a little distance from the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds of ground provisions in plenty, and with little trouble. The rivers supply them with a variety of fish; and the same may be said of the sea that washes their coasts. They have abundance of excellent fruits, and very fine dance of excenent traits, and very me timber fit for almost every use; and with which they formerly supplied their neighbours. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical gar-den, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 10 N

Vincent St. an uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape Verd Islands. There is a bay on the N W side of it, and near it are caught vast quantities of Turtle.

Vincent, St. a maritime province of Brasil, in South America. The capital of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

Vincent, St. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Vingorla, a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hinduostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

Vingorla Rocks, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, possessed by the Malwans, and Indian corn, though at present

has continued in the possession of a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. Great Britain During the present 15 52 N.

Vintimiglia, an episcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles E N E of Nice, and 70 S W of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

Vire, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with several monufactures of cearse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles S E of Courances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

Firgin Cape, a cape of Patagonia. Lon 67 54 W, lat 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda See Virgin Islands.
Virgin Islands, about 50 islands and keys, in the W I holes, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leward Caribbee Islands. They were called Las Virgines by the Spaniards, in honour of the H,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Jost Van Dyke's and Little Vandyke's, Guana Isle, with Ectfand Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which be long Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muskito Islands, the Commanoes, Serub and Dog Islands, the Faller City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter'a Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

17 10 to 18 30 N.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by North Carolina and Tenessee, on the W by Kentucky, on the N by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 446 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The climate is various. The land towards the mouth of the rivers in generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian com. Chanch at present

stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That nere and there some amail hills. I hat near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shed. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and In-dian eorn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. The Virginians are in that of wheat. The Virginians are in general sensible, polite, and hospita-ble, and of an independent spirit. The poor are ignorant and abject, and all are of an inquisitive turn, and in many other respects very much resemble the people in the eastern states. They differ from them, however, in their differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, awearing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, and most kinds of dissipation. There is much greater disparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern states. Virginia is disided into 82 counties, and in 1790, contained 747,610 inhabitants, including, 292,627 slaves. The capital is Richmond.

Virnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 milea W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. mond.

turton, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemberg. Lon. 541 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Visagapatam, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 83 40 E, lat.

17 45 N. Vischma, a town of Russia in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E,

lat. 62 36 N. Viset, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the the Maese, seven miles N of Liege. I.on. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Vishnei-Volotchok, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchized by the empress, and endowed with conby the empress, and endowed with considerable privileges, has already respect many benefits from its new immunities. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to have caught a new spirit of emulation and industry; they the Isle of Skyc.

stocked with many sorts of trees, from have turned their attention to trade and are awakened to a sense of the commercial advantages possessed by the place of their abode. The town is divided into regular streets, and is already provided with a large range of shops and warehouses. All the buildshops and warenouses. In the source of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is seated on the river Zun, 50 miles N seated on the river Zun, 50 miles N W of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N

Visiapour, or Bejapour, a considerable city of the Decean of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonal Marratas. It is 136 miles S E of Poonal, and 234 S E of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

Visogorod, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles N W of Warsaw.

Uist, North and South, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scot-

land, viz. North Uist, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about nine miles over, is somewhat of about nine miles over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E side is mountainous, covered with heath, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation; but the weatern part is arable, and produces grain in plenty, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable season, and when manured with sea ware. Loch Maddy is situated in this island, about five miles to the southward of Hermefive miles to the southward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S side, on which grow plenty of large muscles, called maddies. It forms a most capacious harbour, capable of containing some hundreds of vessels of any burden, and has several islands within ourden, and has several islands within it, which contribute greatly to its secu-rity. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye. And, South Uist is about 21 miles in length,

and 3 or 4 in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. It likewise abounds in fresh water lakes, which have plenty of trouts and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the ar-

Vistu Mount lesis an Prussia the Bul Viter the pat and ma it is a only bo seated the top the lat miles. and 35 E, lat. Vitre

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Vistula, a large river, which rises in eminence, at the end of a plain, fertile Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into W, lat. 42 55 N. the Bultic, below Dantzic

Viterbo, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will not only boil an egg, but even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles S E of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Vitre, a town of France, in the de-Fire, a town of France, in the de-province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles N E of Rennes, and 52 S E of St. Malo. Lon. I 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

Vitri-le-Brule, a village of France, in the department of Maine, and late pro-vince of Champagne.

vince of Champagne.

Vitri-le-Francois, a well-built and considerable town of France, in the department of Marune, and late province of Champagne. The houses are of wood; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles S E of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 438 E, lat. 48 44 N. Vitring, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on a lake, called the Wordtsee, four miles S W of

Vitteaux, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late prorepartment of Gote d'Or, and late pro-vince of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles S E of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Vittoria, or Victoria, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two conrents, and in the middle a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in 53 N. great quantities. It is sested on an Ulietea, one of the Society Isles, in

W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivarais, a late small province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seat-d at the foot of a steep mountain, near the rvier Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles N W of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

Viviers, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Viza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archibishop's see, seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Ukenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E aide, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See Cossacs.

Vladimir. See Volodimir. Uladislaw. See Inowladislaw.

Ulea, or Ulaborg, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

Vlieland. See Flie.

Ulierbeck, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 S E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50

lat. 16 45 S.

Ultswater, a lake of Westmoreland, 10 miles N of Ambelside, and 14 S W of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of

other fish.

Ulm, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. It is fortified; and is seated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handsome bridge over the fornier. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. The inhabitants are protestants, and The inhabitants are processants, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Buvaria took it in 1702, by stratagem, a surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim. It was taken by the French, in 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the same month. Upon the conclusion of an armistice between the French and Austrians in 1800, it was delivered up as an hostage to the Freuch, who perfidiously and contrary to agreement, demolished the fortifications. It is 36 miles W of Augsburg, 47 S E of Stutgard, and 63 N of Mu-nich. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Ulmen, a town of Germany in the archiishopric of Mentz, 30 miles N E of Treves. Lon. 78 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Ulotho, or Vlothow, a town of Germany, in Westphalia. It is six miles S of Minden.

Ulrieshamn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleano-

ra. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 57 10 N.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Occan, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean on the S by the province of Leinster, and on the S W by that of on Lemster, and on the S w by that of Comaught. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan: and it abounds with large lakes. The soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of larger sharp, and beares. It can of horses, sheep, and beeves. It contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, on the Ilmenan. Lon. 10 38 E, lat 52 55 N.

55 N.

Unversione, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Onston, and it is seated at the foct of a swift descent of hills to the S E, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. It is the port of the district of Furness. It is 18 miles N W of Lancaster, and 267 N N W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Unna, or Umea, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

Umago, a scaport of Venetian Istria, scated between the gulf Largena, and

the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbriatico, a town of Italy in Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina, Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

Unadilla, a post town in Otsego country, New-York; lying on the E side of Unadilla river, a stream that runs into the east branch of Susquehannah; about 10 miles N E of Jerico, and about 105 M of University. W of Hudson.

Underswen, or Underseen, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is scated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 S E of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Swisserland. the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Branich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long, and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald For this reason there are two councils, two justices, two lands-geneind with respect to external affairs; there is a joint council, chosen equally by the two Ultzen, or Veltzen, a town of Germany divisions. The inhabitants are Roman in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated eatholies. Stantz is the capital.

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ian. Lon. 10 38 E, lat 52

an. Lon. 10 35 2, int 35, a town in Lancashire, let on Monday. The comall it Ouston, and it is seated of a swil descent of hills near a shallow arm of the It is the port of the district. It is 18 miles N W of Lant 1267 N N W of London. V, lat. 54 14 N.

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alden, a canton of Swisserland, adden, a canton of Swisserland, in rank; bounded on the Nb of Lucern and the Lake of Cantons; on the E by high s, which separate it from the Uri; on the S by Mount Bruch parts it from the canton of d on the W by that of Lucern ts name from a wood, which ly in the middle of the course Nto S. It is 25 miles long, road, and is divided into two tabove the wood, and that be liked Oberwald and Underwald reason there are two councils, lled Oberwald and Underwald-reason there are two councils, ces, two lands-gemeind with o external affairs; there is a neil, chosen equally by the two. The inhabitants are Roman . Stantz is the capital.

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Unghwar, a town of Upper Hungary, that called the Zuvder, or South Seas sanital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48

Union, a post town in Tioga county, New York; situated on the W side of Chenengo river, 40 miles E by N of Athens, or Tyoga point, and about 150 W of the city of Hadson.

Union, the capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvena, 12 miles S E of Browns-ville, 37 S E of Washington, 45 of Pittsburg, and about 290 W of Phila-delphia. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a post-office.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the follow-ing order; Guelderland, Holland, Zeaand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the Generality of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maestricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Hulst. The seven United Provinces being in great part surrounded by the dams erected for defending the country against the inundations of the sea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and sluices, for draining the marshes. The quanti-ty of grain produced is not sufficient for home consumption; but the pastures in the marshes are so rich, that they can spare a great deal of butter and cheese for exportation. They have also a good breed of sheep, whose wool is highly valued. Their turf, madder, tobacco, some fruit, and iron; but all the pit-cool and timber used in this country, and indeed most of the necessaries of life, are imported All the

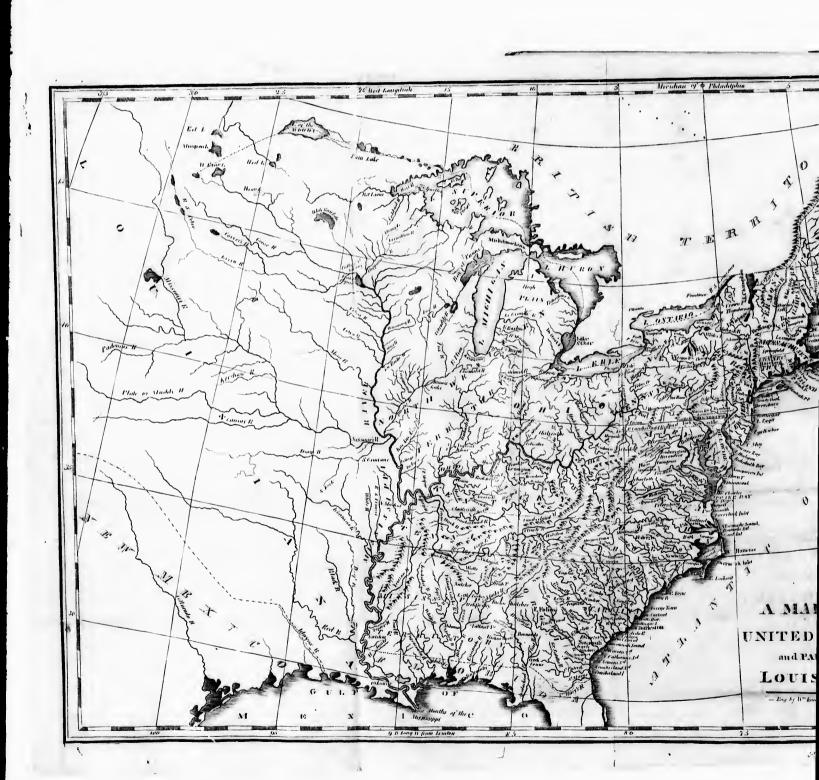
right branch, then increased by the Vecht, which has now another outlet, overflowing the low swampy grounds through which it passed; and partly by the sea, in the 13th century, breakby the sea, in the 13th century, breaking in, and overflowing a large tract of
ground contiguous to that before laid
under water by the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuse,
the Scheld, and the Vecht. There
are many smaller rivers that join
these, and a vast number of canals; vet there are few good harbours in the previnces. The best are those of Rot-terdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing. As to the harbour of Amsterdam, it is inder I one of the largest and safeat in Europe; but there is a bar at the en-trance of it, over which large vessels cannot pass without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in these provinces; and the only lake, properly so called, is that of Haerlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous; especially that of Holland, which, in this respect, perhaps has not its equal in the universe. The towns are very agreeable, and Gronngen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the Generality being kept clean, and having canals in (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns trees. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2,000,000. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their borses and borned cattle are of a larger size. Storks build and being in great part surrounded by the sea, lying low, and abounding in marshes, have a damp and unwholesome air. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurry, rheumatism, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human industry here are worderful in the dykes and home greated for definitions. neither oysters nor herrings are to be found upon the coast: but of other fish they have the several sorts, both in their seas and rivers, that we have in Britain. The established religion here before the Revolution was the Presoyterian, or Calvinism: none but Presbyterians were admitted into any office or post in the government, excepting the army; all religious and sects, however, were tolerated, and had their respec-tive meetings or assemblies for public worship, among which the Papists and Jews were very numerous. Since the late alliance with France, no particular religion is established; and the philegmatic Dutch have drank deep of provinces either lie upon, or communi-cate with the North Sea, by means of the cup of infidelity, mixed by their Doppo

new and volatile allies. With regard them; for they may not be struck or to the commerce of this country, their corrected by them, but the dispute East India company had the monopoly must be left to the magistrate. The of the fine spices for more than 100 years, and was long the most opulent and powerful of any in the world. Though the country itself produces very few things, yet almost all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here, nearly as cheap as in the countries where they are made or produced. A vast variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and with extraordinary skill and dili and with extraordinary skill and dili-gence; and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth ac-quired, by the herring, cod, and whale fisheries. No nation has equalled them in the curing of herrings; those cured at Glasgow, in Scotland, are thought to come nearest to them. About 150 sail were annually employed in the whale fishery and about 200 in the herring. The profits of the latter, in a good year, after all deductions, were thought to amount to 200 000 Holland Guilders. The principal manufactures here are those of linen, paper, and earthen ware of all sorts. Ship-huild ing also employed vast numbers of hands. The trade of this country, however, upon the whole, has long been declining; owing partly to a decline of their ancient parsimony and industry; but chiefly to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries, and at present (1800) is almost ambibilated As to the character of the Dutch, the boors or husbandmen are industrious enough, but heavy, and slow of understanding. The scamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, surly, and ill-mannered sort of people. Their tradesmen are something sharper, and make use of all their skill to take advantage of those they deal with. Every class of men is extremely frugal. All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries. avarice excepted Quarrels are very rare, revenge is seldom heard of, and jealousy scarcely ever known. It is very uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even pretend to it; nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not. People converse pretty much upon a level here; nor is it easy to distinguish the man from the master, or the maid from the mistress, such liberties do they allow their servants, or rather are obliged to allow is the capital; but the seat of the states

Dutch are tall and strong built; but both men and women have the grossest shapes that are to be met with any where. Their garb, except among the officers of the army and some few others, is exceeding plain, and the fash-ions change as seldom as in Spain. The men are addicted to drinking, which some think necessary in this foggy air, both for their health and the improvement of their understandings. Among their diversions, that of skaiting in winter is one of the chief. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost upon the ice, and their dexterity in skaiting; both men and women darting along with inconceivable velocity. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanliness: nothing can exceed the neatness of their houses, towns, and villages. Many of them have distinguished themselves by their learning, and some even by their wit and ingenuity; witness Erasmus, Grotius, &c. The Dutch excel also in painting and engraving; and some of them have been no contemptible statuaries. In consequence of the Union (See Netherlands) the Seven Provinces guarantee each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They send deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who'exercises a considerable part of the exeecutive power. Having deserted the grand alliance formed against the dia-turbers of the peace of Europe, and the office of the stadtholder being abolished, the Dutch republic, under the name of an ally, is now in reality little better than a province, of France. The consequence of this alliance is what might have been expected. The British government, obliged to attack its chemies wherever it might find them, commenced hostilities against the United Provinces, and in the compass of a very short period wrested from them their most valuable possessions both in the East and West Indies. Amsterdam

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they may not be struck or by them, but the dispute it to the magistrate. The the the magistrate. The tall and strong built; but and women have the grossest it are to be met with any heir garb, except among the the army and some few othereding plain, and the fashere as seldom as in Spain are addicted to drinking, the think necessary in this fogth for their health and the ent of their understandings, eir diversions, that of skatter is one of the chief. It is on see the crowds in a hard ter is one of the chick. As a see the crowds in a hard the ice, and their dexterity; both men and women dartwith inconceivable velocity. I nothing can exceed the fitheir bouses, towns, and vilcany of them have distinguishelves by their learning, and in by their wit and ingenuity; Trasmus, Grotius, &c. The xceel also in painting and enand some of them have been nptible statuaries. In conseft the Union (See Netherlands) in Provinces guarantee each lights; they make war and vy taxes, &c. in their joint cantas to internal government, vince is independent. They outies (chosen out of the proties) to the general assembly, estates general, which is invited the superment there has usnia prince stadtholder, who'exconsiderable part of the excower. Having deserted the liance formed against the distince of this alliance is what we been expected. The Briernment, obliged to attack its wherever it might find them, ced hostilities against the Univinces, and in the compass of a ort period wrested from them is and West Indies. Amsterdam upital; but the seat of the states



7 A MAP of the UNITED STAT and PART of LOUISIAN

general is at the Hague. See Scheldt. | due W course, to the River Mississip-United States of America, a republic North America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Mow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, te the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennessee, hav-ing since been added to them, the preent number of the states that form this great American republic is six-teen. In the treaty of peace, conclud-ed in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defined. "And that all disputes which might arise in fu-ture on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and clared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the N W angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is fo and by a line drawn due N from the Lource of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-set ternmost head of Connecticut riv thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of N latitude; from thence by a line due W on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy: thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipeaux to the the Isles Noyal and rampeauto the Long Lake; thence through the mid-dle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Loke of the Woods; thence through the said

pi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said River Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of N latitude. S, by a line to be drawn due E from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; E, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly N, to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn the E. from the poims where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and E Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, exceptrandy and the Arlands overal, excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.¹¹ These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament at-tempting to tax them by its sole au-thority, without the intervention of their assemblies; a civil war ensued. Until the fourth of July, 1776, the present Thirteen States were British colonies. On that memorable day, the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, made a solemn declaration, in which they assigned their reasons for withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain. Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be "Free and Independent States;" that they were absolved from all allegiance to the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods thence through the said lake to the most northwesternmost opint thereof, and from thence, on a totally dissolved; and that as Free and

Independent States, they had full pow- | Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster. Low. er to levy war, conclude peace, con-tract alliances, establish commerce, Unna, a river of Turkey in Europe, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, the delegates then in Congress, 55 in number, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour. At the same time they published articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, in which they took the style of "The United 15 E, lat. 57 56 N. States of America," and agreed that each state should retain its sovereign-vinces, in Holland. It was taken by the ty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to Congress by the confederation. By these articles the Thirteen United States severally entered into a firm league of friend-ship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, and bound themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks that might be made upon all, the archdutchy of Austria, which enor any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, commerce, or any other pretence whatever. But for the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, it was determined that Delegates should be annually appointed, in such manner as to the W, and still farther on the plans the Legislature of each State should to the E of this chain of mountains. direct, to meet in Congress the first Monday in November in every year Gen. Washington was elected the first president, re-elected in 1792, and on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his successor, who was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, in 1800, who at present fills that office. The illustrious Washington died Dec 14, 1799. To the sixteen states before mentioned, must be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the bardly of a middling stature, have gewer by called the Western Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in part a scanty beard. They have some

circle of Westphalia; in the county of inclined to be disorderly and passion-

which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitch and Dubitza, and falls into the Save.

Unst, the most remote of the Shet-land Islands, extending beyond 61° N lat. eight miles long, and four broad.

Unsterseen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Unza, or Unsha, a town of Russia, in

Voerden, a town of the United Pro-vinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amsterdam, Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52

Veghera, a fortified town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Stallora, 14 miles S S W of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Foglabruck, a town of Germany, in joys the privilege of granting protection to slaves, Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 58 IN.

Vogonis, a people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests on the N side of Mount Oural, extending themselves Here they have dwelt for time imme-morial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is he-tween the languages of the two nations. This people was subjected to the dominion of Russia at the same length from E Florida to the N W angle of Nova Scotia; being situated between 31 and 46° N lat.

Unna, a town of Germany in the out, and acute; but slovenly and fickle, Marck, formerly a considerable hanse-atic town. It is seated on a brook bust, civil, laborious, and generally called Kottelbeck, 10 miles N E of speaking well made. They have nei-

her letters nor w heir kindred na eckon their time mark the months. the various revolu they observe in th Void, a town of artment of Menr of Lorrain.

Voightland, a t n Upper Saxony, des of the marqui bounded on the E. x by the dutchy o the W by Thuri Plawen is the cap Voigtsberg, a to

Vokelmark, or I Germany, in the c 14 56 E, lat. 46 4.

Volano, a scapo parcse, scated on ne of the mouth E of Ferrara. L 52 N.

Volcano, one of he Mediterranea ference. It is a of a broken cone.

l'olcanello, a sn he Mediterrane: Lipari and Volcar Volga, the larg which has its some n the government sia, about 80 mile gins to be navigal mented here by Tverza, which is and more rapid he Tverza, a cor between the Vol in other words, and the Baltic. some of the finest sian empire, pass stroma, Nishue-Sunbirsk, and S Caspian Sea, by se Astracan.

Volh nia, a pala land, 300 miles bounded on the E by Kiof, on the the W by Austria chiefly of plains number of rivers.

lunster. Low. ey in Europe, tia, passes by and falls into

of the Sheteyond 61° N four broad. risserland, in . 7 28 E, lat.

of Russia, in ma. Lon. 44

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n of Italy, in territory of eated on the of Pavin, and

Germany, in ting protec-E, lat. 581N. ied their hathe N side g themselves on the plans f mountains. time immeof traditions formity with pretend that the ancient ent Hungariture on the erritory, and here is bethe two nasubjected to

Vogouls are c, have gey have some the style of are of a gay nest, labori-ly and fickle, and passionnen are rod generally ey have neither letters nor writing any more than their kindred nations: they do not reckon their time by years, though they mark the months, and name them after the various revolutions of nature which

they observe in their forests.

Void, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province

of Lorrain.

Voightland, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a cit-

Vokelmark, or Wolickmarck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N. Volano, a scaport of Italy in the Fer-

arcse, seated on the gulf of Venice, at ne of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44

Volcano, one of the Lipari Islands, the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circum-ference. It is a volcano, in the form f a broken cone, but now emits smoke

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in e Mediterranean, between that of

Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, n the government of Pleskof, in Rusia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably angmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of he Tverza, a communication is made etween the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest province tin the Russian empire, passes by Ya oslaf, Kosatroma, Nishne-Novogor d, Kasan, Subirsk, and Saratof, extering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

Volh nia, a palatinate of Russian Poand, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. It consists

Vollenhoven, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles S W of Steenwich, and 12 N W of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Volo, a town of Turkey in Europe. in Janoa, with a strong citadel and a It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulf of the same name. where there is a good harbour 30 miles S E of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or Vladimir a government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

Polodimir, or Vladimir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 miles E by Nof Mos-

Loldin, a government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustlug, and containing 12 districts.

Vologda, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, scated in a marsh, on the tiver Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59

Volta, a river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.
Folterra, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles S W of Florence, and 32 S E of Pisa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat.

Folter, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, six miles W of Genoa, Folturno, a river of Italy, in Naples, which reas in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaieta.

Volumara, a town of Naples, in Capitamata, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles.

W of Lucera, and 52 N.F. of Naples.
Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Volvic, a foun of France, in the de-

partment of Puy de Dome. There are chiefly of plains watered by a great immense quantities of Lava in its rinumber of rivers. Lucko is the capital. cinity which is formed into quarries,

the Wahal and the Maese.

Voorn, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the months of the Maese. Briel is the ca-

Voornland, a territory of the United Provinces, in South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Gorce, and Overslackee.

Voralberg, or Vorarlberg, a district of Upper Austria; comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Plu-

denta, and Son aberg.

Vorden, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 29 N

Voringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48

Voronetz, a government of Russia, containing 15 districts.

Voronetz, atown of Russia, the capi-

tal of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Vuronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 14 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Vosges, a department of France, including that part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the same name It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Phine.

Votiaks, the name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatka: they are common ly of a middling stature, and thin. The colour of their bair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they re semble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them. The Votiaks are honest, peaceable, hospituble, sober; but superstitious, of cold complexions, and extremely simple. The women have winking eyes, and small even to ugliness: they are short of stature, timid, very modest, and consequently chaste, laborious, and complaisant. They are as siduous in rural aconomy, neglecting neither the culture of bees nor the chace, in which latter they use indifferently the bow or fire-arms. In their leisure hours many of them employ

and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

*Voorn, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of coarse cloths, and felts: they also make cloaths, and ornaments of embroidery. Rich folks are not common among the Votiaks; but neither are there any that can be called absolutely poor.

Vou-hou-hien, a city of China, in the

province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-four the most considersble, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles S W of Tay-ping-

Vouille, a village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the

Vou-terang-fou, a city of China, and capital of the province of Hou-quang. This city is the rendezvous of all the commercial people in China It suffered greatly during the last wars; but it has recovered so much, that it is now inferior to none of the other cities, in extent, opuleace and population, As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, situated on the river Yang-tse kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river is sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea which it produces, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, no less contribute to render it famous, than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. It comprehends in its district one city of the second class, and nine of the third, besides a fortified town and several fortresses.

Vou-tcheou-fou, or Fou-tcheon fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang si, formerly one of the most beautiful ia the empire; but, since the invasion of artars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence Its district is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon.

116 25 E, lat. 25 50 N.

Upland, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W by Westmania and Gestricia, on the N E by the Baltic, and on the 5 by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaust themselves in making all sorts of tur-ible mines of copper, iron, and silver, erry, such as cups, spoons, shuttles, and the peasants are chiefly employed

the manufact stockholm is the Upminster, a vil n a lofty eminend Rumford.

Upper Marlboro pat-office, in Pi and, 18 miles E and 20 S W of A Uppingham, a t

with a market on on an eminence, s W, lat. 52 36 N. Upsal, a town o rith a famous uni ishop's see. It ing of an open ad pasture, is a bwn, containing, round plot is ext small rivulet Sa se drawn at right ral kind of square re built with brick guerality are conmosthed into the minted red, and to with turf. Eac ourt-yard, or gare nerly the metrop he royal residence which was finished nagnificent buildi it was consum the centre of athedral, a large bick, in which th rere formerly cr everal times grea nd as often repa monument of the The university m Sweden, and the North for a The Royal Society Here is a botanio the celebrated Lin Upsal is se lain, fertile in co of Stockholm.

Upton, a town with a market o on the Severn, 11 er, and 109 W N 55 W. lat. 51 59 Urach, a town

52 N

ish all kinds of women are en. making linen, they also make of embroidery. nmon among the e there any that

y poor. of China, in the and jurisdiction most considera. in that jurisdic. W of Tay-ping.

France, where rable bettle beric, king of the

y of China, and e of Hou-quang. dezvous of all le in China It ig the last wars; so much, that it of the other cice and population rade is carried on ted on the river always crowded ver is sometimes to the distance of beautiful crystal ins, the plentiful hit produces, and f the bamboo pa-ess contribute to a the continual in-Its extent is comty of the second c third, besides a veral fortresses. ou-tcheou fon, a ci-ovince of Kiang-si, most beautiful in

ice the invasion of en a heap of rnins, convey some idea extent, and con-third class. It is f Nanking. Lon.

of Sweden, which bounded on the Gestricia, on the id on the 5 by the It is 70 miles long ed with inexhaustiron, and silver; chiefly employed stockholm is the capital.

Upminster, a village in Essex, seated a lofty eminence, three miles S E of tumberd.

Upper Marlborough, a village with a pat-office, in Prince George, Mary ad, 18 miles E by S of Washington, nd 20 S W of Annapolis.

Uppingham, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday; scated m an eminence, six miles S of Oakham.
and 90 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 V. lat. 52 36 N.

Upsal, a town of Sweden, in Upland. with a famous university, and an archidop's see. It stands in the begining of an open plain fertile in grain ad pasture, is a small, but very neat bwn, containing, exclusive of the stu-ients, about 3000 inhabitants. The round plot is extremely regular; it is wided into two almost equal parts by small rivulet Sala; and the streets re drawn at right angles from a cenre built with brick and stuccoed, but the guerality are constructed with trunks mosthed into the shape of planks, and minted red, and the roofs are covered a with turf. Each house has its small ourt-yard, or garden. Upsal was for-serly the metropolis of Sweden, and he royal residence The ancient palace which was finished by Eric XIV. was a magnificent building, until great part fit was consumed by fire, in 1702. h the centre of the town stands the athedral, a large Gothic structure of bick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been everal times greatly damaged by fire, nd as often repaired: it contains the nonument of the famous Gustavus Va-

a. The university is the most ancient a Sweden, and the first seminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the dest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linne was superintendmt. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles N N W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59

52 N. Upton, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated in the Severn, 11 miles S of Worces-ter, and 109 W N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 51 59 N.

the manufacture of those metals I circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 15 E. lat. 48 27 N.

Ural, a river of Russia, formerly called Yaik, but its name was changed on the suppression of the rebellion of the Cossacs, which rises in Mount Cau-casus, and watering Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea. See the next arti-

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Oren-burg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Dong and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Raskolniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Staroverski, or Old Believers. These consider the ser-vice of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the uncient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. They are rich from their considerable fisheries in sturgeons a they have also acquired a spirit of revolt and independence by being situated in a desert between the Calmucs and the Kirghese, who are continually at variance with each other, and often with the Cossacs themselves. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time. Many of the rebels made their escape, and, retiring into the desert, chiefly re-sorted to the marshy grounds which lie about the lake Kamysh-Samara, where they derived a subsistence from fishing and shooting wild boars, and were supplied occasionally by their relations with bread and provisions. By these means this desperate troop supported themselves during the space of two years, until the impostor, Pugatclef, having assumed the name of Peter III. appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion ; the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossaes were denomi-nated Uralian Cossaes; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk.

Uralsk, a town of Russia, in the go-Urach, a town of Germany, in the rernment of Caucasus and province of

Orenburg. (see the preceding article.) Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uranienburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it the castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Urbanea, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbano, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Urbanna, a seaport and post town in Middlesex county, Virginia; situated on the S E side of Rappahamock river, 12 miles SW of Lancaster, 47 N of York and 60 N by W of Williamsburg. It lies in lat. 37° 36' N, and lon. 76° 30'

Urbino, a dutchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugino and Spoletto, on the E by Ancona, and on the Wby Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, capital of the dutchy of Urbino, with a citade I, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is remarkable on account of its being the birthplace of the illustrious Raphael This town was taken by the French army in 1796, and is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Vreden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 78 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Urgantz, or Jurgantz, a town of the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four miles in cir-cumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque. It is 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Urgel, an ancient town of Spain, in catanoma, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's sec. It is sated on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Perd of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat 5 27 N. Catalonia, capital of a county of the

pignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Uri, the most southern canton of Swis. serland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schwitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons and the Canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwies of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See Schweitz.

Uri, Lake of. See Waldstætter See. Urmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Ursel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Urseren, a town of Swisserland. Lon, 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Ursitz, St. a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles S of Porentru.

Usbec Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective Khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian asmost powerful of all the Tartarian attors. The principal Khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their relitures than the Kalmucs. gion is Mahometanism; and they dif-fer, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscapia. See Scopia.
Usedom, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

Userche, a town of France, in the de-partment of Correze and late province

Ushant, an roast of the and late provi to Conquet. cumference, lets and a cas Usingen, a

Circle of Upp of Nassau V Mentz. Los Usk, a town

river Usk, 19 and 140 W I 36 W, lat. 5 Usk, a rive shire, divide

equal portion tol Channel. Ussel, a to partment of of Limosla, Lon. 2 15 E

Ustanio, a monese, sea N E of Crei Usting, a

vernment of lat. 61 15 N Utoxeter, with a mark on a risin Dove, 13 r lat. 53 10 N

Utica, a New York Mohock ri Schuyler, 1 20 N W of 81 W by N very thrivi about 12 ve contain mo Utrecht. of the Net

20 broad; Zuider-Zee Guelderlan and on the very health inundation ces; and th try pleasan ted Provin

the same r sity. It is form, and

thern canton of Swisourth in rank. It is N by the canton of ake of the Four Canthe country of the Canton of Glarus, un iwics of Italy, and on ntons of Underwalden O miles long, and 12

ritz. See Waldstætter Sec. n of Germany, in the dia.

f Germany, in the cirine, 18 miles N E of 28 E, lat. 50 9 N. of Swisserland. Lon.

N. Iwn of Swisserland, in Basle, scated on the

Porentru. , a vast country of y, bounded on the N f the Kalmucks, on the

the S by Hindoostan, the S by Hindoostus, Persia and the Caspi-Tartars are divided es, governed by their is, or princes. When reign, they were the of all the Tartarian marincipal Khans pride being descended from the principal was the constitutions was the state of the sta ose birthplace was the Samarcand, the present nuntry. The Usbecs, in are said to have better of more engaging fea-Kalmues. Their reli-etanism; and they dif-, very little from the northern provinces of

e Scopia. sland of Prussian Pomeouth of the river Oder, outh of the river oder, isea, between which and Wollin, is a passage vin. It had formerly a own of the same name, that pathons to achoe is iost reduced to ashes in

4 11 E, lat. 54 6 N. wn of France, in the deorreze and late province eated on a craggy rock, which flows the Vezere, of Limoges, and 217 S

and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 54 W, lat. 48 28 N

Usingen, a town of Germany, in the orcle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Usk, a town in Monmouthshire, with ose, a town in Monthoutistine, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Usk, 12 miles S W of Monthouti, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Usk, a river of South Wales, which rises on the W side of Breeknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

Ussel, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 miles N E of Tulles. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Ustanio, a town of Italy, in the Cre-monese, scated on the Oglio, 12 miles N E of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45

Usting, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Uioxeter, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles N E of Stafford, and 136 N N W of London. Lon. 150 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Utiea, a post town in Oncida county, Giea, a post town in Oneita county, New York; lying on the W bank of Mohock river, opposite to old Fort Schuyler, 17 miles N E of Sangerfield, 20 N W of German Flats Town, and 31 W by N of Skenectady. This is a very thriving town; it has grown in about 12 years from a solitary farm to contain pures than 2000 inhibitants. contain more than 2000 inhabitants.

Utrecht, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; and the soil is fertile, and the coun-

try pleasant.
Utrecht, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square sity. It is well fortified, or a square form, and about three miles in circum. Saxony.

Ushant, an island of France, on the ference, without its four suburbs, coast of the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circles handsomest in the United Provinces. handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which added to the purity of the air, render Urrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts, and places for residence in these parts, such accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the union of the seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was constant by the seven that here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which ter-minated the wars of queen Aun. mmated the wars of queen Am. Utrecht was taken by the French in 1795, without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S E of Amsterdam, 27 N E of Rotterdam, and 35 N W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7

Utznach, an elegantly built town of Swisserland, in a bailiwic belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus.

Vurla, a seaport of Turkey, in the A. siatic province of Natolia. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 38 27 N.

Uxbridge, a corporate town in Mid-dlesex, with a market on Thursday. Near this town are the remains of au ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51

Uxbridge, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 5 miles W of Mendon, about 40 S W of Boston, and

56 N E of Hartford, Connecticut.

Uzeda, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 20 miles N N E of Mad-

rid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Uzel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles S W of

St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N. Uzer, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of partment of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, scated in a country abound-ing in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismis, and 20 S W of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 44 2 N

W.

WAACKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower

Waag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut

Waal, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and falls into the Maese, at Briel.

Wachenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. Lon. 8 16 E. lat. 49 20 N.

Wuchovia, a tract of land in N Carolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry, consisting of 100.000 acres. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish.

Wachtendonck, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres. Lon. 67 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Wadesboro', a post town, the capital of Anson county, N Carolina; situated on the S side of Brown creek, a branch of the Great Pedce river, 22 miles W of Rockingham, and 70 W of Fayette-ville.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, it is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 1d N.

Wageningen, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 miles N W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wageria, or Wagerland, a fertile territory, in the dutchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth; bounded on the N E by the Baltic Sca; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holstein, and Stomaria. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubec is the principal town.

Waigats, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and sailed as far as 75° E lon. in lat 72 25 N.

Waihlingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia.

Wainfeet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14

Waug, a river of Hungary, which miles N E of Boston, and 130 N by E.

Waitzen, or Waitz, a town of Hungary, with a bishop's sec, situate on the Danube, 72 miles ES E of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Wakefield, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near this place, in 1460. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles S W of York, and 184 N N W of London. Lon. 28 W, lat. 53 41 N.

Walachia, the ancient Dacia, a privince of Turkey in Europe; 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few on-ly take the trouble to till the ground. However the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures with winc, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis, is the capital.

Walcheren, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, he a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bound of on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, a town of the Austrian Ne-

Walcour, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 S W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Waldeck, a principality of Germany,

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Waldeck, of a principal of the circlion of the c

of a princi 2 strong ca 25 miles V lat. 51 10 : Walden, rate town Saturday. mong plea is here cu mayor, ha and is 27 : and 42 N lat. 52 4 N

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Waldsony, in the four house of the place Rhine, a Forest, and 17 VE, lat. 4 Walds cantons

Underw Towns; great nu must no stædte, which Secking n, and 130 N by E 20 E, lat. 53 10 N. z, a town of Hungasec, situate on the E S E of Presburg.

n in the W riding of market on Friday. ches, and an ancient the Calder, on which d a chapel, in remem-10 lost their lives in s place, in 1460. li c cloths and tammies, W of York, and 184 Lon. 28 W, lat. 53

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in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver,

Waldeck, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the san. ... ame, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles W S W of Cassel. Lon. 94E, lat. 51 10 N.

Walden, or Saffron Walden, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles N N W of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 020 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50

Waldenburg, Old, a town of Gerfamous for its brown and earthen ware.

Waldenburg, or Wallenburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basle.

Waldkirk, a town of Germany, in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48

Wallsboro', a post town and port of on Muskongus river, 12 miles S W of Warren, 12 N E of New Castle, and 24 E of Wiscasset, in lat. 43° 58′ N, and be 50° 51′ M. and lon 68° 54' W.

Waldschut, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, eight miles NE of Laffenburg, and 17 W of Schaff hausen. Lon. c 12 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Waldstalte, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and stadte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rhein-elden.

Waldstetter See, or Lake of the Four Cantons, one of the finest lakes in Swis-serland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The apper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kusnatcht to Dullenwal, a village near Central Village near Central Village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks, Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Swisserland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz; on the W side the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and in-finitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others per-pendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting ampintnearres of wood, into the water in bold promontories. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a considerable bay in the midst of which, lies the village of Brumen, near which commences the third branch, or lake of Uri; the scenery of which is most amazingly grand and sublime. It is a deep and narrow lake about nine miles in length, bordered on both sides with rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the most part, perpendicular; with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water; indeed the rocks are so entirely steep and over-hanging, that there are hardly more than four or five landing spots, here the lake is as smooth as crystal; and the silent, solemn gloom which reigns in this place, is not less awful and affecting than the tremendous roaring of the cataract in the other. Some what further upon the highest point of the Seelisberg, there is a small chapel that seems inaccessible. On the opposite side, but farther on, appears the chapel of William Tell, erected in honour of that hero, and upon the very spot where (it is Underwalden. It signifies Forests aid) he leaped from the boat, in which he was carrying prisoner to Kussnatcht. It is built upon a rock that juts out into must not be confounded with the Wald-

Wales, a principality in the W of Tench and captain Hunter on the same England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; subject. A vast chain of lotty mounbounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on tains run nearly in a north and south dithe W by that sea and St. George's Channel, on the S by the Bristol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Chester, Salep, Hereford, and Mon-mouth. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Badacashire, and B shire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnor-shire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great scritain was invaded by the Sax-ons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 mar-ket-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in gethe cattle sman, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats, which delight in hilly countries. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different countries. noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North, a country of North America, in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great

Wales, New South, a country of North America, in New Britain, lying S W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See Britain, New; Hudson's

Bay, and Labrador.

Wales, New South, the E coast of
New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat, being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Fhilip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 77% convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about thre leagues and a half N of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the subsequent pro-

rection farther than the eye can trace, about 60 miles inland. The general about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered for the most winding valleys, covered for the most part with large spreading trees afford-ing a succession of leaves in all sca-sons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees; those places which are free from trees; and among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. There are but few trees; and, as captured the state of the but the but the state of the but the state of t tain Tench and others relate, of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose: This, however, Mr. Stockdale uscribes to their being used in an unscasoned state, as has been already mentioned In return for these bad qualities, however, the trees yield vast quantities of the gum already mentioned as a cure for the dysentery. The climate of this continent appears not to be disagreeable, notwithstanding the violent complaints which some have made about it. The heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries; and it has been supposed (though upon what foundation dees not well appear) that were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, these would in a great measure cease. A shock of an carthquake has likewise been felt; but these natural calamities are incident to some of the finest countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. Thers is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe; they are extremely fierce, and an never he brought to the same degree of familiarity as those which we are acquainted with: some of them have been brought with: some or them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferncity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, are called dinge; but all other quadrupeds, ceedings of the colony, we must refer called dinge; but all other quadrupeds, to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany without exception, they name kangaway, and to the publications of captain roo. There are many beautiful birds

principal are edged with red; and t seven feet serpents, la dras, have three or fou ly green an upon trees There are es; though be so plenti any conside of provision large shark Jackson, an inhabitants perhaps, th race of men ked. They some ornau but soon t It does not are insensil ing, or of which thei sed. Some ists partly o ed with th derived fro great desi colour is 1 a full blac their skin colour from they are fe with scars a very bide skin is rai flesh, and wind; and ed marks perforate thrust a la ful kind of ed by the Their hair with a rec mop. The rious colo mnament shells, bu ful feathe men want

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Hunter on the same chain of lofty mounnorth and south diin the eye can trace, iland. The general is pleasing, diver-risings and small covered for the most reading trees affordof leaves in all scaof flowering shrubs, new to an European, fragrance, abound in h are free from trees; a tall shrub, bearing , which smells like peculiarly delightful, air to a great distance. v trees; and, as cap-thers relate, of so bad can scarcely be used This, however, Mr. s to their being used state, as has been al-In return for these wever, the trees yield the gum already menor the dysentery. The ntinent appears not to not withstanding the ts which some have The heat has never summer, nor is the in winter. Storms of htning are frequent; common to all warm it has been supposed nat foundation does not nat were the country , and inhabited, these at measure cease. A thquake has likewise hese natural calamities ome of the finest counrid. It is not known are any volcanoes or not. is are principally of the of which the most rene kangaroo. There is of dogs very different with in Europe; they are e, and an never be same degree of famili-thich we are acquainted them have been brought t still retain their native e dogs, which are the animal they have, are ut all other quadrupeds, tion, they name kanga-re many beautiful birds

principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary; which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopen-dras, have also been met with; and dras, have also been net with three or four specis of ants, particularly green ants, which built their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony : some very large sharks have been seen in Port lackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing, going entirely naked. They were pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, but soon threw them away as uselees. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of cloathing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly cloathed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for our iron tools. Their clour is rather a deep chocolate than full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars, so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their sprit sail yard. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with va-rious colours: they will also sometimes ornament the uselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a

of various kinds; among which the the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no noeat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They fre-quently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats, and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As sil these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off: they broiled it only long enough to scortch the outside; and in this way extent them. and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig.; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish; and when these bappened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the opportunity when the coionists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offer-ed or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks orner, without any words. Their moves are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managbadge of honour among them. It is com-mon for the women tocut off two joints ed, and the boldness with which they of the little finger; which, considering venture out to sea in them, are won-

derful. There is no good reason for They certainly burn their dead; which, supposing them to be cannibals, but perhaps, has given rise to the story of they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length, they seem to depend more out they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abund. So far from being so inured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwith tanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniencies of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation; they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantancously, much better than the latter ean imitate theirs hy long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; these represent men on the rocks; these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleas ing voices; and seem not to be desti tute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appear ance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the mar tial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some few straggling convicts, most of whom probably have been the aggressors.

little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among them. selves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. With regard to the civil jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales, it extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the sca-coast it extends westward as far as 135° E len. and thence proceeding in an E direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the abuve-mentioned latitudes, by which partition it is supposed that every source of litigation will be cut off, as all these are indisputably the discovery of the British navigators. powers of the governor are absolutely unlimited, no mention being made of council to assist him in any thing; and as no stated time is appointed for assembling the courts similar to the assizes and gaol deliveries in England, the duration of imprisonment is also gether in his hands. He is likewise invested with a power of summoning general courts martial; but the insertion in the marine mutiny act, of a smaller number of officers than 13 being able to compose such a tribunal ing able to compose such a tribunal, has been neglected; so that a military court, should detachments be made from head-quarters, or sickness prevail, may not always be found practically the court of the second practical second hle to be obtained, unless the number of officers in the settlement at present be increased. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all cases, treason and wilful murder excepted; and even in these he has authority to stay the execution of the law until the king's pleasure shall be signified. In case of the governor's death, the lieutenant governor takes his place; and on his decease, the authority is lodged in the hands of the senior officer.

Walhof, a town of Poland, in the

dutchy of lat. 56 35 N Willenreid the circle of gia, seated S W of Hall

51 53 N. Wallenstag in the canto ted into the enjoys sever little town being the pa transported the Grisons cation occa language is E end of a miles W of Coire. Lo about sixte in breadth: exceeding breeze gen ouarters. lay, and co then chang this breeze transportat Sometimes wind rush and reader We were savs Mr. Wallensta breeze abo constant: avin out this morni was direct blowing fr tis true, rainy, whi occasional commonly affords a p and roman Glaris, tl upon the l enriched and studd

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arters, or sickness preined, unless the number he settlement at present The governor is allowed ons in all cases, treason rder excepted; and even as authority to stay the be signified. In case of 's death, the lieutenant is his place; and on his authority is lodged in the

cted; so that a military

detachments be made

senior officer.
town of Poland, in the

Walkenreid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles 5 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat.

Wallenstadt, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Appenzal; incorporated into the bailliage of Sargans, but enjoys several distinct privileges. This little town derives its existence from being the passage of the merchandise being the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort hither of Italian merchants; and that language is spoken by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 N W of Coirc. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N. Wallenstadt, a lake of Swisserland,

about sixteen miles in length, and two in breadth: it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. From this situation, a breeze generally blows from those two quarters, beginning at the break of day, and continuing for some hours; then changes from W to E till sun-set: this breeze is very convenient for the transportation of the merchandise. Sometimes however a violent northwind rushes down from the mountains, wind rushes down from the mountains, and readers the navigation dangerous.

We were assured by the watermen "says Mr. Coxe," who rowed us from Wallenstadt to this place, that the von, 27 S by W of Hartford, and 21 hereover have meaningly many groups. breeze above mentioned was generally N E of Darby. constant: but we cannot attest it from our own experience; as we set out this morning about eight, and the wind was directly contrary the whole way, blowing from W to E. The weather, 'tis true, was heavy, overcast, and rainy, which might cause perhaps this rany, which might cause perhaps the coast of Lancashire. Coast of Lancashire. commonly wild and picturesque, and alfords a perpetual variety of beautiful of a county of the same name, with a ond romantic scenes. On the side of caste. It is seated on the river Wal-Glaris, the mountains which border po. 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S Glaris, the mountains which border po. 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S G and Long 12 22 E. lat 4.5 S N. upon the lake, are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood, or fine meadows; enriched with wood, or fine meadows; and studded with cottages, churches, county, New Hampshire; lying on and small villages; the Alps of Glaris rising behind; their tops covered with to Westmineter in Versions; 14 miles rising behind; their tops covered with to westimmer in Verrion; 14 miles snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are exceedingly grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few Windsor, (the two last being in Vermont.)

Walsall, a corporate town in Staf-

dutchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, cultivated necks of land are formed at-the very edge of the lake, and at the Wilbenreid. a town of Germany, in bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless water-falls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of these rocks from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety; some of them seeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vast torrents, and rushing into the lake with noise and violence : all of them changing their form and their position as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and as we were informed, never freezes. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limnat.

Wallerstein, a town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, six miles S W of Oettingen.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a strong eastle now demolished, and four churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars, and one of which only is now in wars, and one or wined only is now in use. It is scatted on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. 14 miles N W of Reading, and 40 W of I adon. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Wallkill, a river of North America. See Drowned Lands.

Wallooms, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

Walne, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire.

po, 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

fordshire, with a market on Thursday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 N W of London. Lon. 1 56 W. lat. 52 46 N.

Walsham North, a town in Norfolk with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 N N E of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, much frequented by pilgrims. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well; and upon a stone at the edge of it is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold when they wished for any thing they wanted. Walsingham is 25 miles N W of Norwich, and 116 N N E of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

Waltham, or Bishop's Waltham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Waltham Abbey, or Waltham Holy Gross, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E,

lat. 51 42 N. Waltham Cross, or West Waltham, & village in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by

E of London. Waltham on the Would, a town in Lei cestershire, with a market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 19 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. C 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

Waltinbruch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river

Walton, a considerable village in Surry, scated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, and here likewise are the remains of an ancient camp. It is six miles W by S of Kingston.

Wandersleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Wandiwash, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles S S E of Arcot, and 38 N N W of Pondi-

Wandsworth, a large village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles W S W of London. At the close of the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodists. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century: there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of cali-coes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion. The tower of the church is ancient but the church itself is a modern structure. In Garret Lane, in this parish, is a mock election after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; in which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

Wangen, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trace in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles N E of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Wangen, a town of Swisserland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Wangen, a town of France, in the de-partment of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wangfried, a town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfriesshire, and on that account it has a considerable number of Smelting houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, famous for one of the most magnificent seats in England, called Wanstead House.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is seated on a branch of the Ock. 12 miles S by of London. 1 Wantsenau, department of province of A took this place

Wanzleben, the circle of principality of S W of Magd-Waralin, G Upper Hunga

the same nam and a bishop's the Turks in retook it in 1 river Sches 1 Peterwaradin Lon. 21 50 E. Waradin, I Selavonia, ea same name, s miles W S W by E of Zagra

Warangole ! once the cap Decean of H is still evident which are a modern fortre it, and is in t 25 m of the L N E of Hydra 18 6 N.

Warburg, a Gothland, at with a castle burgh. Lon. Warburg, a Westphalia, i born, formerl It is scated or E of Paderbo

Warcop, a v there was for which took a the walls of Warde, a Jutland, near

the same nan Wardhays, a same name, n an old fort, w and is 120 Cape. Lon. Wardsbridge

county, New side of Wal

ve no small celeal town of Gere inhabitants are a great trade in It is seated on the E of Lindau, and Lon. 9 56 E, lat.

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f Swisserland, in

rmany. Lon. 9 58 illage of Scotland, of Dumfriesshire, it has a considera-

ing houses. magnificent seats Vanstead House. in Berkshire, with day. It is famous lace of king Alfred, ranch of the Ock.

99 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. 1 16 E, late 3 3.5 N. Wantzenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

Wantzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles W S W of Magdeburg, 10 miles W S W of Magdeburg.

Waralin, Great, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles N E of Peterwaradin, and 150 E S E of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Linte, a strong town of lat, 50 36 N.

Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, scated on the Drave, 28 miles W S W of Kamisca, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 of Bertal of Bertal

burgh, Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

which took up an acre of ground, and the walls of which were 15 feet thick.

land, seated on a small island of the tle, in which is a chapel cut out of a same name, near the continent. It has rock.

an old fort, where the governor resides, and is 120 miles S E of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat 70 22 N.

Wardsbridge, a post town in Orange N W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of county, New York; situated on the E London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N. side of Walkill river, ten miles N Warminster, a town of Virginia, in

tle; but has suffered so much by Warburg, a scaport of Sweden, in W the various turns of fortune, that it Gothland, and province of Halland, is now only the shadow of what it was with a castle, 30 miles S of Gotten and its harbour is choaked up. There is a good salmon fishery here, over the Warburg, a town of Germany, in river Frome, sud this town is famous Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 miles S don and other parts. Warcham is S of Dachkows. Let 21 be 51 E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 51 governed by a mayor, sends two mem-B. of Patterborn. Lon. 9 19 E. fat. 1 give the distribution of Source of Sou

Warkey, a town of Denmark, in N
Jutland, near the mouth of a river of
the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen,
Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, five miles S E of Alawick,
Warkworth of the same name, 15 miles S of Alawick,
Warkworth of the river Cocket, with a cas-

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, scated at the source of the Willybourn, 22 miles

FrFFF

Antherst county, lying on the N side and splendid; but the greatest part of of James river, ten m.les S of Warren, and 23 E of Amherst Court-house. Here is a post office.

Warnenguide, a scaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes had a house here to take toli; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Meckle, bug put a garrison in it. It is scated or the land, and the king of Prussia laid siege Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 to Warsaw in July, but was compelled miles N E of Wismar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Warneton, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles N W of Lisle. Lon. 3 4 E, tat. 50 45 N.

Warren, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, seven miles W by S of Thomaston on Penobscot bay, 12 N E | the surrender of the city to the Rusof Waldboro' and 24 E of New Castle, with 939 inhabitants.

Warren, a post town in Bristol county, Rhode Island; situated on Warren river, four miles N of Bristol, and 12 S by E of Providence, in lat. 41 42 N. and lon. 71 18 W.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has large and considerable manufactures of sallcloth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 N N W of London. Lon 2 45 W, lat 53 23 N.

Warriore, a town of Asia in Hindoos-tan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles N N E of Tanjore, and 55 S S W of Pondicherry.

Warsase, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. Its situation is not uppleasant; it is built partly in a plain, and partly upon a gentle ascent rising from the banks of the Vistula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Westminster-Bridge, but very shallow in summer. The city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground and are supposed to contain between sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants. among whom are a prodigious number or foreigners. The whole town has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting that strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which per-vades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but illpayed; The churches and public build ings are large and magnificent: the

the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooder. hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpation she had in view, but this garrison was soon exto raise the siege in September. was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on November 4, took by storm the suburb of Praga; a dreadful massacre ensued; the whole of the suburb was nearly reduced to ashes; and the immediate consequence was sians, who made their triumphant en-try into it on the 10th. They delivered it up to the king of Prussia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took pos-session. Warsaw is 160 miles S E of Dantzie, 130 N N E of Cracow, and 300 N E of Vienna. 1.on. 210 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warta, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles N E of Siradia, and 57 S E of Posnania, Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51

19 N.

Wartenburg, a town of Germany in Si-lesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the eastle. It is 22 miles N E of Breslaw. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Warvick, a post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the E side of Walkill river, 10 miles S of Goshen, 11 N of Hamburg, New Jersey, and 70 N W of the city of New York.

Warwick, a town in Rhode Island, the capital of Kest county, situated about 10 miles S of Providence, at the head of Narraganzet bay.

Werwick, a post town in Cecil county, Maryland, lying between Sassafras and Boliemia rivers, 18 miles S of Elkton,

27 S W of Newcastle, (Delaware) and 61 S W of Philadelphia.

Warwick, the county town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in rains; but it has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title palaces of the nobility are numerous Warwick is a borough, governed by

mayor, a liament. regular I which is ciently s ches; of has like w good free for 12 de on a rock; and all i through t bridge, 13 and 93 N lat. 52 18 Warne. 47 miles 1

at its N e:

shire, on t the NE b by Worce ancotonshi tershire, a It lies part and Cove Worcester and one lil towns, and members (mild, pleas land division part eleare some what interspers moors, and northern p this chang wards the good kind the com liviestone. herly calls great ferti corn. Its which join Dunsmore rivers, no

WASHI cral gover the distric en a point once of a with the and lon. 7 the citizen

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e greatest part of ly in the suburbs, structed wooden ing of 1794, the it a garrison into compel the Poles surpation she had ison was soon exs. The insurrec-l throughout Po-Prussia laid siege out was compelled n September. It vever, by the Rusvember 4, took by f Praga; a dread; the whole of the reduced to ashes; consequence was e city to the Ruseir triumphant en-They delivered of Prussia, and in roops, to the numered and took poss 160 miles S E of

Great Poland, in the a, scated on the river E of Siradia, and 57 Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51

E of Cracow, and Lon. 21 0 E, lat.

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town in Orange countuated on the E side 0 miles S of Goshen, , New Jersey, and 70 f New York. i in Rhode Island, the

ounty, situated about vidence, at the head

town in Cecil county, etween Sassafras and 8 miles S of Elkton, estle, (Delaware) and lelphia.

ounty town of Warmarket on Saturday. still a fine castle of the Varwick, inhabited by sessor of that title. rough, governed by a

mayor, and sends two members to par- late the first meridian from the centre of has blewise a handsome shirehouse, a proposed, are from 120 to 100 feet wide, good freeschool, and a noted hospital and all the other streets from 90 to 110. and all the passages to it are cut streets. The capitol, designed for the through the rock, over which is a stone bridge, 15 miles 8 5 W of Coventry, President's palace, are on considerable and 93 N W of London. Lot. 1 30 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Warwickshire, a county of England, somewhat of its wild character, being same direction. somewhat of its wild character, being interspersed with wide heaths and meors, and sprinkled with woods. The northern part has a gravely soil; but this changes to clay on advancing towards the middle. Much cheese of a good kind is made in this northern part of the country and 231 W of Philadelphia. It is situated on the W side of Charter's creek, and in 1800 contained of the country are the situated on the W side of Charter's creek, and in 1800 contained of the country are the situated on the W side of Charter's creek, and in 1800 contained the side of the country are the side of the capital of Washington, the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of the capital of Washington country. Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of side of Charter's capital of Washington, and country the capital of Washington, and capital of Washington, and country the capital of Washington, and capital of Wash of the county; and it contains coal and 632 inhabitants. Erected into a seat of livestone. The southern portion, for justice, Feb. 9, 1756. Here is a Post-nerly called the Feldon, is a tract of office. great fertility, and very productive of corn. Its chief river is the Leam. corn. Its chief river is the Leam. tr, Virginia, 99 miles from the city of which joins the Avon near Warwick. Washington. Here is a Post office. Dunsmore-heath, between these two livers, now mostly enclosed, is the county, Kentucky, about four miles scene of some of the fabulous stories from Maysville, on the Ohio, 60 miles related of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick. The principal rivers are the A.

WASHINGTON, the seat of the genand lon. 77° 15' W from London: but and tobacco.

liament. It principally consists of one Washington. In point of salabrity the regular built street, at each end of situation is excellent; the soil is dry, which is an ancient gate. It had an and furnished with several permanent ciently six monasteries and six chur-springs of good water. The grand ches; of the latter two only remain: it avenues of the city, according to the plan for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is situate. In all of them an ample space is allotted on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, for foot-passengers, on both sides of the President's palace, are on considerable eminences, about one mile apart. The latter is finished, being 170 feet wide Wararckshire, a county of England, and 85 feet deep, two stories high, and 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded covered with slate, but of the fermer, at its N extremity by a point of Derby- there is only one wing creeted. On the shire, on the N W by Staffordshire, on the N E by Leicestershire, on the W by Worcestershire, on the E by North-taptonshire, on the S W by Golucestershire, and on the S E by Oxfordstore. It is partly in the diocese of Lielfield many of them untenanted. The public It has partly in the diocessed Liesheld in may of them untermitted. The public and Coventry, and partly in that of offices are text in buildings exceed for Worcester; contains four handreds the purpose, near the President's and one liberty, one city, 12 market. House, a few of which are executed in towns, and 158 parishes; and sends six is style of considerable elegance. This members to partiament. The air is very unetropolis lies 42 miles S W by S of mild, pleasant, and healthy. The wood-I bultimore, 135 N by E of Richmend, land division, though now for the most 144 S W of Philadelphia, 248 from part cleared and cultivated, still retains; New York, and 500 from Boston, in the summable of its with showers belong to a decrease and 500 from Boston, in the

Washington, a town in Culpeper coun-

N E of Lexington, and 86 E of Frankfort. Here is a Post office.

von, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Washington, a post town in Beaufort Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Washington, a post town in Beaufort County, N Carolina, being a post of entry, situated on the N E side of Pamptico river, about 40 miles above Pampcral government of the United States, in tico Sound, 28 miles S of Plymouth, the district of Columbia. It is situated and 35 N of Newbern, in lat. 35° 30' on a point of land, formed by the confluonce of a river, called the East Branch, amount to about 600, and carry on a with the Potowinack, in lat. 38° 53' N, brisk trade in lumber, naval stores, corn

the citizens of the United States calcu- Washington, a post town and capital

of Wilkes county, Georgia, 20 miles S river Sure, which separates it from W of Petersburg, 59 N W of Augusta, Tipperary and Kilkemy, and on the E and about 95 N by W of Louisville, by Waterford Haven, which parts it containing about 300 inhabitants -- from Wexford. It contains 71 parishcontaining about 550 noncourants—— from Westord. It contains 71 parish-This favourate name has been given to, es, and sends 10 members to parlisseveral other towns and counties of less, ment.

Wassenburg, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Westphalia. Busselwe, a town of Germany, in

the circle of bayonia, with a castle Lon 12 13 r., lat. 23 4 H.

Watchet, a tawn in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, scated on the Eristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal bigs, which are freighted hence with Unestone, and various other articles. It is 14 miles N W of Bridgewater, and 155 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat 51 12 N

Wateeoo, an island in the South Sea. discovered by Captain Cook. It is miles S by W of St. Alban's and 14 above six lengues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered 41 N. with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but farther up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders held their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that presal at Otahoite, and its neigh-bouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be consi dered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateroo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so re markably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern Ocean.

Lon. 153 15 W, lat. 21 1 S. Waterboro', a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the NE side of the river Morsin, 15 miles. N.W. of Keanebank, 41 N by E of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and 47 W of Portland.

"Waterbury, a post town of Connectiout, in New Haven county, at the distance of 19 miles N by W from New the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer. Haven, 10 S from Bethlehem, and

about 25 S W from Hartford. Waterford, a county of treland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Waterford, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's sec. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest berden may ride at the quay It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat 52 18 N.

Watersay, one of the Western isles of Scotland, separated from S Uist, by Chisamul Bay.

Waterford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Celn, seven N W of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51

Waterford, a post town in York county, Maine, 10 miles N of Otisfield, and 53 N W of Portland, with 535 inhabi-

tants. Waterford, a post town in Saratoga county, New York; lying on the W side of Hudson river, opposite to Lansingburg, six miles above Troy, and 11 above Albany.

Waterford, a post town in Eric county, Pennsylvania, sometimes called Le Beuf, at the distance of 10 miles S from Presque-isle, and 130 W from Pittsburg

Watertown, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on Charles river, eight miles W by N of Boston.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S E of Oxford, nd 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on

Watton, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles S W of Norwich, and 90 N N E of London.

the S by St. George's Channel, or the Washolm, a fortress on the coast of W by Cork, on the N and N E by the Sweden in the Baltie, situate on a Waxholm. a fortress on the coast of

man island Malar, whe ships are se of Stockholi Warneshor

county, Per Washington Il aynesbor ensta count

s of Staunte cello, the Il ameshor capital of \ lina : situat

river, 50 mi W of Newl Wear, a r vides it into Stanhope thence N E merous trib tains and fa at Sunderla

Wearmou posite Sune for a bridge in England span of the Weathers

States, of Wedensch in the cant Zurie. Weert, a The Frenc

1794. It is Lon. 5 38 Weever, middle of Dane from the estuar Northwiel Weibsta circle of L Heidelber Weichter

berg, seat casile, wl Weiden, circle and on the Na stenberg. Weil, or

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Suabia, in it is a free and scaport of Ire-

It is the second m, and has an exhere ships of the y ride at the quay er Sure, eight miles Channel, 26 S of by W of Dublin. 2 18 N.

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in Hertfordshire, narket on Tuesday. river Coin, seven St. Alban's and 14 Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51

town in York couns N of Otisfield, and and, with 535 inhabi-

st town in Saratoga k; lying on the W er, opposite to Lan-es above Troy, and

t town in Eric counsometimes called Lence of 10 miles S from 130 W from Pitts.

nost town in Middle. sachusetts; situated eight miles W by N

own in Oxfordshire, Saturday. It is seat-tern Hills, on a brook, continued ridge, diy from Buckinghamniles S E of Oxford, ndon. Lon. 1 U W,

n of France, io the de-North, and late pro-Flanders, scated on miles from St. Omer. en in Norfolk, with a

resday, 18 miles S W 90 N N E of London. t. 52 36 N.

ortress on the coast of Baltic, situate on a

Malar, where all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

Waynesborough, a posttown in Greene county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles S of Washington, and 51 S by W of Pitts-

Waynesborough, a post town in Augusta county, Virginia; 12 miles E by S of Staunton, and 30 N W of Monticello, the scat of president Jeffer-

Wayneshorough, a post town and the capital of Wayne county, North Carolina; situated on the S side of Nuse river, 50 miles S E of Raleigh, and 69

W of Newbern. Wear, a river which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, and disides it into two parts; llowing S E by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence N E by Durham receives im-merous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

Wearmouth, a village in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largest arch in England. Is built of iron, and the span of the arch is 236 feet.

States, of North America.

Wedenschweil, a town of Swisserland in the canton of Zuric, 10 miles S E of

Weert, a town of Dutch Brabant. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Weever, a river which rises in the N part of Shropshire, runs across the Northwich in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles S E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Weichterbach, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Isenberg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count resides.

Weiden, a town of Germany, in the

Weil, or W I, a town of Germany, in law. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.
Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg.

It is a free and imperial town and the Transylvania, capital ef a county of

aman island at the entrance of the lake inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is scated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon.

Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat 48 46 M. Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the Lahn, 22 miles N E of Nassau, 22 N W of Francfort, and 29 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Weilkeim, a town of Germany, in Snabin, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the river Lauter.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is scated on the Ilm, 20 miles N E of Erfurt, and 20 W S W of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51

Weingartin, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, scated on the Printza, four miles N E of Dourlach, and nine S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg, Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Weishaden, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. Weathersfield, a town of the United eight miles N E of Mentz, and 15 W of Francfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Weisbrein. See Vesperin.

Weiselmunde, a fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistala, below Dantzie, whose harbour it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N. Weissemburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French middle of Cheshire, and receiving the drove the Austrians in 1744; and, the middle of Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E discharges itself into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Lauter, 10 miles S V of Landau, and 22 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E. lat. 48 53 N.

Weissemburg, a free imperial town of Francoina, in the bishopric of Aich-stadt. The inhabitants are protest ants. It is seated on the Rednith. five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 S W of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat.

49 4 N. circle and palatinate of Bayaria, scated on the Nab, 10 miles N W of Leuchsteinberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N W of Wittenburg, and 20 N E of Des-

and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 33 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N. 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Weissemburg, or Stuhlweissemburg, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten sea, 36 miles S W of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47

Weissenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remediable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Austrians. Swedes gamed over the Austrans. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg the residence of the disk of Saxe-Weissenfels, It is seated on the Sade, 17 miles S W of Leipsick. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Weile, or Wedel, a scaport of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland.

Lon. 9 30 E, 55 45 N. Weiltingen, a town of Germary, in the circle of Suabia. L.m. 10 21 E, lat 43 58 N.

Weinsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wine, Lon 9 15 E, lat 49 15 N.

Welland, a river, which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Har-borough to Stanford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Beliffeet, a past town, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying on Barnstable hay, 10 miles N of Eastham, 22 N of Chatham, and 105 S E of Boston, by land. Boston market is supplied with fish, particularly oysters of the best kind, from this small seaport-town

Wellingborough, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. A fire happened here in 1733 which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Neu, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 N W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tone, 15 miles N E of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Wells, a scaport in Norfolk, which Wenlest, a borough in Shropshire,

the same name, with a bishop's see, | has a large church, and a considerable

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Hath. The cathedral is a stately pile 1 and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a most. The city is governed by a mayor, souds two members to paris. ment, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stokings, is 16 miles S of Hristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, a town of the United States of North America, situate on Wells bay 88 miles N E of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W. lat. 43 20 N.

Wells, a town of Germany in Upper Austria, scated on the Trawn, 18 miles S of Lintz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat 48 4 N.

Wells, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the sen shore, six miles S of Kennebunk, 16 N of York, and 26 N by E of Portsmouth, New

Hampshire. Welshpool, a town in Montgomery-shire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welch cottons, flamels, &c. The eastle, called Powis castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 N W of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

Weltenburg. See Abach.

Welwen, a village in Hertfordshire, of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Phoughts.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Ro-den, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Wendlingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market of Thursday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seven miles SE of Ailesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

with a mar two member miles S E o Wof Londe

Wenner, t in West Got Wetter. It ia some plac Wennersbu West Goth all the iron

ed at the S Wemer, 1. Wenajsach which make land; boun of Alburg, and on the

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fordshire, It sends t and is eig 41 W, lat. Werben, old march a strong pa is scated a falls into Berlin. I Werchter

> Demer an lin. Lon. Wer.len, county of ichabitant protection the Roer, and 10 E 51 17 N. Werden

> bant, seat

subject to pital of : with a str nence, e pect. It Lon. 9 23 Werden Bayaria. h, and a considerable 27 miles N of Swaff. N E of London. Lon.

Somersetshire, with lnesday and Saturday. the foot of a hill, and othe wells and springs a bishop's see, jointly cathedral is a stately shop's palace is like a rrounded with walls e city is governed by a centre of a great man-worsted stokings. It Bristol, and 120 W of 137 W, lat. 51 12 N. of the United States of situate on Wells bay of Boston. Lon. 70 32

of Germany in Upper on the Trawn, 18 miles n. 13 53 E, lat 48 4 N. town in York county, I on the sea shore, six achunk, 16 N of York, of Portsmouth, New

town in Montgomery, arket on Monday. It is ding town in the couneat mart for Welch cotke. The castle, called built of a reddish stone, tately structure. It is vale, on the river Se-N of Montgomery, and ndon. Lon. 3 5 W, lat.

See Abach. illage in Hertfordshire, Young was rector; and ten his celebrated Night

n in Shropshire, with a rsday, seated on the Ro-N of Shrewsbury, and London. Lon. 2 40 W.

town of Germany in the a. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48

borough in Buckinghamnarket of Thursday. It abers to parliament, and S E of Ailesbury, and 35 ndon. Lon. 0 35 W, lat.

borough in Shropshire,

with a market on Monday. It sends ! two members to parliament, and is 12 niles S E of Shrewsbury, and 147 N W of Lendon. Lon 2 30 W, lat. 52

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, in West Gothland, N W of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and,

in some places, 40 in breadth.

Wemersburg, a town of Sweden, in
West Gothland, which is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is scat-ed at the S W extremity of the lake Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalla.

Wensyssel, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of North Jutand; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

Wensyssel, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a prefecture 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, three miles N W of Rotherham.

Weebly, an ancient borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles N W of Hereford, and 141 W N W of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the 35 N. old marche of Brandenburg, formerly Wes. a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is scated at the place where the trabel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N V of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E. lat. 53 5 N.

Werchteren, a town of Austrian Bra-bant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mech-Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Werden, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. The ishabitants are Protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Rocr, 10 miles N E of Dusseldorf, and 10 E of Duisberg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Werdenberg, a town of Swisserland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles N E of Glarus. 1.on. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Werdenfelds, a town of Germany, in

Werdohl, a town of Germany, in the le of Westphaha. Lon. 7 22 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Werle, a town of Germany in West-phalia, in the bishopric of Munster, scated on the river Sisck, 30 miles S of

Munster. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 51 55 N. Wermeland, or Warmeland, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad ; bounded on the N by Dalcearlia, on the E by the Westmania and Nericia, on the S by the takes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway It is fertile, and diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission; they are from four to forty miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape; their shores, of the same name. It is seated on the in some parts, steep and rocky; in otherway, 17 miles N W of Alburg. Lon. ers gen ly sloping, and feathered with ers gen'ly sloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the integrant the water. Numerous revulets flow from these lakes, and form, someomes, small picturesque cataracts. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Manster, with a monastery, scated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51

Weinigerode, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in browing, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. Lon 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Werra. See Weser. Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capi-tal of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tau-ber and Maine, 20 miles W of Wurtz-

burg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.
Wesel, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. Here are two Calvinist churches, ore for the Lutheraus, and another for the Papists; but the regency of the town is in the lands of the Calvinists. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762 It is 25 miles S E of Cleres, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Wesel, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S of

seated on the Wiss, 55 miles S E of Revel, and 55 N W of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Weser, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the dutchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

West Bridgewater, a post town in Plymonth county, Massachusetts; about 22 miles S of Boston.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles N W of Salisbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

West Chester, a rost town, the capital of Chester county, 25 miles W of Philadelphia, containing about 300 inhabitants. It was divided from Delaware county, and erected into a separate jurisdiction, September 26, 1789.

Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon.

E side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Connecticut, 13 miles W of Charleston, 34 of Newport, and

20 E of New London.

Westeros, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It earries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Macler; particularly in copper and in iron from of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden, and the eathedral, which is built of brick, is celebrated for the tower, esteemed the high-est in the kingdom: the lower part of Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles

Coblentz, and 45 E N E of Treves, this tower is square, and supports a Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N. hexagon spire tapering gradually like Wesenburgh, a fortified town of Rus-sia, in the government of Esthonia, metal. Within the cathedral is the temb of that unfortunate monarch Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on the land Maeler, 45 miles N W of Stockholm, Lon. 17 0 E, lat, 59 38 N.

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of the same name, and 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Western Islands. See Azores and He-

Western Territory, a country in North

America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the N W of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennsylvania, and on the S E and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. The country on the Ohio is every where pleasant, with large level spots of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will serve for the whole trac. Westerham, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. This place had the honour of producing general had the honour of producing general with special control of the Milegany mountains; thence running south-westmountains; thence running south-west-wardly to the distance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers Westerly, a post town in Washington that empty themselves into the Ohio; county, Rhode Island, situated on the thence E along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy, the most pleasant, the most commodious and most fertile spot of earth, known to the European people. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of coun-There are no swamps; and try. though the hills are frequent, they are the neighbouring mines, which abound gentle and swelling, no where high, in the province of Westmanland. It is nor incapable of tillage. They are of a large straggling town, composed of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy wooden houses, and contains the ruins growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

Westerwald. See Wetteravia.

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town of Germany, in per Rhine, in Wetera-. It is the capital of same name, and 35 tz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat.

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ory, a country in North rehending all that part tates which lies to the er Ohio. It is bounded Mississippi, on the N by the E by Pennsylvania, and S by the Ohio. It square miles, equal to ces; from which, if we ,000 for water, there ,000,000 acres, belong eral government, to be scharge of the national intry on the Ohio is evesant, with large level land; and remarkably general remark of this rve for the whole trac. comprehending between kirts of the Allegany ence running south-west-distance of 500 miles to s; then crossing them he heads of the rivers emselves into the Ohio; g the ridge that separates Ohio's streams, to French country may, from a proe, be affirmed to be the , the most pleasant, the lous and most fertile spot vn to the European peo-tle waste land is to be part of this tract of counare no swamps; and ills are frequent, they are welling, no where high, of tillage. They are of soil, covered with a heavy nber, and well adapted to on of wheat, rye, indigo,

!. See Wetteravia. , a seaport of Sweden, in ated on the Baltic, 50 miles

county, Massachusetts, lying on the S side of a river of the same name, 11 miles W of Springfield, 34 E of Stockbridge, and 35 N by W of Hartford (Connec ment.)

Westhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late

repartment of Alsace.

Westmania, or Westmanland, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros

is the capital. Westminster, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British ampire. This city had its name from the situation of its abbey, anciently called a minster, in respect of that or St. Paul. That part properly called the city of Westminster, c suprehending the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, was once an island formed by the Thames, called Thorney Island, from the thorns with which it was overrun; and the abbey that stood in it, Thorney Abbey. The liberties of run; and the abbey that stood in it, Thomory Abbey. The liberties of Westminster contain the several parishes of 5t. Martin in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement, Danes, St. George, Hanover Square, and the precinct of the Savoy. The government both of the city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs; and their authority extends to the pre-cinct of St. Martin le Grand, by Newgate street, and in some towns of Esex, that are exempted from the jurisdiction of the hishon of London and the archbishop of Conterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever since the Reformation, been in the bands of laymen, elected from time to

chapter. See London. Westminster, a post town in Vermont, in Windham county, situated on the W

N of Calmar, and 120 S W of Stock side of Connecticut river, opposite to iolm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Restfield, a post town in Hampshire

29 S of Windsor, and 15 N W of Keen (New Hampshire.)

Westminster, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, 30 miles N W of Baltimore, and 75 N by E of Wash-

Westmoreland, a county of England, enclosed between those of Cumperland, York, and Lancaster; the first bound-ing it on the N and N W; the second on the E; and the last on the S and S W. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams, and mountains, almost every where except to the S, where it sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the de-tached part of Lancashire; and only just touches upon the bettom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that county. Its shape is so irregularly angular, somewhat re-sembling that of a vine-leaf. Its size is less than of the other northern counties; yet, in its greatest length and breadth, it measures about forty miles The name of this county is descriptive of its nature. It is the West more land ! r region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, which here, as well as in Cumberland, a e also called fells. The vallies in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-eastern quarter there is a considerable tract of cultivated plain. The rest of the county affords only narrow dells and glens of fertility a-midst the dreary hills and extended wastes. Neither are its mineral treasures considerable. It wants couls, and the metallic ores it contains either lie so dead, or are so remotely situated, as not to be worth working. It as bounds in slate of the finest quality, large quantities of which are exported. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere-wa-ter. In the firest of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town.

Weatmoreland, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,013 inhabitants. time, and confirmed by the dean and Greensburg is the capital.

Westmoreland, a post town in Oncida county, New York, 12 miles E of Ouci-G G C C G

da, and about the same distance W of Utica, or old Fort Schuyler.

Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxoay; on the S by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a many great marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishopries of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minnen; the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklengthe countes of Kavenshers, Jeekeng-burg, Rithurgh, Lippe, Lemgew, Spi-gelburg, Shauenburg, Hove, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or East Friesland, Benthiem, and Lingen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marck and Hondurgh; and the dutchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

Westphalia, a dutchy of Germany, in the civele of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Os- ers. naburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marck; on the S by the territories of Nassau; and on the E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse, being about 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fer-tile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensberg is the capital.

Westport, a scaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat 53

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, eight miles long and from one to three broad, containing about 1300; 'tabitants.

West Springfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W suce of Connecticut of Northampton, 30 miles W by S of name. It was once reckoned the chief Brookfield, and 29 N of Hartford (Concity in Ireland, being the first colony of necticut) containing about 300 inhabi-

a market on Thursday. Lou. 1 20 W, 1798, and held it three weeks, but ablat. 53 57 N.

Wethersfield, a post town in Hartford eounty, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, three miles S of Hartford, 11 N of Middleton. and 34 N by E of New Haven, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, 8 E of the lake Wenner It is 100 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

Westeravia, or Westerava, a province
of Germany, in the circle of Upper

Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Eulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: one called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetterwia, or Westerwald.

Wetting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxon, situate on the Saale. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Wettingen, a town of Swisserland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge, the last work of Grubenman, the self taught architect, 240 feet long, and suspended 20 feet above the water. It is a much more clegant bridge than that at Schaff-

hausen. Wetslar, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with tow-The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is sented at the confluence of the Lain, Dilse, and Dillen, five miles Sof Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the proviace of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the N W by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and

grass. Wexford, a considerable scaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same ous harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel Wetherer, a town of Yorkshire, with The Irish rebels took this town in Mar

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eroops at Enniscorthy on the 22d June, 1 ty trees, which afford the most beauti-they were driven out of it. It is 3.3 full prospect in the world; insomuch, miles E. N. E. of Waterford, and 73 that these who have been here, repreof Dablin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N

Wevio, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Saroland, with a harboar. It is seated on a lake, in which there are several islands. It is very small, and the houses mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 155 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 56

Wey, a river of England, which has its source in Hampshire, and dowing through Surry by Guldford, falls into

the Fhanes at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chert-

We hill, a village in Hampshire, three m'les W of Andover, famous for an an-mad fair on the 13th October, for sheep leather, hops, and cheese.

We mouth, a town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a distinct borough. It is scated on t' . W side of an inlet of the sea, but its port is injured by the sand, so that its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This town is remarkably well situated for bathing, having an excellent sandy beach, and on that account is resorted to by persons of all ranks, and their unjestics and the royal family generally hon our this place with their residence a few weeks every year. This in some degree compensates for the loss of its trade. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles W S W of London. See Melennb Re-

Wheeling, a post town, the capital of Ohi recently, Virginia; lying on the E side of Ohio river, 8 miles E of St. Clairsville, 47 W by S of Washington, and 7.3 S W of Pittsburg.

Whilah, a kingdom of Guinea, on the back of the state of the

Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet shot from each walls or hedges, together with a great for revenging the death of the snake, aumber of all sorts of beautiful and loi- not only upon him that killed it; but

sent it as a perfect Paradise The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, p tatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a fact of ground remain mentitivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized and very respectful to each other; especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at ars, and self all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich, em-ploy their wives and slaves in tiling the land, and five carry on a consider-able trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europe-ans for slaves. If any one happens to touch the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a misera-ble life. The king sets little value up-on his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come here. They live in a manner by guess ; or they have no festivals nor distinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here; but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious; for they have a vast number of alols; and they deify the most con-temptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor new come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it other. The houses are small, and round without the least scruple: which so at the top, and encompassed with mud incensed the negroes, that they were

upon the whole factory; but by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake hon-ourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkies, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plenty. There are many wild beasts within land, such as ele phants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with sevecal uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their naked-Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation, Zavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whithy, a scaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, scaled near the mouth of the Esk It is a considerable town with a great traffic in the building of ships, and the carry-ing business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and is protected by a line pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent from hence to the Greenland nshery. This place had the honour of producing the greatest navigator that the world over saw, the much-lament-ed Captain Cook. In the neighbourhood of Whitby are large works, in which alum is procured from a kind of slate. In December 1787, a strong new-built quay, fell into the sea with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of the massy church of an ancient abbey stood on this cliff, till November 1794, when the most part of it fell to the ground. Whitby is 48 miles N N E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54

Whitchurch, a decayed borough in Hampskire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and and coal; it is the most eminent por

W by S of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51

Whitchurch, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles No Shrewsbury, and 161 N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Whitcharch, or Little Stanmore, a village near Edgeware, in Middlesex, eight miles N W of London. It has a church which cortains the remains of the magnificent seat of Canons, which belonged to the Duke of Chandos, built in 1712, by James lirst duke of Chan-dos, who lived here in a kind of regal state, and died in 1744. It was demol-ished in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificent seat of the duke of Chandos, called of Capons.

Canons.

Whitehall, a post town in Washington county, New York; situated at the head of lake Champlain, 22 miles N of Fort Edward, and 41 W of Rutland, containing 1604 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Skeenesborough, from major Skeene, of the British army.

Whitehaven, a town of Cumberland, 10 miles S W from Cockermouth, 36 from Carlisle, and 290 from London, is so called from the white cliffs near it, that shelter the harbour from tempests. It is a populous rich town, chiefly be-holden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at least 12,000 inhabitants, and has about 300 ships employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566, it had but six houses, and one fishing boat; in 1582, 12 small ships. The coal-mines here are the most extraordinary in the world, being sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. In 1791, part of the carth of three gardens suddenly shrunk : by this accident several lives were lost, and one building was considerably damaged. Coals had been wrought under the places where the apertures appeared about 50 years preceding 1791. Four fire engines belong to a colliery here, which, when at work, discharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gal-lons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is furnishing Ireland and part of Scotland with salt Is 24 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 58 in England, next to Newcastle, for the soal trade, send as mai n near 16,6 W of Cock London, I H"hitehori

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town in Washington ; situated at the plain, 22 miles N of 41 W of Rutland, abitants. This place d Skeenesborough, , of the British army. wn of Cumberland, n Cockermouth, 36 290 from London, is white cliffs near it, rbour from tempests. h town, chiefly beovement to the Lowning at least 12,000 as about 300 ships

It has a good artia long pier. In 1566, ses, and one fishing 2 small ships. The re the most extraorld, being sunk to the homs, and extended places where there is of water for ships of 1791, part of the earth suddenly shrunk: by eral lives were lost, ig was considerably had been wrought where the apertures 50 years preceding engines belong to a hich, when at work, rate of 1,768,620 gal-24 hours. Here are which yield considerhief trade is furnishing of Scotland with salt the most eminent port t to Newcastle, for the send as many coals from hence to Ire-land and the Isle of Man, as bring him m near 16,000 a year. It is 10 miles S W of Cockermouth, and 305 N W of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 54 36 N.

Whitehorn, a royal borough of Scotland, in Wigtonsire. This place is said have been the first bishop's see in

Whitemarsh, a village with a post of. fice in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N of Philadelphia. The township has 1085 inhabitants. Here was one of general Washington's encampments in the winter of 1777.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in North America. these mountains, above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of he sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

White Plains, a post town in West Chester county, New York, 15 miles N of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York. This was the scene of considerable military operations in the

American war.

White Sea, a bay of the Frozen Ocean in the N of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Sanojede, at the bottom of which stands Archangel; his was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the present entury, by the exar Peter the Great.

Whitestown, a post town in Oneida county, New York, situated on the S side of Mohock river, four miles above old fort Schuyler, 25 E of Oneida lake, 44 N W of Conajohary, and 85 of Skenectady. This is a thriving town; the

12 miles long and five broad, and was siscovered by captain Wallis, on Whit-

soal trade, and lord Lonsdale is said to | sunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15

Whittlebury Forest, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts, above three in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found. It is according to an accurate survey of it, nine miles two furlongs and twenty-six perches in length, from the river Ouse on the SE to the N W end of Wapenham wood. It is a royal forest, and the duke of Grafton is

Wiblingen, a town of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, three miles S W of

Wiburg, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Fuland, and comprised in Carelia. It was ceded by the Mew Hampshire, in North America, in Careful, Was several and S W to a length shot yet ascertained. The height of these mountains, above an adjacent the treaty of Abo in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government.
The country produces, besides pasture, rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. Wiburg retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice: in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and, reprieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect, but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them Cerman. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

Wiburg, a commercial scaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same sta, capital or a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing about 9000 inhabi-tants. The houses are constructed of wood, except some few which are of brick. It was ceded to Russia, by the ret N V of Conagonary, and 85 of Skenectady. This is a thriving town; the
shabitants at last census were 4212.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New
Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is
N E of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60

Wiburg, a considerable town of Den-

mark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terms, from which we may infer he is terrible fire burnt the cathedral, church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt in a more magnificent style. It is scated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 N W of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a town in Caithnesshire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58

30 N.

Wick, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a bridge. Lon. 541 F, lat. 50 52 N.
Wich-by-Duerstede, a town of the
United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a

strong castle, scated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine. nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 S E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wielford, a post town in Washington county, Rhode Island; lying on the W side of Narraganzet bay, 24 miles S of Providence, and nine W of Newport.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the N W by Kil-dare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, scated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Wickware, a town in Gloucestershire. governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles N E of Bristol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Widdin, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. This town has been long a subject of contention between the Torks and Austrians, and has several times been taken and retaken. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Paswan Oglou, who has been in arms for several years of late, and has repeatedly discomfited the

terms, from which we may infer he is no despicable enemy. It is seated on the Danube, 88 miles N E of Nissa, and 150 S L of Belgrade. Lon. 24.7 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. 1.on. 7 59 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Wieiun, a town of Great Poland, in ed by the Swedes in 1650, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia Lon. 18 5.5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Wielitska, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles S E of Craco v. They appear to be inexhaustible, as will easily be con-ceived from the following account of its dimensions. Its known breadth is 1115 feet; its length 6691 feet; and depth 743; and the best judges on the spot suppose, with the greatest appearance of probability, this solid body of salt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known; of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug: and who can ascertain how much farther it may descend. Here are several small chapels exeavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad: the altar, the crucilia, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size; some are supported with timber, others by vast pillars of salt, which are left standing for that purpose : several of vast dimensions are without any support in the middle. I remarked (says Mr. Coxe) one of this latter sort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and so extremely long and broad, as almost to appear amid the subterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of these vaults are not arched, but flat. The immense size of Turkish armies sent against him. In these chambers, with the spacious pas-

ages or chapels shouls In foldered the exag ral village ners who certain th such pur miners ha none of than eigh are reliev truth, the dous exte ciently we aggeration a room. moisture ; progress which is runs thro have been Before the

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were obliged to make almost on his own ch we may infer he is emy. It is seated on miles N E of Nissa, Belgrade. Lon. 2417

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nd has a good castle, a river which falls inte-niles S of Siradia Lon.

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neds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some traveilers, that these mines contain severat villages inhabited by colonies of mieers who never see the light. It is certain that there is room sufficient for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of most stupendous extent and depth, and are suffi-ciently wonderful without the least ex-aggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture; observing only in our whole progress one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an avarage profit of about

Wiesensteig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat.

48 30 N.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire with a market on Monday and Friday It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufac-ture. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbour-The small stream the Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liver-

and it is joined by a canal from Liver-pool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancas-ter, and 196 N N W of London. Lon. 250 W, lat. 53 34 N. *Hight*, an island on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about thirteen miles, in breadth twen ty one. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the S angle, discharges itself at the N into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton-bay. The E and W points of the island are almost cut off from the body by arms of the sea. The S coast is edged with very steep clills of chalk and freestone, hol-

eages or galleries, together with the chapels above mentioned, and a few rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the main are various sandbanks, especially off the E part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island from E to W runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine-fleeced slicep. Rabbits are also very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture ; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and has no 'manufactory. It is one of the principal resources of the London market for unmalted barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystaline sand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wighton, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the source of the Skel-ster, 16 oiles S E of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat.

53 52 N.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated among the moors, 12 miles S W of Carlisle, and 304 N N W of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 39 N.

Wigton, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire. Here are several vestiges of antiquity, and to the N E is a great marsh, called the Moss of Cree. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4

43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

43 W, lat. 53 0 N.
Wigtonshire, a courty in Scotland,
comprehending the W part of Galloway,
and the Regulity of Glenluce, extends
about 31 miles in length from E to W, and as much from N to S, is bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets called Lochrian and the bay of Glenbace steep clills of chalk and freestone, hollowed out into caverus in various parts. Galloway is a hilly country, well water-ed with lakes and running streams, and

having several commodious creeks and harbours, but is destitute of wood and fuel. The people employ themselves perpetually in tishing on the coast, as perpetually in fishing on the coast, as well as in the lakes and rivers; in which last they catch immunerable multitudes N of Halifax, and 19 N E i Hills of ecls, part of which they salt for exportation.—Those who do not employ the aselves in this manner, engage themselves i farming, or in breeding of sheep, whose wool turns out to great advantage; or in raising black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have like wise a small breed of horses peculiar to the county, and called Galloways; which are very strong, gentle, and fit for labour. The and that projects into the sea between the two bays of Lochrian and Glenluce, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the most barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the W coast is port Patrick, from whence the packet boat sails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may see, in a fine day, Ireland to the S W, the coast of Cumberland and the Isle of Man to the SE, and to the N, the island of Il y and the Mall of Kintyre.

Whitsch, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45

Wilbad, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon 835 E, lat. 4843 N.

Wildberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sudbia, situate on the Nagold.

Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wildehausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwie, united to the dutchy of Bremen. It is scated on the Hunde, 18 miles 5 W of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat 52 55 N.

Willesbarre, a post town, the capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of Sasquehannah river, 62 miles N W of Easton on the Delaware, 37 N E of Catawessey, and 58 of North, mberland. The inhabitants at last enumeration were 835.

Wilkomier, a town of Peland in Li-thuama, in the palatinate of Wilma, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles N W of Wilna. Lon 24 54 E, lat. 55 19 N.
William For See Calcutt.

William Fort, a fort in Invernesshire,

town, the cap. Williamsboro', a North Care tal of Greenville cou na; situated on the in side of Nutbu boro'

7" amsh rg, a post town, the capi tai of James City county, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situa ted on the cast side of a small creek ten on the cast side of a small effect that runs into James river, in lat. 30° 16' N and long. 70° 48' W, and at the distance of 12 miles W from York, 32 E by S from Richmond, and 173° by E from Washington. This ancient city was made the seat of colonial government in 1698, having been removed from James town, on account of a fre that consumed the public records with great part of the town, and continue to enjoy this privilege till the revolu-tion. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public editigrandeur, particularly the capitol and the college. In the former was erected a marble statue in honour of the viruons lord Boutetourt, the patron of scions ford Boutetour, the pation of science and the colony, which is proving serably defaced by the gothic hands of negroes and others. The college called the college of William and Machine in the college of William and William and Machine in the college of William and William and William and William and William and Machine in the college of William and Willia ry, which was endowed by the royal government, with a clear and certain revenue of 3000l. per annum, still remains to reproach the ancient domirion: though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than forty.

Williamsport, a post town in Lycem ing county, Pennsylvania; standing of the N side of the W branch of Susque hannah, 65 miles S of Tyoga, 36 N by W of Northunberland, and 160 N W

of Philadelphia.

Williamsport, a post town in Washington county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Potownack river, 6 miles S W of Hagerstown, 32 N W of Fredericktown, and 78 from Baltimore.

Williamston, a post town in Orange county, Vermont; situated between Washington and Northfield, 14 miles N of Rand Jph, about 45 N of Windsor, and about the same distance S E of Burlington, on lake Champlain.

Williamston, a post town in Berkshire, Massachusetts; 20 miles N of Pittsfield, and 13 S of Bennington, in Vermont; situated in the N W corner

the state tants

Williamst of Marin coing on the Smiles W o Washington bout 45 S E pitants.
Williamst

land, bailt range, in 1 it stands, is land Diep, of the Du The Frenc 1793, but siege, after took it in 1 Bergen op Lon. 4 30 E Walls' I.

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Wilisboro county, Ne ing an ext and 9 mile supports a cross the Vergennes N W of th of the form New York

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Wdming county, V tleboro', a the foot of about 100 Wilmin

over coun post town on the E l 30 miles W of No distance ! lat. of 34 W. Thi I,

unty, and formerly irginia. It is situas river, in lat. 37° 48' W, and at three W from York. chmond, and 1755 on. This ancient co it of colonial govern ving been removed on account of a fire public records with own, and continued dege till the revoluare laid out with and the public culita nins of comparative arly the capitol and former was erected honour of the virtut, the patron of sciy, which is now miers. The college of William and Mandowed by the royal a clear and certain

per annum, still rethe ancient domito accommodate 100 om more than forty. post town in Lycem-Alvania; standing on W branch of Susque S of Tyoga, 30 N by rland, and 160 N W

post town in Washaryland; situated on winack river, 6 miles an, 32 N W of Fred-3 from Baltimore.

post town in Orange ; situated between Northfield, 14 miles bout 46 N of Windsor, ame distance S E of ke Champlain.

post town in Berksetts; 20 miles N of 3 S of Bennington, in d in the N W corner

Williamston, a post town, the capital of Marin county, North Cardina; lying on the S side of Roam ke river, 25 miles W of Plymouth, 53 N W of entry in Newcastle county, being the Washington on Punctico river, and a largest town in Delaware State. bout 45 5 E of Halifax, with about 300 intants.

Williamstadt, a strong scaport of Holland, built by William I. prince of O. range, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks

high mountains, on the river Wiger, 25 miles N W of Lucern.

Willsborough, a post town in Essex county, New York; situsted on the W side of lake Champlain, and commanding an extensive view of that water, and 9 miles N E of Elizabeth town. It supports a regular communication, a-cross the lake, with Burlington and Vergennes in Vermont; being 15 miles Vergennes in Vermont; tening to makes at the continence of the Vita and Wil-N W of the latter, and about 2.5 S W in a 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 N E of the former, and 214 N of the city of New York.

Wilmanstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 515 N.

Willadruf, or Wilestoff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 515 N.

a battle fought in its vicinity, between 16,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were deleated. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

Wilmington, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; 15 miles W of Brattleboro, and 21 E of Bennington, at the foot of the Green Mountain, having about 1000 inhabitants.

Wilmington, the capital of New Han-over county, North Carolina; being a post town, and port of entry, situated on the E bank of Cape Fear river, about on the L cank or Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from the sea, 97 miles S hy of Newbern, and about the same distance S by E of Faretteville, in the lat of 34° 10′ N, and long of 78° 10′ M. W of Newbern, and about the same stills. It is seated at the connucled of distance S by E of Favetteville, in the lat. of 34° 10′ N, and long of 78° 10′ W of Salsbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 51 5 N.

H n n n u

f the state, containing 2036 inhabi- ports in North Carolina. The annual exports amount to 150,000 dollars, and the inhabitants are 1689, two thirds be-

Wilmington, a post town and port of seated on the N bank of Christiana creek, near its entrance into the Dela-ware, 28 miles 5 W of Philadelphia, 74 N E of Baltimore, and 117 from Washington The town is incorporated, and governed by two burgesses, and six assistants, who are elected annualof the Dutch on the side of Brabant. 1. It is regularly built; the houses The French laid siege to this place in are mostly of bricks, and contains about 1793, but were obliged to raise the 3 500 souls. The principal foreign trade siege, after a gallant defeace; but they of the State passes the this pertition in 1795. It is 15 miles N E of Bergen op Zoom, and 12 S W of Dort do ars, and those cheefly domes-Bergen op Zoom, and 12 S W of Dort Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

W. T. Land, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nexts of many thouse stories high, bull as a considerable estories high as a considerable estories high as a considerable estories high as a considerable estories and a considerable estories high as a considerable estories

na, situate on the si e of the E branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 S W of Newbern.

Fenr, and 85 S W of Newbern.

Wilna, a commercial city of Lithurania, in a galatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient eastle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated of the resultance of the Vitis and Wil at the confinence of the Vilia and Wil-

Wilshoven, a town of Germany, in Ba-varia, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles N W of Passau.

Wilsnach, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Eibe.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was for-merly the capital of the county, but is now of small note, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a ma-nufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of

Wiltshire, a county of England, so members to parliament. Salisbury is called from the town of Wilton, one the capital. its capital. It is 53 miles long, and 3 broad; bounded on the N L by Berk shire, on the E by Berkshire and Hamp-shire, on the W by Somersetshire, oa the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire. and on the N W and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated. The N part, formerly over-run with forests, and at present sprinkled with woods, is hilly, but fertile; and allords pasture for eattle The height of this tract is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The heads of the Phames in Gloncestershare are very near the border of this county; and several of its tributary rills rise in the N of Wiltshire. The chalk hills occupy by their various ridges a considetable part of the middle of this connty, forming wide downs in the neigh-bourhood of Marlborough. Below the middle begins that extensive tract of open downs and heaths, great part of which bears the name of Salisbury plain, the most remarkable spot of the kind in England. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts; among which the famous Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. soil of this uncultivated waste is said to be naturally good, producing wild burnet, and fine grasses excellent for sheep. Its edges are fertilized by folding the flocks upon the ploughed land, and vield abundant crops of rye, barley, and wheat. To the south of the largest tract of plain is a rich well-inhab ted country, watered by various streams Hetween the rivers Willy and Nadder lies the Chicklade ridge of hills, among which is Chilmark, noted for its quarries. Beyond the Nadder, to the borders of Dorsetshire, the open plain re-appears. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Up per and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This comty lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 markettowns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34

Win bleton, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath. Here is a park belonging to Earl Spencer, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster, On Wimbleton Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres : the trench very deep and perfect. Cambden supposes it to have been the site of a battle in 568, between Ceanhn king of the West Saxons, and thelbert king of Kent, in which the latter was deleated. At Wimbleton are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimmis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E. lat 46 34 N.

Wimpfen, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabis, seated on the Nec-kar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg. Lon 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Winborn, or Winborn Minster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, has a handsome church, called the Minster, and had a monastery, in which were interred some W Saxon kings. It is seated between the Stom and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 S W of London. Lon. 2 I W, lat. 50 47 N.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W. lat. 51 1 N.

Wincheomb, a town in Gloucester-shire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot had a seat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bot-tum, 16 miles N E of Gloucester, and 93 W N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, l.t. 51 55 N.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I. on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same ame, with 18 churches, and distant bout three miles. It was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest, end the new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It

is a cor bers to rocky clud a h of the much 6 miles S don. I. ter com

N W of Boston. W.ncl two ma turday. valley b river Ite a half in through within five par dral, w structin several its altar England ings are college out the pointed a royal to see i erto ac the late recepti habited French Send Cross, for a m four o who ca to der which the E pital, i tion g garde iness great and 1 first :

city is

two

seate miles by N 51 5 ament. Salisbury is

lage in Surry, on an Here is a park beencer, whence may churches, exclusive mmon, is a circular uding seven acres : deep and perfect. s it to have been the 568, between Ceau-West Saxons, and Kent, in which the ted. At Wimbleton , a manufacture for and another of japan

vn of Swisserland, in rn, scated on the Sib-of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E.

ree imperial town of ia, scated on the Nec-N of Hailbron, and 22 Lon 9 25 E, l.t. 49

Vinborn Minster, a town with a market on Frity large well-inhabited dsome church, called d had a monastery, in terred some W Saxon ed between the Stonr niles N of Poole, and idon. Lon. 2 1 W, lat.

town in Somersetshire, m Wednesday, seated hill, 24 miles S of Bath, of London. Lon. 2 18

town in Gloucesterarket on Saturday. It noted for its abbey, bot had a sent in par-eated in a deep bot-E of Gloncester, and ondon. Lon. 2 0 W,

town in Sussex, one orts. It was built in ward I. on the destruccient town of the same churches, and distant s. It was swallowed in a terrible tempest, n being sacked by the hards, and deserted by d to a mean place. It

is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is scated on a rocky clill, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Winchelsea is two miles S W of Rye, and 71 S W of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Winchesdon, a post town in Worces-ter county, Mussachusetts; 35 miles N W of Worcester, and 65 W by N of Boston.

W.achester, a city of Hampshire, with turday. It is pleasantly seared in a tic, 70 miles N W of Mittaw, in the Balturday. It is pleasantly seared in a tic, 70 miles N W of Mittaw, and 100 valley between hills, on the delighting river Itching, and is about one mile and Windermere-water, or Winander-mere a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gutes: five parish churches besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens, and its altar piece is said to be the finest in England. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is with-out the walls. King Charles II. ap-pointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished a nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them Near the E gate of the city is St John's hos pital, in the hall of which the corporaion give their entertainments. city is interspersed with a great many gardens which contribute to its health iness and beauty. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons. and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Th city is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated in a valley on the river Itchen, 21

Winchester, a post town and the capital of Frederi K county, Virginia, 17mil s W by N of Ashby's ferry on Shenandoah river, 18 N of Strasburg, and 82 N W of W.ahington. This is one of the ldest towns in western Virginia, being a place of considerable rendezvous at the time of Braddock's defeat. It is now in a thriving state, and carries on a large inland trade. It is incorporated and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

Windaw, a town of the dutchy of Coorland, with a castle, and a harbour

Windermere-water, or Winander-mere, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Land cashire. It extends 10 miles from N however, there is some waste ground cashire. It extends 10 miles from N within the walls, and at present but to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and cel. It has a communication on the W with Esthwaite water; and its principal 'ceders are the rivers Rothay and Bratbay. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bulrush, or awampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

Windham. See W; mondham

Windham, a post town in Racking-ham county. New Hampshire, eight miles S by E of Londonderry, 43 S W of Portsmouth, and 29 W of Newburyport.

Windham, a post town, the capital of Windham county Connecticut, 10 miles W of Canterbury, 12 N by W of Norwich, and 32 E of Hartford, containing about 500 inhabitants.

Windinmerk, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the dutchy of Wittenburg, stated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stateard.

Windsheim, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 49 25 N. :

Windsor, a town of the United States miles N W of Chichester, and 63 W Windsor, a town of the United States by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat of N America, seated on the river Connecticut.

Windsor, the capital of Windsor coun- | their banners are taken down, and ty, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 22 S by W of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. The seat of government alternates between this town and Rutland

Windsor, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, seven miles N of Hartford, and 22 S by W of Springfield, Massachusetts It has Springfield, Massachusetts 2773 inhabitants.

Windsor, a considerable borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly scated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful endnence. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqu ror, and enlarged by Henry I. It has been enlarged and repaired by several monarchs, and Charles II. restored the castle to its pristine splendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furnished the royal apartments with point-ings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Eirzabeth on the N side of the down. Lon 0 36 W, lat 51 30 N. castle; and carried another terrace round the E and S sides. His present round the Z and S states. Its present majesty has also made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. It is a place of great strength on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. The royal foundations in this castle are ; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, ex-clusive of the princes of the blood-royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights; ban, in the West Indies, as commenc and the cereinony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed on Windward Passage, the strait betwee St. George's day, with great pump and magnificence; and St. George's Halt, which is pared with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe The roy al chapel at the E end of it, is also paved with marble and adorned with carved work, exceeding curions. St George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklaw. banners over them, and a throne for Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N. the sovereign. As the knights die, Winnsbore', a town of South Carolina,

their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palaco are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, insomuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. Opposite the S E side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park. On the S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Locker. On the death of the last ran-ger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumber-land, his majesty took the manage-ment of this park into his own hands. and the improvements made by his majesty, are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well

Windsor Firest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleasures of the chase which it has afforded to a long series of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muse of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the forest is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and stocked with numerous herds of deer. It contains several town and villages, of which Okingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See Binfield.

Windward Islands, such of the Carribbean, in the West Indies, as commence

Windward Passage, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St Nicholas, at the N W extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnenden, a town of Germany in Suabia, 12 miles E N E of Stutgard.

Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Winnicza, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name with a castle 1t was taken by the Cossacks in 1658, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the

is Fairfield count W of Columbia, tance W of Cam of Charleston. I Winschoten, a Provinces, in G Prince of Orang Spaniards in 1548 of Dollart Bay, an gen. Lon. 6 58 Winsen, a town er Saxony, in the scated at the co-and Ilmenau, 13 n burg. Lon. 1011 Winshiem, an in many in Franco is of Auspach. It good rampart, a d walls tlanked w inhabitants are p a fire reduced all to ashes. It is a 30 miles N W of I 31 E, lat 49 32 N Winslow, a to shire, with a r

Winslow, a pos-county, Maine; s ence of Kenebec s 27 miles W of of Wiscasset, with Winster, a to which has no m which has no m for the sale of pr It is five miles 152 N N W of L Winterberg, a to the circle of We lat. 51 5 N. Winterburg, a t

W N W of Londo 51 57 N. :

Winteringham, incolnshire, who chosen from one has a fair in July. Wennether, a torich library and a seated in a fert Ulach, 15 miles N 45-E, lat. 47 31 N Wintertonnes, the ive miles N of Ya Winthrop, a po-county, Maine, ter w, five N E of Mo down, and is engraved ailed to the this palace paintings, nd lotty, inly to be paite the SE nodern-buitt n's Lodge.

odge is the which is 14: ough a douie Ranger's he last ranof Cumber. ie manageown hands :

ade by his rable with ity, ss well is 17 miles W of Lon-

n the E part circumfers generally it has long cauties, and hase which cries of our eme of the io was born hin the for-Park, covertocked with It contains , of which

e of the for-Binfield. f the Carribis commence Tobago. rait bet ween d of the Ist Nicholas, St. Domingo. Germany of Stutgard.

of Poland, ritory of the It was ta-58, but retaated on the f Bracklaw.

ith Carolina,

is Fairfield county, and 30 miles N by E of Portland, containing 1219 inhabi-W of Columbia, about the same dis-tants. tance W of Camden, and 143 N by W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the inhabitants are about 200.

and the inhabitants are about 200.

Winschoten, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange first defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is six miles S W of Dollart Bay, and 16 S E of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Winsen, a town of Germany in Low-

er Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles N W of Lunenourg. Lou. 10 11 E, lat. 53 24 N.

burg. Lon. 1011 E, lat. 53 24 N. Winshiem, an imperial town of Germany in Franco ia, in the margravate of Auspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are protestants. In 1730, 11 E, lat 49 32 N.

Winslow, a post town in Kenebec of Wiscasset, with 1250 inhabitants.

E, lat. 51 5 N.

Winterburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Rhine.

has a fair in July.

mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 89 miles below. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 miles N E of Zuric. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Wishy, a scaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seat-

Winthrop, a post town in Kenebec E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, a port of entry, and post town in Lincoln county, Maine; lying

Wipperfure a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, scated near the source of the Wipper.
Wipra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 50 E, just 51 20 H.

lat. 51 30 N.

Wirkswort, a populous town in Derby shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is scated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 N N W of London. Lon. 130 W, lat. 53 6 N. Wirtenburg, or Wartenburg, a sovereign dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Francisca.

conia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Octing, the marquisate after reduced almost the whole town of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, on the S by the principality of Hohen-30 miles N W of Naremburg. Lon. 10 the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on Winslow, a town in Buckingham- the W by the marquisate of Baden, and shire, with a market on Tuesday, the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in seven miles N W of Ailesbury, and 50 length, and nearly as much in breadth. W N W of London. Lon. 045 W, lat. Though there are many mountains and woods, it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, procounty, Maine; situated at the conflu-ence of Kenebee and Sibasticook rivers, and a great deal of wine. There are 7 miles W of Pittston, and 45 N also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

Wister, a town in Derbyshire, which has no market but a meeting principality of Massau, capital of a for the sale of provisions on Saturday. Including the sare name, subject to it is five miles N W of Derby, and the prince of Nassau-Saarbruck. It is 152 N N W of London.

Winterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 15 Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N famous for its warm baths, and mineral

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire. with a market on Saturday. It is scated in a fenny country, in the lakes of Winteringham, a corporate town in Bly, between two rivers, and possesses incolnshire, whose mayor can only be a considerable trade in the export of chosen from one particular street. It corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges on-

Wintertonnes, the NE cape of Norfolk, ed on the side a rock, on the Baltic, 85 miles S E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41

on the E side of Sheepscut river, 13; miles N E of Bath, 18 S of Pittston, and 55 N E of Portland, in lat. 43° 58′ N, and lon. 69° 22′ W. The inhabitants are estimated at 1678, they have a bank, and their annual exports amount to \$23,000.

Wiset, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, scated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 20 N W of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Wischgrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Wislocke, a wn of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, scated on the Elsatz, eight miles S of Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N. of Heidelberg.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Wiston, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednes. day. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly strengthened with a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is ten miles N of Pembroke, and 235 W N W, of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N

Witchwood, the only forest in Oxford-

shire worthy of notice.

Witepski, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. with a castle. The fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsha, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 W N W of Smolensko. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witham, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. Its church, an ancient Gothic structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles N E of Chelmsford, and 37 E N E of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Witham, a river in the district of Kesteven in Lincolnshire, which rising in the S W corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal called the Fosdike, cut by king Henry I. the appearance of the NE and NW

Witlisth, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Leser.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles N W of Oxford, and 64 W N W of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Witshausen, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Wittemberg, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is baried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles N W of Dresden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Wittenbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Wittenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

Wittimund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German Ocean. Lon. 74 E, lat. 53 41 N.

Wittlesea Mere, a lake in the N E part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Petersborough.

Wittlich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 38 miles S W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Wittstock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 36 E, lat 53 10 N.

Wivlescomb, a town in S mersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles N N E of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London. Lon 3 28 W. lat. 51 4 N.

Wlosimeitz, a town of Little Poland. apital of a dutchy of the same name, in Volhiaia, with a castle. It is sented on the Luy, which falls into the Bug. 36 miles W of Lucho, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 F., lat. 51 3 N.

Wo thoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues N W of Morotoi From

parts, it is the group. A bay is W extremities, empties itself, th but the water is from the entrance inhabitants Lie mander of the D had been sent fr with a supply of p covery sloop, cap surprised and mu together with M mer. Lon. 157 5

Woburn, a to with a market on m a rising ground famous for its ab longs to the du his country scat. down in 1724, be built, and has a fr rity -school, found ford. Near it is fuller's earth. It ford, and 42 N N 0 32 W, lat. 52

Woburn, a small sex county, Mass: S of Andover. ry port, and 11 N Wodnay, a town circle of Prach, a

12 miles N W of Prague. Lon. 14 Woerden, a tov 18 miles S of Am was taken by th Lon. 4 51 E, lat

Wohlau, a stro in Silesia, capita same name, with est part of the in ed in a woollen seated near the of Breslaw, and Lon. 16 54 E, lat Wokingham.

Wolhech a to

eircle of Westph Wolfenbuttle, a he circle of Low of Brune wick, wi luke of Brunsw sides. It is one es in Germany. ibrary, with a relating to natura on the Ocker, se Germany, in the s, with a castle, ser.

fordshire, with Here are manucalled bearskins ight miles N W N W of London. 2 N.

f Germany, capithe same name, esse Cassel. Lon.

town of Germaoer Saxony, and f Saxony, with a la castle. It is neral assemblies Saxony are held. the place where professor in the d in a chapel be-It is seated on W of Dresden. 9 N.

of Germany, in axony. Lon. 11

f Russia, in the a, 40 miles S of lat. 58 47 N. of Germany, in lia, seated near Lon. 7 4 E, lat.

ake in the N E re, six miles long four miles S of

Germany, in the , and electorate W of Coblentz. V.

Germany, in the ny. Lon. 12 36 in Somersetshire,

esday, 20 miles 155 W by S of V, lat. 51 4 N. of Little Poland, he same name, in le It is seated its into the Bug. tho, and 56 N of 30 F., lat. 51 3 N. f Morotoi From N E and N W parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the state is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It contains 60,000 inhabitants Lieutenant Hergist, commander of the Dædalus storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for the Discovery sloop, captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N. Wolurn, a town in Bedfordshire,

with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now be-longs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bed-lord. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 N N W of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Woburn, a small post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, eight miles S of Andover, 33 S W of Newbury port, and 11 N W of Boston.

Wodnay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles N W of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, a town of the United Pro-vinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Wohlau, a strong town of Bohemia. in Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is scated near the Oder, 20 miles N W of Breslaw, and 32 S E of Glowgaw. on. 16 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wokingham. See Okingham. Wolbeck, a town of Germany, in the ircle of Westphalia.

Wolfenbuttle, a town of Germany, in of Bruns wick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edilbrary, with a cabinet of curiosities ward 1V. was surprised and taken prielating to natural history. It is seated somer by Richard Nevil earl of Waron the Ocker, seven miles S of Bruns- wick.

parts, it is the finest island of the wick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Wolfersdike, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

Wolfsperg, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends. It is seated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagen-

furt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgast, a considerable town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle and one of the best and largest a castle and one of the est and ragset harbours on the Baltic. It is scatted on the Psin, 12 miles S E of Grips-wald, 25 S E of Stralsund, and 45 N W of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Wolkoskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 130 miles S E of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Wolkowska, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles S E of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. In a plain near this town was fought a battle so bloody as to give the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Wollin, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Prussian Po-merania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E,

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an ancient collegiste church, annexed to the deancry of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws and ne circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy japanned ware. It is scated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 N W London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 47 N.

Wolvey, a village in Warkwickshire,

ben, eight miles from the sea It has ben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, carries on a great corn trade, is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ru-ins. It is seven miles. E.N.E. of Ips. wich, and 76 N.E. of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 11 N.
Woodbridge, a village with a post of

free in Middlesex county, New Jersey, three miles N of Amboy, four S of Rahway, and 10 N E of New Bruns-

Woolbury, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Betblehem, and 19 N by W of New

Haven. Here is a post office.

Woodbury, a post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, near red bank, and 10 males S of Philadelphia. It is the principal seat of justice in the county, and contains 500 inhabitants.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufactory of ornamental goods in polished steel, which employs a few hands; and another of gloves. It was formerly famous for its royal park, in the intricate processes of which king the intricate recesses, of which king Henry II. concealed his mistress, the fair Rosamand. The spot is now no less celebrated for the magnificent seat of Blenheim, a gift of the British parliament to the great duke of Marlborough, on account of his signal victory over the French at Hochstet, or Blenheim in Germany. It is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the noblest seats in Lurope. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resemb-ling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the are magnificenty infiliation, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles N W of Oxford, and 62 W N W of London. Len. I 15

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, with miles S by W of Strasburg, 30 S of Winchester, 20 N of New Market, E side of a sandy hill, on the river De. and 112 from Washington. It stands on the E side of North river, a branch of blichandoah.

Woodstown, a post town in Salem ounty, New Jersey, 11 miles N by E of Salem, and 26 S of Philadelphia, and has 300 inhabitants.

Woolpit, a town in Suffolk famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

Wookwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. Here are several market on Friday. Here are sectional fine docks, rope-yards, and spaceas magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. Besides the stores of plank, masts, pitch, tar, &c there is the gunvard, called the Warren or Park, where they make trial of the guns, mortars, &c, in which may be seen some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides mortars, bombs, &c. with out number. Under the military branch is the Warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimensions are east. Here is also a laboratory, where the mattrosses are employed in the composition of the compositi tion of fire works and cartridges, and m charging bombs, carcases, grena-does. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnauce, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some bulks are moored off this town, for the reception of coavicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N

Worcester, a town of the United States of N America and capital of a county of the same name. It is 47 miles W of Boston.

Miles W of Boston.

Worcester, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It contains niac churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammarschools, seven hospitals, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to patiament. It is a large well inhabited city Woodstock, a post town, and the capi-tal of Shenandoah county, Virginia, 12 gloves, and has likewise a large manu) R

f Strasburg, 30 S of N of New Market, Cashington. It stands North river, a branch

post town in Salem sey, 11 miles N by E 6 S of Philadelphia,

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Some hulks are moored for the reception of con-re employed in raising the river. It is 10 miles in Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30

a town of the United America and capital of a se same name. It is 47 30ston.
a city in Worcestershire, at country, with a market ay, Friday, and Saturday, p's see. It contains nine sides the cathedral, and a without the liberties of d has also three grammaren hospitals, and a well-lay. It is governed by a s two members to parlia a large well inhabited city a considerable trade in has likewise a large manu-

called his crowing victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II. who, after this defeat, underwent such fatigue and romantic hazards in escaping from his enemies. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severa, 36 miles N N E of Bristol, and 118 W N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat.

WOR

52 9 N. Worcestershire, a county of England, Workinglerg, a scaport of Dehm 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshare, on the W by Herefordshire, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. It is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city, 10 may be seed on the Derwent, over which the standard of Delmin 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a scaport in Comberl seated on the Derwent, over which the standard of Delmin 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a scaport in Comberl seated on the Derwent, over which a stone bridge. This was the landard the standard of Delmin 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from the Standard Education 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from the Standard Education 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from the Standard Education 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport in Comberl 1 to 100 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport in Comberl 2 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. Workington, a seaport of Dehm 20 miles from Cologne. market towns, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends nine members to parliament.
The air of Worcestershire is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meatlows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except Mal vern hill; and feed large flocks of titles of licorice are grown in its vicinities of licorice are grown in licorice are grown in licorice are grown in licorice are grown in li now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of river and rivulets water the fine hedges, and on that account perry is here in great repute. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. Its chief majour Lady's nour Lady's no

County, Massachusetts; 46 miles W of Boston, 34 N by W of Providence, (Knode Island) and 50 N E of Spring in the State, containing 2411 inhabitants, and carries on some manufac

facture of elegant china ware. Here spirit. Isalah Thomas, of this town, Cromwell, in 1651, obtained what he has published as many books as any bookseller in the United States.

Worcum, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Worcum, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, scated on the Zui-der-Zee, 18 miles S W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Worden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wordingberg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. 11 58 E,

Woringen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. This was the landing place of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she was driven to take re-fuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth. In its neighbourhood. is a large iron foundery. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermouth, and

sheep. This county had formerly two ty, and there are a great many noble-large forests, but the iron and sait men's seats near it. The canal from the works have in a manner destroyed Trent to Chesterfield passes by this them; and therefore these works are place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 10

W, lat 53 20 N.
Worms, an imperial city of Germany, meadows, and give them a richness in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an that is easily perceived in the butter episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits of of the empire. It is famous for a dict and cheese. Here is pictured of reliable to the compact sorts, especially pears, which are held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in many places found growing in the in person. The protestants have a ere Luther is repreg at the diet. Worms excellent wine, called oufactures are carpeting, china and carthen ware, woollens, and stockings.

The principal rivers are the Severn, Mentz, and 2 S W of Francfort. Lon. , which is made in the The French took this Worcester, the capital of Worcester 8 29 E, 1 32 N.

a town in Norfolk, with a Worste Boston, 34 N by W of Providence, market a Saturday, noted for being (Rhode Island) and 50 N E of Spring field, (Massachusetts). This is estemed one of the largest inland tows and 120 N E of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 52 N

tants, and carries on some manufac Worthington, a post town in Hamp-tures, particularly printing, with great hire county, Massachusetts; 10 miles

TTTII

Wotton Busset, a borough in Wiltshire with a market on Friday. It is seated near the Forest of Brandon, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Wotton-under-Elge, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a maror, and inhabited chiefly by clothiers. It is seated under the hills, 20 miles N E of Bristol, and 108 W N W of London. Lon 2 11 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles E N E of Lincoln, and 144 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Wrath, Cape, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the N W point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with in- handsome hospital. The castle stands credible fury.

Wrentham, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 26 miles S by W of Boston, and 19 N E of Providence, (Rhode Island). It has 2061 inhabitants.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire with a market on Monday and Thurs-It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, in Welsh flannels. It has a circl Gothic church, the lofty steeple of 6 N which is the boast of this part of the country. In the vicinity of Wrexham is a large foundery for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Writton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birth-place of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendiphills, 11 miles W N W of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 21 N. See Laver.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles W N W of Maidstone, and 24 S E of London. Lon. 0.24 E, lat. 51 18.
Wunnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of West, halia. It is 14 miles

W of Northampton, 19 E of Pittsfield, cinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N and 44 N W of Brookfield, containing Wunstorf, a town of Germany, in the 1223 inhabitants.

Wurtenburg, See Wirtemburg, Wurtzburg, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the dutchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Eamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop, compreliend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

Wurtzburg, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent paon an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken in 1796, by the French, but upon their defeat in September following, it was retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles 5 W of Bamberg, and 300 N W of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wuzzuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suphia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48

circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48

Wurzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wisterhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 miles S S E of Berlin.

Wydusing, a post town, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the

N bank of Susquehannah, near the month of Wyalusing creek, 28 miles N W of Harlem, and 62 N W of Wilkesbarre.

Wye, a town in Kent, with a market

Wunneaberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of West, halia. It is 14 miles

S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51

26 N.

Wunsiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vi-

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city of Germany, in defended with good has a magnificent pay, an arsenal, and a d communicates with bridge, on which are enting as many saints. aken in 1796, by the n their defeat in Sepr, it was retaken. It Maine, 40 miles S W 300 N W of Vienna.

. 49 46 N. vn of Germany, in the Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48

n of Germany, in the axony, and territory of itadel. Lon. 12 40 E,

town of Germany, in r Saxony. Lon. 12 30

town of Upper Saxoe marche of Branden-S E of Berlin.

ost town, in Luzerne ania; situated on the quehannah, near the ing creek, 28 miles N id 62 N W of Wilkes-

Kent, with a market ated on the Stour, 10 erbury, and 56 S E of 4 E, lat 51 10 N. Wales, which rises on

ardiganshire, and runthe counties of Radk; then crosses Here-

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fordshire, passes by Hereford, and turn- | ket, which is held at the distance of a ing directly S, runs by Monmouth, and mile from the watts. The market place falls into the mouth of the Severn at is surrounded by suttler's booths, which Chepstow.

We, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the N W part, above Buxton, and Bowing S E falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, a town of Swisserland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles S S W of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E., lat. 47 34 N.

With see Weil.

W nendale, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 5000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is eight miles E N E of Dixmude.

Wire, a river in Lancashire, which rises mear Wyresdale, six miles S E of Lancaster, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

Withe C. H. the scat of justice in Wythe county, Virginia; where there is a post office, 58 andes N E of Abington, 31 S W of Englisville, and 351 from Washington.

X.

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N. Xacca, or Sacca, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S E of Mazara, and 41 5 S W of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E,

America, 84 miles S E of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W, lat 19 32 N. Xalisco, a town of New Spain, in the

province of Guadalajara Proper, seated

foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles gulf of Valencia, at the town of Culles W of Valencia, and 50 N W of Ali-ra. cant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 59 4 N.

Xavier, or Sabi, the capital of the atia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast 37 E of Kzara. Lon 16 51 E, lat. 40 of Guinea. It is noted for its great mar- 34 N.

are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sneep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidau manufacture, and every thing of European, Assatic, or African production. Xavier is scated one mile from the river Eaphrates.

Xacter, a town of Spain, in Mavarre, 35 miles S E of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 59 6 W, lat. 24

Xeres-de-Badajoz, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana, scated on the rivulet Ardılla, 27 miles 5 E of Badajoz. 1.on. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, scated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat-

Xeres de-la-Frontera, a town of Spain, in Andalu, in, famous for execllent wine; and lence is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is seated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary. and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, Lat. 36 43 N.

Xeres-de la-Frontera, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second lat. 37 41 N.

in size and eminence, to the S W of Xagna, a scaport on the S coast of Niphon, from which it is divided by a the island of Cuba, one of the timest in narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is scated among mountains, in a country that produces excel-lent wine, 15 miles S W of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N. in New Castile, in the Sierra de-Cuen-Xativa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. za. It passes by Cuenza, and entering It is scated on the side of a hill, at the province of Valencia, runs into the

Xudnogrod, a town of Turkish Cro-

Y.

Tudkin River. See Pedee.

Lair. See Ural.

the castern part of Scheria.

Totulsk, a town of Siberia, capital of 4). ssian prevance of the same name, so and on the river Lena Lon. 129 55 L, la 62 1 N.

Tale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Cey-

Timbo, a scaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles S W of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. and sends two members to parliament. 25 40 N.

Tamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat 59 15 N.

Tance ville, a post town in Louisa count, Virginia, 14 miles S of Louisa Count-house, 14 N of Columbia Court-

house, and 60 N W of Richmond.

Thoughtheou, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles K E of Nan-king.

Thug ise-kiang, a greatriver of China, which rises in the province of Yunman, and having crossed Hon-quang and Kinng-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of I song ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. In the months of April and Ma a great number of excellent fish are causht in this river which are sent to court, covered with ice in barks kept

for the purpose. Tare, a river in Norfolk.

Takan. See Irelen. Tamouth, a borough in Norfolk, with a nearket on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade several newer ones have outstripped it in business, it still retains considerable consequence in its double capacity of a gort and a fishing town. By means oil Yarostaf, a town of Russia, capital of

its rivers it enjoys all the import and export trade of Norwich, and various places on that side of Norfolk and Suftolk. To them it conveys coal, timber, 2 an arm of the Zuider Zee, which and to reign products; and by its means are exported their corn and mult in vast are exported their corn and mult in vast quantities, and their manufactured gods. Its harbour will not admit tween N and S Holland, and is proconvenient for business, the vessels lying in the river along a very extensive and beautiful may. The foreign trade 1 die See Ural.
1 die Cossucks. See Uralian Cossucks.
1 die Cossucks. See Uralian Cossucks.
1 die Cossucks. See Uralish.
1 die Cossucks. See Uralian Cossucks.
1 die Cossucks. See U mackfel in May and June, and that for herring in October and November. The latter is the most considerable; and, besides the boats belonging to the town, many cobles from the Yorkshire coast, hired for the purpose, are em-ployed in it. Yarmouth is much fre-quented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, The market place is very spacious; but the streets in general are very narrow, and just wide enough for their little and just wide enough for their fittee carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of stedge, drawn by one horse, and calculated intirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches; that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a scamark, and which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Oli the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 N E of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52

Turmouth, a borough in Hampshire, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle It sends two members to parliament, and is scated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 S W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Tarmouth, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated five miles E by N of Barnstable, and 76 S E of Boston, with 1727 inhabitants.

Taroslaf, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow

govern the co 59 E, lat. Tarum Yorkshir It is seat stone b

and 238 W, lac. 5 L'aruqu Peru. it thematic meridian 2'ell, 01 the N of miles lor several g Tellow

river of rearly 60 China, e It is very clay and especiall water at Yellow he prov

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K all the import and forwich, and various of Norfolk and Sufconveys coal, timber, cts; and by its means r corn and malt in vast their manufactured our will not admit den, but is extremely siness, the vessels lylong a very extensive y. The foreign trade hiefly to the Baltic, d, and the Meditersends ships to the

wo scasons: that for and June, and that for ober and November, e most considerable; boats belonging to the strom the Yorkshire the purpose, are emrinouth is much freseason as a place for a governed by a mayor, embers to parliament.

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Yarmonth Roads, so tent shipwrecks. Yar-es E of Norwich, and tion. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52

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post town in Barnstable chusetts; situated five of Barnstable, and 76 S ith 1727 inhabitants.

government of Russia,

wn of Russia, capital of

59 E, lat. 57 35 N. Yarum, a town in the N riding of

Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is scated on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles N N W of York, W. lat. 54 31 N.

Turuqui, a village of S America, in Peru, Itere Ulloa and the French mabematicians measured an arch of the

Well, one of the Shetland Islands, to

several good harbours.

Yellow River, or Hoang-Ho, a large river of Asia, which, after a course of pearly 600 leagues across Tartary and the city of China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the Washington N of the mouth of the Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of China, between he provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang ong on the W, and the peninsula of

Corea on the E.

Nemisei, or Jenisa, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of

leniseisk, or Jeniskoi, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisci. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

l'en ping fou, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its district seven cities of the third class; it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the brow of a mountain which is washed by the river Min-ho; it is fortified by inaccessible mountains, which cover it on every side, and all the barks of the province must pass by the foot of its walls, to go to their different places of destination. It is 275 miles S of Nan-

l'en-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the etween two rivers, 275 miles SE of

Yen-tching, a city of China, in the prorince of Chang-tong, and jurisdiction Conqueror, is now a county prison for

a government of the same name, seated of Tsi-man-fou, where a kind of glass is at the confluence of the Volga. Lon. 38 made, so delecate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Yeavil, or Ivel, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Pri-It is scated on the Tees, over which is Somersetshire, with a market of Triba atome bridge, 40 miles N N W of York, and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 but the principal one is of gloves. It is w. lat. 54 31 N. and 123 W by S of London. Len. 2 37

W, lat 50 55 N.
Yesd, a town of Persia, in Irre Agenci, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan It has a silk manufacture; and here are the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 made the finest carpets in the world. It miles long and eight broad, and has is 200 miles E S E of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Tonkers, a post town in West Chester county, New York, 11 miles N of the city of New York, and 253 from

Tinne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river gundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nievre, and passing by Chateau Chinon, Clame-ci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital. Toriman, approvince of Guiana, about

150 miles in length, on the river Amazon.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see, and a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eberacum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and in point of rank, as the se-cond city in the kingdom: and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minster, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From its top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Woulds to the E, stretching almost to the sea Besides this cathedral, province of Chang-tong. The juris-diction of this city is very extensive, containing four cities of the second and 33 of the third class; and it is seated which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons barden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. Its eastle built by William the

debtors and felons. This city, which ty of the mountainous regions. The is a liberty independent of either of the middle part, from N to S, is equal in ridings, has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets W of the Ouse, called land. Part of the S and S E is marshy, the Liberty of Ainsty. It is divided into four wards, has 28 parishes, and is wal-led round. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed since the reformation, and the abolition of the court of the president of the north, The plenty and cheapness of provisions here brings abundance of strangers its rivers are disposed in a singularly hither for the conveniency of boarding; and the remains that are still to be seen and the remains that are still to be seen and the mountainous skirts of the here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, besides the ruins of abbeys, castles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquisitive after antiquities or curiosities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. Guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor: and here is also a theatre royal, and an asylum for lunatics York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Torkshire, a county of England, double in size to any of the other; bounded on the N by Dorham and Westmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean; on the W by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S by the counties of Chester, Derby, Notting-bam, and Lincoln. Its most remark-able natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the English Appennines to the W, and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the S W. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth an hundred. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. Of these the N Riding comprehends the whole northern part from side to side, descending to the capital in the centre: the E Riding takes the south eastern part, from the river Ouse to the sea; and the W Riding comprises all the rest of the county, which is not only the western, but most of the southern part. Yorkshire, in this wide compass, contains an abstract of

and affords excellent pasturage for catthe. Much flax is grown in parts of this district. The sea coast except the southern part of it, is in general nat-ed and dreary, consisting of wide ex-tended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and ral, in the mountainous skirts of the county, from the N E round to the S W; and, uniting as they proceed to wards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. Of these the principal, and that which alone preserves its name to the furnibular is the number. name to the Humber, is the northern Ouse. From the mouth of the Tees the Yorkshire coast commences high and rude, interspersed with many fishing villages, singularly placed like nests upon the ledges of the rocks. No cost in England abounds more in fish of va-rious kinds than this; and it breeds an industrious and hardy race of fishermen, who pursue their prey to great distances and supply the inland country for a large extent. The district of Cleveland, inland from this part of the coast, is a fertile, though mountainous country, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cat-tle. Richmondshire, on the N W of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. In this last district are two of the highest hills in England; the one named Warnside, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Dervent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lin-

coinshire.

10rk, the capital of York county,
Pennsylvania, 12 miles W of Columbia the whole kingdom with respect to on the Susquehamah, 23 from Lancassoil, products, and face of country.

Towards the N W and W it possesses all the grandeur and romantic varies of Codorus creek. It is incorporated

and contain ey on a liv Port, tl Maine; s the ocean mouth, 16 nebunk, in W. The ed at 2776 the fisheric York, Ne

of America Atlantic C necticut, mont ; on t divides it f by the rive lakes Ontai W and S Jersey. It broad, and containing York, in ridges of m gany mour try is quite covered in it kinds of tre ny mountai The hills ar and when c The vallies wheat hem are covere State, with white, red. oak. Beside bears clust dians chew co; the be: the commo ture wheat mense are dian corn a for exporta &c. for hor parts of th kept, which butter and this State, hawks rive mountains, or are jus This state rivers and

York Rive States of N formed by munky and R ous regions. The N to S, is equal in ts of land in Engand S E is marshy, t pasturage for cat-grown in parts of sea coast except it, is in general naksisting of wide ex-barren hills. This well watered, and used in a singularly

They rise, in gene-inous skirts of the N E round to the as they proceed to-like the veins of a ength terminate in which issues in the ese the principal, done preserves its er, is the northern mouth of the Tees ist commences high rsed with many fish. urly placed like nests the rocks. No coast s more in fish of vais; and it breeds an ardy race of fishertheir prey to great

ent. The district of from this part of the though mountainous ds great numbers of it parts breed lean sides of the hills, in ins, it produces good astores for large catire, on the N W of ormerly a county of lead mines are workntage. In Youkshire listricts of Cleveland, Craven. In this last f the highest hills in

named Warnside, the

igh. The principal

Varf, Nidd, Ure, and erminate in the Hum-

s into the German Yorkshire and Linital of York county, miles W of Columbia mah, 23 from Lancas-iladelphia, and 50 N stands on the E side k. It is incorporated and contains 2503 inhabitants, who car-

and contains 2003 inhabitants, who carry on a fively retail trade.

York, the capital of York ecounty,
Maine; situated on York river, near
the ocean, ten miles N E of Portsmouth, 16 S of Welly, and 22 of Kennebunk; in lat. 43 12 N, and lon. 70 39 W. The inhabitants who are estimated at 2776 are principally engaged in the fisheries.

York, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean; On the E by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the N W by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie: and on the S W and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It in 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties, broad, and is divided into 13 counties, containing 44,000 square miles. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a N E and S W direction. Beyond the Allertic and S was a square of the state of the gany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of the Allegany mountains the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine pasture. The vallies when cultivated, produce, wheathemp, Indian corn, &c. The hills are covered in various parts of the State, with several kinds of oak, such as white, red, yellow, black and chesnut oak. Besides these is the sumach, which bears clusters of red herries; the Indians chew the leaves instead of tobacco; the berries are used in dyes. Of the commodities produced from cul-ture wheat is the staple, of which immense are raised, and exported. In dian eorn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. In some parts of the state large dairies are kept, which furnish for the market butter and cheese. The best lands in this State, which lie along the Mo-hawks river, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes.

formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above | 2 seelstein, a town of the United Pro-

York Town, below which place it euters Chesapeak Bay.

Tork-mon, the capital of York county, Virginia; a port town and post of cutry. It lies on the Saide of York river, 12 miles E of Williamsburg, 65 E by S of Richmond, and 29 N W of Norfolk, in lat. 37° 22' N, and lon 76° 32' W. The inhabitants are about 700. This town is rendered famous by the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th 1781.

Yotcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hon-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities in China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 miles S W of Nan-king.

Toughall, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is surrounded by walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is scated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon 47 5 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Youngstown, a post town in Trumbull county, Ohio; situated on a branch of Big Beaver river, eight miles N E of Canfield, and about 90 N by Wof Pitts-burg. The inhabitants are about 500,

Tpres, a large city of Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when they were obliged by the emperor to withdraw their garrison. The French took this town in 1794. It of Courtray, 15 N W of Lisle, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Trendret, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Calsand, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, ealled Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 N W of Glient. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tissel. See Issel.
Tisselburg, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Tisselmonde, an island of Holland, si-Tork River, a river of the United States of North America, in Virginia, tuate between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

province of Languedoc, 10 miles N E

Trialt, or Metadt, a scaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles S E of Lund. Lon. 13 4/E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan. See Eithan.

Thum. See Jucatan.
Tucatan. See Jucatan.
Tuen-yano fou, a city of China, in the
province of Hou-quang.
contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles

W of Nan-king.

Yeerdan, a strong town of Swisser-hand, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a ball:wie of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a frat situation, at the Send of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles S W of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdun, Lake of. See Neuchatel. Yverot, a town of France, in the department of Lower Scine, and late province of Normandy, five miles N E

of Candebec.

Tuna, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

2umeto, one of the Bahama islands,
in the W Indies, to the N of the isle

of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

21n, the largest canal in China, cal-

led also The Imperial Ganal. This celed also The Imperial Canal. This re-lebrated canal which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communica-tion between the N and S provinces. In the course of its navigation a great number of locks are found, which the want of water sufficient to carry large barks has rendered necessary. obstacles which nature opposed to the execution of this magnificent work, the strong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European

traveller. Ting-ping-fou, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and 5 of the third class; and is 87 miles E of

tains two cities of the second and 12 of that city, at the mouth of a river of

vinces in Holland, with a castle, scatch of the third class. It is 175 miles NW on the river Yssel, five miles S W of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

21.eageaux, a town of France, in the opportunent of Upper Loire, and late province of Laurundes. 10 miles N E.

the E by Ouspersi and Eccitebrate of the on the N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-si and Koci-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burnush and Pegu. This province is reckoned one of the most fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robust, atlable and fond of the brave, robust, attable and fond of the sciences, which they cultivate with success; its rivers, gold, copper and tin mines: its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, pecious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, guns, medicinal plants and linen have procured it a contation which renders procured it a reputation which renders it respectable to the Chinese. Its commerce is immense, as well as its riches, which are said to be inexhaustible.

21m-nan fou, the capital of the pro-vince of Yun-nan, in China, once re-markable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third

class. It is 430 miles N W of Cauton.

Turcup, a town of Turkey in Asia, in

Caramania. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N. You, a town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Z.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Zabola, a town of Transylvanis, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles S W of Neumark.

Zaburn, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 15 miles N of Strasburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Zachan, or Sochan, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Lon 15 16 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estrema dura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles S W of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

Tu-hing-fou, a city of China, in the Zagatulla, a town of New Spain, in province of Ho-nan. Its district conthe audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW Zagatulla, a town of New Spain, it

A G

. It is 175 miles NW

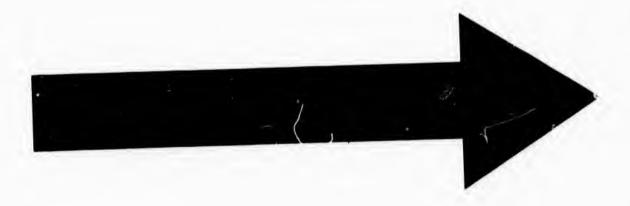
the most fertile and sin China; bounded chuen and Thibet, on si and Koci-tcheou, on ingdoms of Laos and new Wey those of gu. This province is the most fertile and a; its inhabitants are fable and fond of the new theory, gold, copper and amber, rubies, sappearls, precious stones, silk, elephants, horses, at plants and linen have putation which renders to the Chinese. Its competence where we have the capital of the proan, in China, once resextent and the beauty fillings, all which have they the Tartars, in their ions. Its district consolutions of the second and third on its of the sec

Z.

a town of Germany, in inate of the Rhine, 15 hilipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E,

town of Transylvania, on of Moldavia, five miles nark. own of France, in the decower Rhine, and late proces, 15 miles N of Stras (7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N. Sochan, a town of Germacircle of Upper Saxony, E, lat. 53 18 N. own of Spain, in Estremaa castle. It is seated at

own of Spain, in Estremaa castle. It is seated at
t mountain, near the river
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e of Mexico, 200 miles SW
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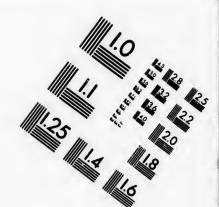
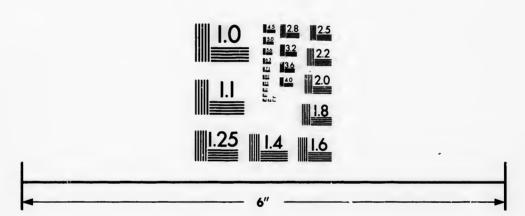


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Zagara, a fama key in Europe, in of Corinch, page almost always of the ancient Hellig the fountain, Hip Zagrad, a streapital of a count with a bishop's the Save, 25 mi and 137 S w. of lat. 46 20 N. Zahara, a stro Andalusia, seat and defended by miles S E of, Se lat. 36 52 N. Zahara, or the of Africa, boundry, on the E by on the S by Ton by the Atlantic. Try hot, but who It is a mere desports, and so piter, that the and Negroland both water and producing hard support of life, wild and ignoraber of petty print an religion is the country. Zahaa, a tow circle of Upper 1st. 51, 53 N. Zahra, a large rising in the ridge and falls into the

Sogno.

Zamora, a s
Leon, with a bi
virons fine turce is seated on a li ro, over which i 135 miles N of N W of Madrid 41 N.

Zamora, a to dience of Quito are rich mines on near the Andes Lon. 75 55 W

Zamora, a t

17 50 N.

Zagara, a famous mountsin of Tur-key in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnassus, and

of Corinth, near mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Hellicon, from which issued the fountain, Hippocrene.

Zagrad, a strong town of Sclavonia, eapital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is scated on the Save; 25 miles N E of Carlstadt, and 157 S W of Buda. Lon. 15 41E, lat. 46 20 N.

and 157 S W of Buda. Lon 15 4IE, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusis, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles S E of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, or the Desert, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cashna, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the name imports, and so parched for want of water, that the carayans from Morocco and Negroland are, obliged to carry both water and provisions, the province producing hardly any thing for the support of life. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout tan religion is professed throughout

the country.

Zahna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below

Zamora, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Doue-ro, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanco, and 150 N W of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Zamora, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

Zamora, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles

the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. S E of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W,

lat. 20 30 N.
Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles. N W of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zampanga, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25

miles N of Acapulco. Zanesville, a post town in Washington county, Ohio; situated on the E side of Muskingham river, 76 miles N E of Chilicotha, and 65 W of St. Clairs-

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Monibaza, Lamo, Me-linda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofa-la. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morca, 17 miles S E of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are uncultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains, which gives the sun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are also the finest peaches, in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces; also excellent figs and oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortress upon an eminence planted

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with cannon. In one part of this island S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lea is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which Zator, a town of Poland, capital of on, like a quagante, throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch to pay the hottonis of the ships, and about 100 bar-rels in a year are used for this purpose. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress. There are about 50 vinages, but no other large town than Zame, which is seated on the E side of

oold. Near the church, which the Greeks, call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthish order; supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best mas ters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small pe-pinsola, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles

pinsula, in the gift of venice, 80 miles 5 W of Jaicza, and 150 S E of Venice, Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zarnate, a strong tuwn of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Miles

Zarnaw, a town of Little Poland, in the pulatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracov. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 51 13 N. Zaslaw, a town of Poland, in Vollninia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles S E of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50

S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Len. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palathate of Cracow, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, hear the river Vistula, 20 miles S W of Cracow, and 50 S E of Ratishen. Lon. 19 42 E, lat 49 54 N.

Zamela a town of Partis Miles.

zuweh, a town of Persia, situate
20 miles from the Casplan Sea.
Zawita. See Zueela.
Zbaraz, a town of Poland, in Podo-

Zawila. See Zuceld
Zante, which is seated on the E side of
the island, and has a good harbour. It
contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and
the houses are low, on account of the
frequent earthquakes. The English and
Dutch have each a factory and constit
here. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, an island of Africa, on the
coast of Zanguebar, between the islands
of Pemba and Monsia, with the title of
a kingdom tributary to Portugal. Itabounds in sugar canes and cirons. The
inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38
25 E, lat. 60 S.

Zara, a strong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same
name, with an archbishp's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly
innich more considerable, the circumference of the walls being now but two
omiles, and the inhabitants not above
6000. Near the church, which the
Greeks. call St. Helia, are two fluted
columns of the Corinthisn order, and
columns of the Corinthisn order, sup
possed to have been part of the temple ses. A fourth part of this island consists of a forest, in which there is plently of game; there are disc a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. Copenhagen is not only the empiral of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand; one of the seven United Pro-yinces of the Netretlands; bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Franders, and on the Wand N. W by the Franders, and on the Wand N.W by the German Ocean. It is composed of acveral islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, Nand S. Bevetand, Tolen, Duywland, and Wolffsdike. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from the appropriate the second of the proposition of the second o expence to defend the sea, and in keep-ing up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the sir is unhealthy, especially for strangers. Zatmar, a strong town of Upper Hun-gary, capital of a county of the same The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, an island in the Ba-

cific Ocean. 1642. He lat. 34 to 4 but being a after he ca to which h ers Bay, h called the nour of th has been g Zealand. the whole the coast mained a by many couthern when it tain Cool two large four or fiv gave his of this sti lotte's S made a p his subse lie betwe het ween winters a the sum equally . producti place. T her, fit trees ar large as let flow and hea straight masts r in 1773 with E 1777, i totally weeds. leeks. and a f ed by make : only q forme the lat also t veget tirely thoug

the s wood

130 E of Buda. Lon. of Poland, capital of ame name, in the pa-w, with a castle. It minence, hear the ri-lies S W of Cracow, tisbon. Lon. 19 42 E, n of Persia, situate Caspian Sea. of Poland, in Podo.

n of Poland, in Podoby W of Kiminieck,
n of Austrian Poland,
of Lemburg, Here,
ight a battle betweek
hing of Poland, with
110,000 Cossacks and
w is 23 miles W of Zhay S of Lemburg, Lon.
46 N.
Sland of Denmark, It form, 700 miles in cirthe largest of the Elesking of Denmark. It
nee of the Baltic, hagerach, Sea on the N,
se E, the Baltic on the
at Belt on the W. It is
tile, producing grain of
in great plenty, and a
excellent passure. It is
ous for its breed of horpart of this Island conpart of this Island conpart of this Island conpart of this Island conpart of this island con-in which there is plen-ree are also a great ma-de boars, which are re-ting's own hunting. Co-only the empiral of this he whole kingdom. of the seven United Pro-etherlands, bounded on tes of Holland, on the E ant, on the S by Dürch

ent; on the S by Dutch It is composed of see principal of which are howen, 'N and S Beve-uyveland, and Wolfers-abitants are at a great and themselves from the of the sea, and in keep-kes. The river Scheld of these islands; and is fruitful, but the sir specially for strangers. are excellent seamen. towns are Middleburg

an island in the Ba-

cific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in shoot as many in a day, as will serve for 1642. He traversed the E coast from six or cight others. Captain Cook inlat 34 to 43° S, and entered a strait: troduced European poultry, and on his but being attacked by the natives, soon last visit had the satisfaction to find after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murder-ers Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in ho-nour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the Waide of this strait, in lat 41 S, Queen Chstlotte's Sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal lace. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest tim-ber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and over-run with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radialies, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in

the woods, on account of the under-

them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which men-sures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell fish. men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active.

The women, in general, are smaller and not so tall as the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or per-son, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been exposed to the sun, and in many not so deep; and both sexes have good features. Their dress is very uncouth, and they mark their bodies in a manner similar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattowing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally shown themselves very bostile to the Europeans who have visited them. The people are cannibals ; and for such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge.

Zebid, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15
E, lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or Cebu, one of the Philippines,

140 miles long, and 30 broad.

Zedic, a town of the kingdom of Bar-

bary.

Zegedin, or Seged, a town of Hun-gary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cashna. On the E it is bounded by Zansara, on the S by Bewood, and climbing plants, yet a per-son, by remaining in one place, may It consists partly of plains and partly of

mountains. The latter are extremely vessel was east away on the coast, and cold, while the former are intolerably the crew were obliged to winter here: hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

Zeighrnheim, a town of Germany, in 30 the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 themselves from being frozen to death. miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 50 Zemlin, or Zemplin, a town of Upper 52 N

Zeil, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

Zeityn, a town of Turkey in Europe N E of in Janna; with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 Zenta, a town of Hungary, where miles S E of Larissa.

Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 miles S W of Leipsick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Loh. 12

8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Zell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chesnut and lime trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures, but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenberg are held here, and the inhahitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle, a stately building, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III. king of Great Britain, for the residence of his aufortunate sister the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is of his infortunate sister the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is scated on the Aller, 31 miles N W of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 Ep, lat. 52 49 N. Zell, an imperial town of Germany in

the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat.

Zell, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Zeller Sec.

Sec Jeso.

Zelliny, See Jeso.
Zellerfield, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hortz forest; six miles S S W of Goslar.
Zembla, Nova, a large island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, and of the W by the Red Sea. The from which it is separated by the Turks were formerly masters of this strait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes and hears. In 1595, a Dutch Zibit, a trading town of Arabia Personal Research Personal Resea

they did not see the sun from the 4th of November to the beginning of Februa-ry; and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death.

Hungary, 'capital of a county of the same name." It is seated on the Budrog, 25 miles S E of Cassovia, and 27 N E of Tockay." Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48

Zenta, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II. were

defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E; lat. 46'5 N.

Zerbi. See Gerbes. 11

Zerbit, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabi-tants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for bre good beer. It is 27 miles N W of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52

Zeriga, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, be-tween mountains. It has produced

several very famous Arabian Authors.

Zia, an island of the Archipelago,
one of the Cyclades, to the S W of one of the Cyclades, to the S W of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being, used by dyers and tanners. The prinpal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an am-phitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a bishop who resides at Zia.

Zibet, a territory in Arabia Felix. extending from the principality of Mec-ca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The

name. It miles N W Ziget, a It has bee the Turks 42 E, lat. Ziriczee Provinces pal of the NE of 1 Briel. Le Zittaw, in Luzati Saxonv. urrounde ditches a saburbs urround number thereon. the inhab there are the neig weavers. those of tend the The cat two high

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vn of Persia, in Iracn a narrow plain, be-is. It has produced nous Arabian Authors. d of the Archipelago, lades, to the S W of is 15 miles long and d well cultivated. It y, wine, and silk; also , whose fruit, called nd of which they sell in a year, it being, id tanners. The prine same name, and seatce, 30 miles from the farther end of a disa-It resembles an amcontains about 2500 t the top. It belongs it most of the inhabi-

es, and they have a les at Zia. tory in Arabia Felix, he principality of Mec-locha, being bounded rincipality of Tehama, the Red Sea. The merly masters of this now belongs to an

town of Arabia Fe-

Ziget, a strong town of Hungary It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Ziriczee, a strong town of the United Provinces in Zcaland, and the princi-pal of the isle of Schowen, 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 S W of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittaw, a fortified town of Germany, in Luzatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place and surrounded with a wall, and has ditches and bastions. Besides the mburbs and handsome gardens that lege, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis, hard crust of salt exactly-resembling joining to the cloisters is a library, ice. the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan house. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1757. It is seated on the Neisle, 17

Znaim, a strong town of Germany, Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

lat. 32 45 N.

Zeblitz, a town of Germany in the cofiee cups, &c. A red species of

shurch, and a public library, containing cambons.

fx, espital of a territory of the same several surious manuscripts. It is mines N W of Aden.

Ziget, a strong town of Hungary

Ziget, a strong town of Hungary

Swisserland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Zolnock, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1635. It is seated on the Teysse, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles N E of Coloczs, and 62 E

of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zorndorf, a village of Germany, in
the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

Zout Pan, a chrious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in year, it is formed into an entire mass the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and before his arrival, the middle part of two high steeples. Near it is a col- it had been dissolved by the heavy lege, where the languages, drawing, rains, but that round the sides was a

Zucela, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the miles S W of Gorlitz, and 25 S E of Cisterns, and the construction of the Dresden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N. vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit such vesin Moravia, with a castle, in which tiges of ancient splendour, as will practice a great many pagan antiquities. It hably attract and highly reward the is seated on the river Teva, 24 miles attention of future travellers. It is 140 S W of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. miles E of Moorzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

Zoara, a fortified town on the coast Sug, a small canton of Swisserland, of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 bounded on the E and N by that of Zumiles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, ric, on the W by that of Lucern and the free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has circle of Upper Saxony; the chief plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, subsistence of the inhabitants is work- as well as walnuts and chesnuts; and as well as walmits and chesnits; and ing the screent stone, which is found its wine is of a very acid flavour, in the neighbourhood, into tea and The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the government is democratic. this stone is also found here, which is The inhabitants of this canton, and considered as the finest, and therefore especially of the town of Zug, have claimed by the sovereign as his pro-perty. It is 17 miles S of Freyburg.

2 offingen, a town of Swisser's nd, in of allairs, than those of the capital the canton of Bern, with an elegant burghs in the rive other democratical

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Zug, a town of Swisserland, capital peror Charles IV. entered into an all. a canton of the same name, and the lance with the four cantons, Lucem, of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. There are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. Zug is 12 miles N E of Lucern, and 42 S E of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zuider-Zee, a great bay of the German, Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and

Zulpha, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's sec, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulpich, or Zulch, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50

46 N.

Zuric, a canton of Swisserland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schauff hausen on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tocken-burg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zuric was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Frederick II. very considerable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length re-admitted; but it being discovered this transaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms against the

kerchie Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their coafe NEO 20 N. deracy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric : which privilege it enjoys at present; being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture ; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Snabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

Zuric, a considerable city of Swisser. land, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zuric was the first town in Swisserland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zuric are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the that they had engaged in a conspiracy against the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In consequence of style. The arsenal is well supplied 13th century; the latter are strengthwith cannon and ammunition, and contains musquets for 30,000 men. Here town: the latter, after having applied are several manufactures; particularly irreflectually for assistance to the emuslins, cottons, linens, and silk handted a member of their conte-his event happened in the The four cantons yielded ninence to Zurie: which pri-njuys at present; being the in rank, and the most con-nextent both of territory and t to Berne. This canton, in sined 174,572 souls, includ-tin the capital. It abounds in the capital. It abounds d excellent pasture; but a a sufficient supply of corn, r consumption, the deficiency supplied from Suabia. The power resides exclusively in sees of the town, consisting 2000, which are divided into

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20 N. the lake are skirted with a continued miles S of Altenburg, and 20 N E of range of vallies, which being intermixed players. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N. Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in structure a most pleasure effect. The among vineyards and pasture grounds, among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and adjacent country is finely cultivated and eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 adjacent country is many entire and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appear of some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the scenery all together is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Lim. this lake to the city of Zuric.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-

Zurzach, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, scated on the

Zutphen, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who re-

in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far excels that of any other part of Holland.

girele of Upper Saxony, formerly impe- 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

kerchiefs. Zuric is 35 miles S W of rial, but now subject to the elector of Constance, 40 S E of Basle, and 55 Saxony. The place where the inhabitants of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 tants are buried is in Voigtland; and 20 N.

Zuric, a lake of Swisserland, near 10 therefore it is commenly said, that leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of vallies, which being intermined.

ZYT

eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

Zwoll, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications; and the canal, lively, and diversified. The river Limwhich begins near this place, and exmat runs through the whole length of tends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the moun-Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, scated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, a town of Swisserland, in Zurzach, a town of Swisserland, in perial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight S E of Campen. Lon. 6 10 L, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the taken in 1672, by the French, who restored it in 1674. It is seated at the sorted it in 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55. Eby S of Amsterdam. Lon. 60 E, lat 52 10 N.

Zuyst, a village of the United Provinces, five miles from Utrecht.

Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and the confluence of the Tolking and taken three days after his death; but was after ward retaken by the Austrians. It is seated in a morass, made by the rivers and to the confluence of the seated in the confluence of the Burkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 50 miles N W of Esseck, Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zeromicz a town of Poland, in Vol-

heir workmanship far excels that of yother part of Holland.

Zuickau, a town of Germany, in the work of Linna Samue formany, in the part of Linna Samue formany, in the control of Linna Samue formany, in the contro

THE END.

.......... John Bioren, Printer.



