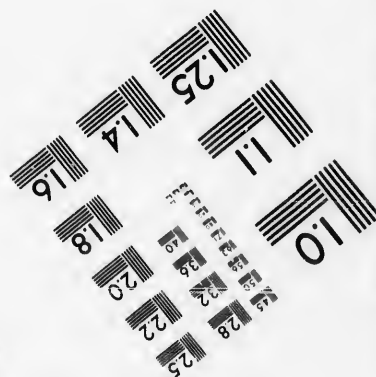
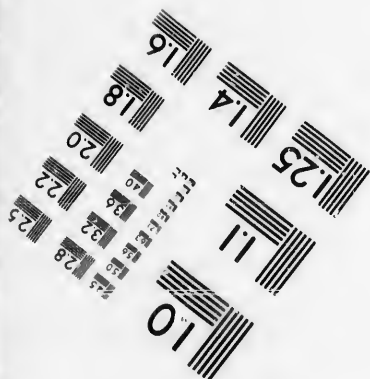
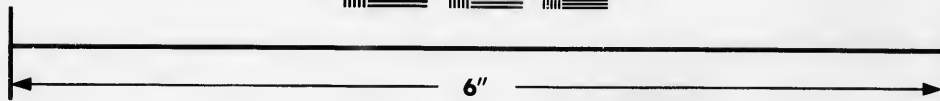
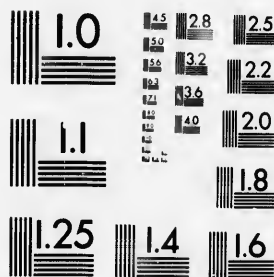


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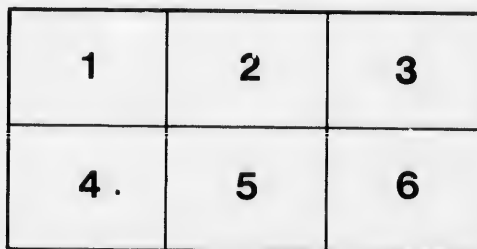
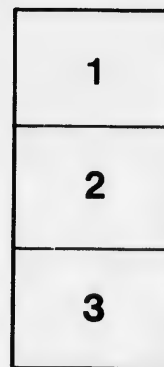
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BY HUGO REID,
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MONTREAL: B. DAWSON.
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PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHY is so useful and so essential a branch of knowledge, and, in the scientific form it is now assuming, so valuable as a means of intellectual training, that I trust no apology is needed for an attempt to provide for the youth of British America, a text book on this very interesting and important subject, in which they will find some information on their own country, as well as on the other countries of the world. The British and United States Geographies are fitted for the youth of these countries; and give full information on Britain or the United States, but say little or nothing on British America. On the same principle, a Geography for use in British America, should give due prominence to that country, while it supplies adequate information on other parts of the globe. Such a work I have endeavoured to prepare, knowing that it would prove a great assistance to me in my own classes, and believing that it might also be useful to others. Having arrived only recently in this country, having prepared the work somewhat hastily, with the view of using it as soon as possible in the College, and as few books or maps of authority are to be found in this place, I am afraid that there may be several errors and omissions. For these, I venture to solicit indulgence towards this first attempt to supply what, I think, must be admitted to be an educational want in British America.

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H. REID.

Besides treating British America more in detail, the work will be found to differ from the generality of school books on Geography in the following points :—

The subjects that now render Geography really a science, which make it a truly interesting study, and fitted to excite and develop the intellectual faculties of the learner—physical and astronomical geography—are introduced more largely than usual, and incorporated with the body of the work, instead of being treated separately.

A greater amount of information is given relating to the inhabitants, their race and language, trade, manufactures, condition, institutions and history, than is usual. It is necessary that the pupil should learn the dry bones of Geography—names and positions of Capes, Towns, Rivers, Divisions, &c. But his knowledge should not be confined to these. He should be taught, from the beginning, to associate these dry details with matter more interesting and more suggestive of thought as to the differences between different nations—and the causes and results of these differences, whether physical, political or historical. It is this that gives life to Geography, and entitles it to a high place as a means of developing the mental powers. Wherever it can be done briefly, I have introduced some historical notice. History and Geography should not be separated.

In this work also will be found carried out more fully, the principle of treating completely the countries in which the learner is most interested, and others in a more condensed form. In the present volume, the parts given most in detail are, the general principles of Geography, in the Introduction ; British America ; Europe and Asia in their general features ; the United Kingdom ; and the

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United States. These are treated with great fulness— (about one-fifth of the work being devoted to British America) — other countries more cursorily ; although it will be found that the salient points of all are included. The book contains as much as can be learned or retained by those who leave school at from fourteen to fifteen years of age ; who, considering the claims of English Grammar and Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Drawing, Modern Languages, History, and Physical Science, have not time to acquire at school minute geographical information on countries in which they have no special interest : for such, a selection is necessary, which should embrace *principles* and essential details.

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NOTICE.

The reader is requested to insert the following between the seventh and eighth lines from the top of page 34: "Great Slave Lake; the river Athabaska into;" and in last line of paragraph 254, page 65, to substitute the word "winter" for the word "annual."

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ELEMENTS

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

1. A **CIRCLE** is a curved line, every point in which is at the same distance from a point within it, called **THE CENTRE**.
2. A **DIAMETER OF A CIRCLE** is a straight line from any point in the circle, through the centre to the opposite side. It divides the circle into two equal parts, called **SEMICIRCLES**, or **HALF CIRCLES**. The half of a semicircle, or quarter of a circle, is called a **QUADRANT**.
3. Every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called **DEGREES**, and marked $^{\circ}$. Each degree is divided into 60 equal parts, called **MINUTES**, marked $'$. Each minute is divided into 60 equal parts, called **SECONDS**, marked $''$. Thus, $12^{\circ} 34' 56''$ means "twelve degrees, thirty-four minutes, fifty-six seconds."
4. There are 180° in a semicircle ; 90° in a quadrant.
5. A **SPHERE** is a round body, every point on the surface of which is at the same distance from a point within it, called **THE CENTRE**.
6. A **DIAMETER** of a sphere is a straight line from any

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point on the surface of the sphere, through the centre to the opposite side.

7. A **GREAT CIRCLE** of a sphere is a circle round it which divides its surface into two equal parts, called **HEMISPHERES**, (half spheres.)

8. A **SMALL CIRCLE** of a sphere is a circle on it which divides its surface into two unequal parts.

9. A **SPHEROID** is a body like a sphere, but having its surface flattened at two opposite points, like an orange.

10. **PARALLEL LINES** are those which are every where at the same distance from each other.

11. **ROTATION** is the act of a body turning round without moving out of its place, as when a top sleeps in spinning. The body is then said to rotate or revolve.

12. **THE AXIS** of a rotating body is an imaginary straight line through it, which remains in the same place, while every other point in the body moves round some point in that line.

13. A body may have a motion of *translation*, that is, be continually changing its place, at the same time that it rotates; as the wheel of a carriage in motion. The earth, and many (perhaps all) of the heavenly bodies have both motions.

I. INTRODUCTION.

14. Geography is a description of the surface of the Earth; from the Greek word, *ge*, the earth, and *graphe*, a writing, or description.

FORM OF THE EARTH.

15. The earth is a round body, like a ball or globe. This is proved by the following circumstances:—1. Men have often sailed round it; that is, a ship, setting out from one

place, and sailing onwards continually, never turning back, only moving a little to the right or left to avoid running upon the land, has come to the same place again. This was first done by the Expedition of MAGELLAN, in the years 1518-21.—2. The earth's surface bulges out every where between us and a distant object, so that when it recedes from us, or we from it, its lower parts go first out of view ; when it approaches us, its upper parts are first seen, and the lowest parts come last into view. This is best exemplified by ships at sea.—3. The sun does not give light, nor a star appear, to the whole world at once ; they rise successively later to places further west ; which shews that the world is round from west to east.—4. When we go south, the sun and certain stars rise higher in the heavens, and other stars sink ; and the reverse as we go north. This shews that the world is round from north to south.—5. In eclipses of the moon, the earth's shadow has always a circular edge, whatever part of the earth may be turned towards the moon, which shews that the earth is round ; for only a round body can cast a circular shadow in whatever position it may be placed. We know that it is the earth's shadow, thrown by the sun upon the moon, that causes an eclipse of the latter, for such eclipses occur only when the sun, earth, and moon are in one straight line, with the earth between the other two.

16. The earth is so large, that the very small portion of its surface we can see at one time appears fiat, though the whole is round ; just as a very small part of a circle is almost a straight line. The mountains and valleys do not interfere with the earth's roundness, more than the roughness on the rind of an orange : for the height of the highest mountain is as nothing compared with the size of the earth—being only about one 1580th of the earth's thickness.

[17. The earth is not an exact sphere (5), but a SPHEROID (9), flattened at two opposite points, and bulging out at the part of its surface between these two points. The diameter, at the bulging out part, is about 26 miles longer than that between the two flattened parts.] *

MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.

18. The mean or average diameter of the earth is about 7912 miles; and the average length of a great circle round it is $24,857\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The latter quantity divided by 360 (3), gives 69 miles 84 yards as the length of a degree. The extent of its surface is a little less than 197 millions of square miles.

[19. The shortest diameter is 7899; the longest $7925\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The average density of the earth is computed to be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that of water. As the solid materials at the surface are only 2 to 3 times heavier than water, the interior part must be more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times heavier than water, nearly as heavy as iron.]

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

20. The earth has several motions. The principal of these are, its rotation or daily motion round its axis, and its yearly motion round the sun.

21. The earth rotates, or makes one complete turn upon its axis (12) in a little less than 24 hours. [Correctly, 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 seconds.] In this motion it

* The spheroidal form of the earth is proved by the slower motion of the pendulum near the equator, and the increase of the degree of latitude towards the poles. It is most probably caused by the earth's rotation; and its exact extent has been ascertained by the measurement of the length of a degree of latitude at many different places.

moves from west to east, and thus causes all the heavenly bodies—sun, moon, and stars—to appear to move round us from east to west in the same time, rising on the east side of us, and setting on the west side.

22. The earth moves round the sun in one year. [Correctly, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49.7 seconds.] In this motion, also, it goes from west to east, and causes the sun to appear to move among the stars, completely round the heavens in the same direction, in one year.

[23. The path through the heavens (that is, amongst the fixed stars,) along which the sun's centre appears to move in one year, is called THE ECLIPTIC. It is divided into twelve equal parts, called SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. The following are the signs of the zodiac, with the time of the sun's entrance into each, the mark for each, and a few other particulars:—

ARIES, the Ram, ♈, March 20. The Spring Equinox. Day and Night equal every where.

TAURUS, the Bull, ♉, April 20.

GEMINI, the Twins, ♊, May 21.

CANCER, the Crab, ♋, June 21. The Summer Solstice. Longest day in the northern, shortest day in the southern hemisphere.

LEO, the Lion, ♌, July 23.

VIRGO, the Virgin, ♍, August 23.

LIBRA, the Balance, ♎, September 23. The Autumnal Equinox. Day and Night equal every where.

SCORPIO, the Scorpion, ♏, October 23.

SAGITTARIUS, the Archer, ♐, November 22.

CAPRICORNUS, the Goat, ♑, December 22. Winter Solstice. Longest day in the southern, shortest day in the northern hemisphere.

AQUARIUS, the Waterman, ♒, January 20.
 PISCES, the Fishes, ♓, February 19.]

IMAGINARY LINES, &c., UPON THE EARTH'S
 SURFACE.

24. The POLES are the ends of the earth's axis, where it comes to the surface. That nearest Europe is called the *north pole*; the opposite one is called the *south pole*.

[25. No human being has yet, so far as is known, been at either of the poles. The regions around them are extremely cold, barren of life or vegetation, uninhabitable, and impassable from severe frost, snow, floating icebergs, and vast moving fields of ice.]

26. THE EQUATOR is a great circle round the earth, equi-distant from both poles. It is 24,898 miles in length.

27. The equator divides the world into two equal hemispheres, called the NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES.

[28. The equator is a remarkable line. Day and night are equal there during all the year—the sun rising and setting at six o'clock. The twilight is very short, so that it is dark almost immediately after sunset; the sun is right overhead there at mid-day on the 20th of March and the 23d of September; the heat is great, and nearly equal at all seasons, the mean temperature being about 82° Fahrenheit; and all the stars of the heavens may be seen there in one night—one-half immediately after sunset, the other half just before sunrise. It is “the line” of seamen, who used to practice various strange ceremonies when crossing it in their voyages.]

29. A MERIDIAN-CIRCLE is a great circle round the earth, passing through both poles; and is 24,857½ miles in length. Each divides the earth's surface into two

hemispheres, which may be termed *east and west* in respect to each other.

30. A **MERIDIAN** is a half-circle from pole to pole. Each meridian is called the meridian of any place through which it passes. Each meridian-circle contains two meridians, called *opposite*, in respect to each other.

[31. People on the same meridian have the same time, mid-day at the same moment, mid-night at the same moment, and so on.]

32. **PARALLELS OF LATITUDE**, (shortly called "parallels") are small circles round the earth, parallel to the equator.

[33. Those who live on the same parallel of latitude have the same length of day and night, the sun at the same elevation at noon, and see the same stars.]

34. **LATITUDE** is the distance of a place north or south from the equator. It is expressed in degrees, minutes, &c. and is marked on the parallels, at the sides of the map. Every place on the same parallel has the same latitude.

35. The greatest latitude is that of the poles, 90° N. or S. At the equator the latitude is 0° . The length of a degree of latitude is 69 miles 84 yards.

36. **LONGITUDE** is the distance of a place east or west of some meridian agreed on, called the *first meridian*. It is expressed in degrees, minutes, &c. and marked on the meridians where they cross the equator, or at the top and bottom of the map. Every place on the same meridian has the same longitude.

37. The British reckon longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, a small town in England, in the county of Kent, about four miles east of London.

38. The greatest longitude is that of the meridian opposite to Greenwich, 180° , east or west longitude. This

meridian passes through the north-east of Asia, 10° west of Behring's Straits, and through the Pacific Ocean, about 2° E. of New Zealand.

39. Places less than 180° west of the meridian of Greenwich, are said to be in *west longitude* (W. Long. ;) places less than 180° east of that meridian, are said to be in *east longitude* (E. Long.)

[40. The people of the United States of America are beginning to reckon their longitude from the meridian of Washington, the capital of that country, which is about 77° ($77^{\circ} 1' 30''$) west of the meridian of Greenwich.]

41. As men regulate their time by the sun, and the world turns once from west to east every 24 hours, the time of day is earlier at any place than at one further west—the former coming to the sun before the other. To find the difference of time at any two places, divide the difference of longitude by 15. The *degrees* of the quotient will be the *hours* of the answer, and the other terms, the minutes, and seconds, will correspond. Thus, $33^{\circ}, 6'$ divided by 15, gives $2^{\circ}, 12', 24''$, which, turned into time, gives 2 hours, 12 minutes, and 24 seconds. This must be added to find the time of a place east ; subtracted to find the time of a place west of us. Or, take one hour for every 15° in the difference of longitude, and four minutes for each degree of the remainder.

THE MAP.

42. A MAP is a representation of the surface of the earth, or of a part of it, on a flat sheet. The upper part of a map is called *the north* ; the lower, *the south* ; the right side, *the east* ; the left side, *the west*. These are called the cardinal points of the compass. A place towards the top and left is said to be in the *north-west* ; towards the top and right, in the *north-east* ; towards the

bottom and left, in the *south-west*; towards the bottom and right, in the *south-east*. Any place is said to be *north* of places *below* it on the map; *south* of places *above* it; *east* of places at its *left*; *west* of places on its *right*, and so on.

43. A small part of the earth's surface is nearly flat, and may be correctly represented on a flat sheet, when the directions of the points of the compass will be as just described. But any large portion of the surface of the earth has considerable roundness or convexity, and in a map of it, the directions of north, &c., will not be exactly between the top and the bottom, or from right to left. But, in all maps, north, south, east, and west may always be found correctly by this:—The meridians run due north and south; the parallels and the equator due east and west.

44. The direction of north at any place may be found by looking towards the *north polar star*; by the sun at noon, which is then in the south, exactly opposite to north; or by the magnetic needle, called the *mariner's compass*, one extremity of which points nearly north.

[45. The deviation of the needle from due north is called the *variation of the compass*. It is different at different places, and also undergoes a gradual change at the same place.]

46. In maps of the world, the earth's surface is usually shewn in two circular figures, each representing a *hemisphere*; and called the *eastern and western hemispheres*. The line of division between them is the circle composed of two opposite meridians, 20° W. Long. and 160° E. Long. This divides little of the land, and that not of great importance, passing only through Iceland, Greenland, and the north-east of Asia, about 10° West of Behring's Straits.

47. Maps, being representations of a round surface on a flat surface, have many inaccuracies. The equator and the meridians in the middle of each hemisphere appear as straight lines; whereas on a globe, which is nearly of the same form as the earth, the equator is a circle, and every meridian a half circle. Some parts of the equator are nearer to the poles than others, whereas all parts of the equator are equally distant from the poles (26). The parallels do not appear quite parallel to the equator, nor to each other, whereas they are so on a globe. No meridian appears as a true semicircle, except the outer ones which separate the hemispheres. Four poles appear, whereas there are only two; and the parts adjoining the line of division appear far from each other, touching only at one point, whereas they ought to be close together every where.

LEADING CIRCLES.

48. There are six notable circles round the earth; the Equator, two Tropics, the Terminator, and two Polar Circles.

49. THE EQUATOR. See paragraph 26.

50. THE TROPIC OF CANCER is the furthest north parallel at which the sun is vertical (over-head). It is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator; and the sun is vertical there on the 21st of June.

51. THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN is the furthest south parallel at which the sun is vertical. It is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator; and the sun is vertical there on the 22d of December.

52. THE TERMINATOR is a great circle round the earth between the dark and the illuminated part—the boundary between day and night. It is continually changing its

position ; but is always 90° from the spot at which the sun is vertical.

53. THE ARCTIC CIRCLE is the parallel at the greatest distance of the terminator from the north pole. It is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from that pole, or $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Lat.

54. THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE is the parallel at the greatest distance of the terminator from the south pole. It is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from that pole, or $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. Lat.

55. The Arctic and the Antarctic Circles are called "the Polar Circles."

THE ZONES.

56. The tropics and polar circles divide the earth's surface into five zones.

57. THE TORRID ZONE is the part of the earth's surface between the tropics. It is 47° in breadth, and is the only part of the earth's surface where the sun is ever vertical.

58. The torrid zone is very hot, from which it takes its name. This is owing to the sun rising higher in the heavens than at any other parts of the earth's surface. This zone partakes in some degree of the characters of the equator, as described in par. 28, the more the nearer the place is to the equator.

59. THE NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE is that part of the earth's surface between the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle.

60. THE SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE is that part of the earth's surface between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle.

61. Each of the temperate zones is 43° in breadth, and has a climate comparatively mild and temperate.

62. THE NORTH FRIGID ZONE is that part of the earth's surface within the arctic circle.

63. THE SOUTH FRIGID ZONE is that part of the earth's surface within the antarctic circle.

64. Each frigid zone is 47° in breadth, and is distinguished by severe and long-continued cold, with great quantities of ice and snow. This is owing to the sun never rising high in the heavens.

DAY AND NIGHT, &c.

65. The horizon is that circle all round us where earth and sky appear to meet. It bounds or limits our view, for we cannot see the earth beyond it, nor the sky below it.

66. It is DAY at any place when the sun is above the horizon; NIGHT when he is below it. A ROTATION of the earth means one complete turn round its axis, which is effected in a little less than 24 hours.

67. The earth, by its rotation, (11) turns different parts of its surface alternately *towards* and *from* the sun; and thus causes the change from day to night and night to day. There is always one-half of the earth's surface where it is day, the other half having night, and the two are separated by the terminator. (52)

68. At the poles there is only one day and one night during the year, each being six months long. From March 20th to September 23d, there is day at the north pole, night at the south pole; from September 23d to March 20th, there is night at the north pole, day at the south pole.

— 69. These periods are called *the equinoxes*.

70. At the equinoxes day and night are equal every where, (except at the poles,) being of 12 hours duration each. At these times, the sun is rising to one pole, setting to the opposite.

71. At the equator day and night are always equal.

72. On the 21st of June, when the sun is vertical at the tropic of cancer, it is longest day in the northern hemisphere, shortest day in the southern hemisphere.

73. On the 22d of December, when the sun is vertical at the tropic of capricorn, it is longest day in the southern hemisphere, shortest day in the northern hemisphere.

74. In the frigid zones, there is sometimes day during several rotations, sometimes night for several rotations, even for weeks together. At other times, there are both day and night during each rotation.

75. In the torrid and temperate zones—that is, from the arctic to the antarctic circle—there are always both day and night during each rotation.

76. Over all the world, day and night are more nearly equal, the nearer the place is to the equator, and the nearer the time of the year is to an equinox.

CLIMATE.

77. The climate of a place means the prevailing character of the weather—that is, the condition of the place as to heat, the pressure and moisture of the air, the direction and force of the wind, the fall of dew, rain, or snow, the sky, whether clouded or serene, and electricity.

78. There are eight causes of differences in climate, the first four of which are very important. 1. The amount of the sun's rays received at the place. 2. The elevation. 3. The position as to large tracts of land and water. 4. The position as to oceanic currents. 5. The character of the prevailing winds. 6. The position as to leading mountain ranges. 7. The aspect or slope of the country. 8. The composition and state of cultivation of the soil, as to drainage, clearing of forests, &c.

79. The amount of sun's rays received at any place

depends upon the height to which the sun rises above the horizon of the place. The higher he rises, the greater is the heating effect of his rays ; and as his elevation is greater, the nearer the place is to the equator — so, generally, the climate is warmer as the latitude is less.

80. In very high latitudes, the sun, though low, produces a considerable heating effect in summer, as the day is then very long, and the sun continues a very long time, even 24 hours or more, above the horizon.

81. The elevation of the place has a marked influence on climate. Every where, places are colder, the higher they are above the level of the sea ; generally about 1° Fahrenheit for every 340 feet, in temperate latitudes.

82. At a certain elevation, different in different latitudes, the temperature sinks to the freezing point, and lands above that height are covered with perpetual snow or ice. This point, called the *limit of perpetual congelation*, is from 14,000 to 18,000 feet above the level of the sea in the torrid zone ; from about 3000 to 13,000 feet high in the temperate zones ; and gradually sinks till it reaches the surface of the ground in the frigid zones. Mountains above the limit of perpetual congelation are covered with perpetual snow and ice, even in the torrid zone.

83. The position of the place as to large tracts of land or water influences climate greatly. Water moderates temperature ; and generally, places near large bodies of water have a more equable climate — milder in winter and less hot in summer — than places in the interior of great continents, far removed from the influence of any extensive body of water.

84. Oceanic currents also influence climate considerably, carrying continual streams of warm water, or cold water, or ice and icebergs, to particular places, the cli-

mate of which they thus render warmer or colder than they otherwise would be.

THE SOIL.

85. The structure and formation of the land and nature of the soil have also an important influence on the condition of a country. Some soils are stony or sandy, quite incapable of supporting vegetation; some are so rich that a very little labour renders them highly productive; others require constant manuring; some are dry and need irrigation; some need constant draining. The land in one place is covered with forests; in another, it is meadow land or prairie, or low green hills, adapted for pasturage. Some countries are rich in inlets of the ocean, natural harbours, and rivers fitted for navigation, and so adapted for commerce; others abound in minerals—iron, coal, lime, lead, copper, &c.; or afford facilities for water power in the falls of the rivers. Such countries are adapted for manufactures. All these circumstances it is the province of GEOLOGY to describe.

86. The natural vegetation of a country (its *flora*), the native animals (its *fauna*), the exotic plants and animals it is capable of rearing, its capacities, as a place for the habitation of man, for commerce or manufactures, and its influence on his health, vigour, character, and longevity, depend on the climate, the soil, the structure of the land, and disposition of its outer and inland waters.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

87. The surface of the earth consists of land and water.

88. A *continent* is any very large tract of land. An *island* is a small portion of land entirely surrounded by water. A *peninsula* is a piece of land almost surrounded

by water. A *cape* or *promontory* is a portion of land stretching out into the sea : called also, *point*, *head*, *naze*, *ness*, *mull*. An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land joining two pieces of land. The *coast* means the lands adjoining the sea. The *shore* is the part of the land close to the sea. A *bank* is the land at the side of a river. The *right bank* of a river is the bank at our right side when we look down the river—that is, the way the water flows. The other is the *left bank*. The *basin* of a river is the tract of country which pours its waters into it. The *watershed* of a region is the high land from which its rivers rise.

89. An elevated mass of land is called a *hill* ; a *mountain* when it is above 1000 feet in height. A succession of mountains connected is called a *mountain range*. A *table land* or *plateau* (plural, *plateaux*,) is an elevated tract of land level or nearly so. A *plain* is a flat tract of land at or near the level of the sea ; plains are called also, in certain countries, *steppes*, *landes*, *llanos*, *silvas*, *savannahs*, *prairies*. A *desert* is a sandy or stony tract of land with little or no vegetation. A *volcano* is a mountain or other place emitting fire, lava, ashes, or mud.

90. The largest bodies of salt water are called *oceans* ; *seas* are smaller portions of salt water. An *archipelago* is a sea with a number of islands in it. A *lake* is a piece of water entirely surrounded by land ; called also *loch*, *lough*. A *gulf* is a portion of water nearly surrounded by land. A *bay* is like a gulf, but with a wider opening. Narrow portions of water running into the land are called *creeks*, *ports*, *havens*, *basins*, *inlets*, *harbours*. A *strait*, *gut*, or *sound* is a narrow piece of water joining two seas. A *channel* is like a strait, but longer and broader. A *current* is a stream of water flowing through a sea or ocean, while the water on each side is comparatively at rest ;

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a sort of ocean-river. The *tide* is that alternate advance and recess of the waters of the ocean and most seas which take place twice every 24 hours 50 minutes; advancing to *high water* or *flood* in about 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours; receding to *low water* or *ebb* in about the same time, and so on.

91. A *river* is a stream of water flowing over the land into some sea, lake, or other river: its *source* is the part where it begins or rises; its *mouth*, the part where it flows into some other water. A *tributary* or *affluent* of a river is another river flowing into it. A *frith* or *estuary* is a narrow arm of the sea, meeting a river at its mouth. A *rapid* is the part of a river where its bed is much inclined, and the water rushes down rapidly. A *fall, cascade, or cataract* is the water of a river falling over a precipice.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, &c.

92. The chief authority or ruling power in any country is called the *government*, which is said to be *limited* or *constitutional*, when the people have some regular control over its proceedings; *despotic* or *absolute*, when they have no such privilege. The body chosen by the people to make and revise the laws, and to act as a check upon the government, is variously termed *Parliament, Diet, House of Commons, Assembly, Chamber of Deputies, Congress*, or, generally, the *Representative Body*. There is also in some states a second assembly, called *House of Lords, Chamber of Peers, Senate, or Legislative Council*.

93. A *monarchy* is a government under a hereditary ruler, called *Emperor, Empress, King, Queen, Czar, Czarina, Duke, Duchess, Sultan, Shah, &c.* An *aristocracy* is a government by a small number of hereditary nobles, or others not chosen by the people. A *democracy*

is a government in which the great body of the people vote the laws themselves, or elect those who do. An *empire* consists of several countries ruled by a monarch called an *emperor*. A *kingdom* is governed by a *king* or *queen*. In a *republic* there is no monarch, the persons governing being elected for a limited time only by the people.

94. Empires, kingdoms, and republics are subdivided into *states*, *provinces*, *counties*, *districts*, *territories*, *departments*, *cantons*; and these are subdivided into *parishes*, *hundreds*, *townships*, *communes*, &c. Some states, separate and independent in general, are united for certain purposes, into a *Federal Union* or *Confederation*.

95. In most civilized communities, all religions are tolerated. When one is more encouraged or supported by the government it is called the *Established Religion*, and those who do not belong to it are called *Dissenters*. The principal religions of civilized nations are, the *Christian*, the *Mohammedan*, and the *Jewish*: other religions are termed *Pagan* or *Heathen*. Christians are divided into many sects, of which the chief are, the *Roman Catholics*, who acknowledge the Roman Pontiff or Pope, as head of their church; the *Greek Catholics*; and the *Protestants*. When the affairs of a church are under the direction of bishops placed over the other clergy, the form is called *Episcopalian*. When the clergy are equal in rank, and the church is governed by courts composed of the clergy and laity, the form is called *Presbyterian*.

96. The chief divisions of Protestants are, upon the continent of Europe, *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; in the British dominions, the Church of England (*Episcopalian*;) the Church of Scotland (*Presbyterian*;) Dissenting Presbyterians; Methodists; Independents or Congregationalists; and Baptists.

97. Men exist in many different conditions of society. Some are savages, dwelling in caves or huts, living on roots and fruits, or by fishing and hunting. Others support themselves on the milk or flesh of the flocks which they rear. Others till the ground, and derive their subsistence from the grains and other vegetables which they thus cultivate, as well as from the animal creation. The last are the most highly civilized, as they live a more settled life, and the labour of a smaller portion of the community affords subsistence for all. Hence, numbers can devote themselves to learning and the arts, to commerce and manufactures, to the preservation of law and order, the development of free institutions, and thus promote the comforts, luxuries, and intellectual and religious advancement of the whole.

II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

98. The earth's surface consists of about $51\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles of land, and $145\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles of water; that is, nearly three times as much water as land. ($51\frac{1}{2} + 145\frac{1}{2} = 197$.)

99. The land of the world may be described as in five principal portions:—

I. AMERICA, or the New World, discovered by Christopher Columbus in the years 1492, 1498.

II. THE GREAT CONTINENT or Old World.

III. OCEANIA.

IV. LANDS around the North Pole.

V. LANDS around the South Pole.

100. America is divided into two parts, NORTH AMERICA

and SOUTH AMERICA, joined by the narrow Isthmus of Panama.

101. The great continent consists of three parts ; EUROPE, in the N. W. ; ASIA, in the N. E. ; and AFRICA, in the S. W., joined to Asia by the narrow Isthmus of Suez.

102. Oceania consists of the great island of AUSTRALIA and numerous islands north and east of it scattered through the Pacific Ocean.

103. Little is known of the lands around the north and south poles.

104. There is one great body of water extending round the world, and running into the land in many places. It is usually described as consisting of five great oceans.

I. THE ARCTIC or NORTHERN OCEAN, around the north pole.

II. THE ANTARCTIC or SOUTHERN OCEAN, around the south pole.

III. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, east of America.

IV. THE PACIFIC OCEAN, west of America.

V. THE INDIAN OCEAN, south of Asia.

[105. The Atlantic Ocean is about 4000 miles broad at its widest part, from Florida east to Africa ; 930 miles from the south of Greenland east to Norway ; and its area is 25,000,000 square miles. The Pacific Ocean is about 12,000 miles broad at the equator, and gradually narrows towards the north, to 36 miles at Behring's Straits ; its area is 50,000,000 square miles. The Indian Ocean is about 4,500 miles in breadth, and its area is 20,000,000 square miles.]

106. The western hemisphere (46) contains the greater part of the Pacific Ocean, America, Greenland, a very small part of Asia, New Zealand, and a number of small

islands ; in all, about 15 millions of square miles of land.

107. The eastern hemisphere contains all the Indian Ocean, a small part of the Pacific Ocean, all Europe, Africa, and Australia, and nearly the whole of Asia ; in all, about $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles of land.

108. The other oceans are found in both hemispheres.

109. The northern hemisphere contains all North America, a small part of South America, the whole of Europe and Asia, and about two-thirds of Africa :—about 38 millions of square miles of land.

110. The southern hemisphere contains the greater part of South America, about one-third of Africa, and the whole of Australia and New Zealand :—about $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles of land.

111. There is nearly three times as much land in the northern as there is in the southern hemisphere.

112. North America, Europe, and Asia are mostly in the north temperate zone ; South America and Africa, mostly in the torrid zone ; Australia, partly in the torrid zone, partly in the south temperate zone.

[113. The north temperate zone contains much more land than any of the other zones—about as much as the land in all the other zones. The climate there is more favorable to the development of the industry, activity, and genius of man, than in the torrid or frigid zones ; and it is in the north temperate zone (or chiefly there) that we find the greatest nations of ancient and modern times :—the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, Persians, Indians, Chinese, Greeks, Romans, Italians, French, Germans, British, and the people of the United States of America.]

[114. The land of the world is mostly in one great belt about the region of the north temperate zone, for Asia and America approximate and nearly meet at the north of the

Pacific Ocean ; and Europe and America are nearly connected by Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland. This great belt of land sends out three leading prolongations to the south-east—South America, Africa, and the Indian Islands with Australia.]

[115. If we suppose the world to be divided into two hemispheres by a great circle— 90° all round from London—we should then find that city nearly in the middle of the greatest mass of land. The whole of Europe, Africa, and North America, nearly the whole of Asia, and two-thirds of South America, would be in the same hemisphere with London. The other hemisphere would be nearly all water, containing only Australia, New Zealand, one-third of South America, and a very little of the south of Asia.

116. Thus the north-west coasts of Europe, with the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Havre, London, Liverpool, are nearly in the middle of the land of the world, and in very favorable positions for being great commercial depôts, and transit stations for traffic and travellers from all parts of the world.]

[117. The land tends to a triangular shape, pointing south, and to form peninsulas pointing in the same direction. This is seen in the western hemisphere, in the peninsulas of Nova Scotia, Florida, South America, California, and Aliaska ; in the eastern hemisphere, in Norway and Sweden, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Arabia, Hindostan, the Malay Peninsula, Corea, Kamtschatka, and Africa. But there are a few exceptions to this, as Labrador, Yucatan, and Denmark, which, however, are mostly low plains.]

118. The human family has been divided by naturalists into five races—the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, Ethiopian, and American races ; which are again divided into

sub-races, tribes, &c. These differ from each other in the formation of the head, the countenance, the figure, in physical powers, in moral and intellectual character, religious tendencies, mode of life, language, and in their capacities for war, government, learning, civilization, and the arts.

119. The greater number of the nations of Europe and Western Asia, and the civilized nations of America, are *Caucasians*. Those of Eastern Asia, and the Esquimaux of North America, are *Mongolians*. The inhabitants of the Malay peninsula, and the Indian Archipelago, are *Malays*. The thick-lipped, woolly-haired people of Africa and Oceania, are *Ethiopians*; and the Indians of America are of the *American race*.

120. The population of the world is believed to be about nine hundred millions (900,000,000).

121. Of these, about 485 millions are Pagans; 300 millions, Christians; 110 millions, Mohammedans, and 5 millions, Jews.

122. Of the 300 millions of Christians, about 140 millions are Roman Catholics; 80 millions, Protestants; 70 millions, Greek Catholics, and 10 millions, other sects of Christians.

[123. In point of education, the leading Christian countries stand nearly as follows:—Saxony, 98; N. eastern of the United States of America, 95; Holland, 94; Prussia, 84; Switzerland, 80; Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 77; Belgium, 73; Austria, 64; Scotland, 54; England, 46; Ireland, 38; France, 36; Spain, 27; Portugal, 15; Roman States, 10; Sicily, 8; Russia, 5. The numbers after each country shew how many out of every 100 children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, are receiving instruction. This must be looked upon as not strictly correct—only an approximation.]

compare table in previous
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III. NORTH AMERICA.

124. BOUNDARIES. North America is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean ; on the E., by the N. Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus of Darien or Panama ; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and the N. Pacific Ocean ; on the W. by the N. Pacific Ocean, Behring's Straits, and the Arctic Ocean.

125. DIVISIONS, AND CHIEF TOWNS OF EACH. Russian America, in the N. W. ; New Archangel. British America, in the N. ; Quebec. The United States of North America, S. of British America ; Washington. Mexico, S. W. of the United States ; Mexico. Central America, S. E. of Mexico ; Guatemala. West Indian Islands, E. of the Gulf of Mexico ; Havana. The island of Greenland, at the N. E.

126. OUTER WATERS. Baffin's Bay, at the N. W. of Greenland ; Davis' Straits, joining Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean ; Hudson's Bay, in the N. of British America ; the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the S. E. of British America ; Chesapeake Bay, at the E. of the United States ; the Gulf or Channel of Florida, between Florida and the Bahamas ; the Gulf of Mexico, E. of Mexico ; the Caribbean Sea, E. of Central America ; the Gulf of California, N. W. of Mexico ; Behring's Straits, between Asia and America.

127. PENINSULAS. Labrador, at the N. E. of British America ; Nova Scotia, at the S. E. of British America ; Florida, at the S. E. of the United States ; Yucatan, N. of Central America ; Lower California, W. of the Gulf of California ; Aliaska, at the S. W. of Russian America.

128. ISLANDS. Greenland, at the N. E. ; Newfoundland, E. of British America ; Cape Breton Isle, N. E. of Nova

Scotia ; Prince Edward Island, N. of Nova Scotia ; the Bermudas, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, E. of the United States ; the West India Islands, of which Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica are the largest, E. of the Gulf of Mexico ; Vancouver's Island, S. W. of British America.

129. CAPES. Point Barrow, in the N. of Russian America ; Cape Farewell, at the S. of Greenland ; Cape Charles, the most easterly point of British America ; Cape Race, at the S. E. of Newfoundland ; Cape Breton, at the E. of Cape Breton Isle ; Cape Sable, at the S. of Nova Scotia ; Cape Hatteras, at the E. of the United States ; Sable, or Tanoha Point, at the S. of Florida ; Cape St. Antonio, at the W. of Cuba ; Cape Catoche, at the N. E. of Yucatan ; Cape St. Lucas, at the S. of the peninsula of California ; Cape Prince of Wales, at the W. of Russian America, adjoining Behring's Straits.

130. MOUNTAINS. Mount St. Elias and Mount Fairweather, at the S. E. of Russian America ; the Coast Range, from about 60° N. lat., along the coast, to the extremity of the peninsula of California ; the Rocky Mountains, in the W. of British America and the United States, continued in the Mountains of Mexico, and Mountains of Central America ; the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas and Missouri ; the Alleghany or Appalachian Range, in the E. of the United States ; the White Mountains and Green Mountains, in the N. E. of the United States.

131. LEADING RIVERS. 1. Flowing into the *Arctic Ocean*. The Colville, in Russian America ; the Mackenzie in British America. 2. Flowing into the *Atlantic Ocean or its Branches*. The St. Lawrence at the S. E. of British America, flowing N. E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; the Susquehanna, in the United States, flowing into Chesapeake Bay. 3. Flowing into the *Gulf of Mexico*.

The Mississippi, in the United States (L.* Ohio ; R. Missonri, Arkansas, Red River ;) the Rio Grande, between the United States and Mexico. 4. Flowing into the *Pacific Ocean*. The Rio Colorado, in the S. W. of the United States, flowing into the Gulf of California ; the Columbia or Oregon River, in the N. W. of the United States. 5. Flowing into *Inland Waters*. The Peace River, into Lake Athabaska ; the Saskatchewan, into Lake Winnipeg.

132. LAKES. Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Athabaska, Lake Winnipeg, and the Lake of the Woods, extending from the N. W. of British America, in a S. E. direction ; Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, between British America and the United States ; Lake Michigan, in the United States, S. of Lake Superior ; Lake Champlain, in the N. E. of the United States ; Lake Nicaragua in the S. of Central America.

133. OCEANIC CURRENTS. The principal oceanic currents near the North American coasts are—1. A current through Behring's Straits, from the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean. 2. The arctic currents, which flow S. W. from the Arctic Ocean between Iceland and Greenland, and S. along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c., bringing ice into the Atlantic, and cold water to the N. eastern coasts of N. America. 3. The Great Gulf Stream, a warm current, which issues from the Gulf of Mexico, through the Florida Channel, passes N. E., skirting the great Newfoundland Bank, and crossing the Atlantic Ocean in several branches. 4. Numerous currents among the West India Islands.

134. COURSE OF THE LEADING PARALLELS. The arctic circle and the tropic of cancer cross N. America. The arctic circle, tracing it from the west, enters Russian

* L., on the left bank. R., on the right bank.

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Peace River, into
to Lake Winnipeg.
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America a little N. E. of Behring's Straits, crosses that country, and enters British America, passing across the Mackenzie River, Great Bear Lake, and Davis' Straits, into Greenland. The tropic of capricorn passes a little N. of Cape St. Lucas, crosses the mouth of the Gulf of California, Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico, passes a little N. of Havana, in Cuba, and through the Bahamas into the Atlantic Ocean.

135. ZONES. Part of Russian America, a small part of British America, and a considerable part of Greenland, are in the N. frigid zone. Part of Russian America, the greater part of British America, a small part of Greenland, the whole of the United States, part of Mexico, the Bermudas, and some of the Bahamas, are in the N. temperate zone. Part of Mexico, all Central America, the West India Islands, and some of the Bahamas, are in the torrid zone.

136. EXTENT, &c. North America extends from Point Burica, in Central America, about 8° N. lat., to Point Barrow in Russian America, about 72° N. lat. ; and from Cape Charles, in Labrador, $55^{\circ} 20'$ W. long., to Cape Prince of Wales, in Russian America, 168° W. long. Its length, from N. to S., is about 4400 miles, and its breadth, from the E. of Nova Scotia to the E. of the Columbia River, about 3000 miles. Its area is $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles. Population, about 39 millions.

137. GENERAL FEATURES. North America, like other divisions of the land, is broad and expanded at the north, narrowing towards the south ; to about 160 miles at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the south of the Gulf of Mexico, and a little more at the Isthmus of Chiquimula, at the S. of the Gulf of Honduras ; less than 100 miles broad in the S. of Central America ; and tapering to four

40 to 50 miles at Panama, the narrowest part ; which, however, is considered in S. America.

138. The northern shores have been much explored in search for a passage from Europe to Asia by Davis' Straits and Behring's Straits, called the *north-west passage*. It has now been ascertained that there is a continuous sea extending along the north coast between these two straits ; but it is almost constantly obstructed by ice, so that it cannot be used as a highway for ships.

139. The western part of N. America consists mostly of table-land, rising to 5000 or 6000 feet in elevation, between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains, somewhat lower on the eastern skirts of the latter. The eastern part from around Hudson's Bay to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, is mostly one great plain, interrupted only by the Ozark Mountains, between the Red River and the Missouri, the Alleghanies in the E. of the United States ; the Green and White Mountains E. of the St. Lawrence, and a few ridges in Labrador. The middle of this region consists of extensive grassy meadows or prairies, watered by the great tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi. Just east of the Rocky Mountains, from about 35° to 43° N. lat., about 2500 feet in elevation, is an extensive stony desert.

140. CLIMATE. The climate of N. America, in the N., at all seasons, and at the N. E. in winter, is extremely severe. Temperatures are generally lower than in corresponding latitudes in the old world, as N. America presents a broad mass of land in the north, where cold prevails : and is narrow in the tropical regions of the south. (88.) As in the old world, the western coasts are warmer and more equable in temperature, than the eastern. At Sitka Island, in the N. W., the mean annual temperature is

about 45° , and the difference between the mean winter and summer temperatures, $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. At Portland, on the east coast, 13° further south, the mean annual temperature is $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and the difference between summer and winter is 45° . From about 62° N. lat., S. E. to the south of Hudson's Bay, and thence N. E. to the south of Greenland, and north of this line, the mean annual temperature is 32° (the freezing point) or under; the mean winter temperature, from about zero to 28° below zero. From the mouth of the Gulf of California, across Mexico, and along the north shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the mean annual temperature is about 70° .

141. North America is inhabited by many different races of men, of whom the following are the chief:—

142. NATIVE RACES. Esquimaux, in the north; Red Indians (American Indians) in the N., the W., and the centre; and Mexicans, &c., descendants of the ancient civilized native races, in the south.

143. IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. 1. Europeans. — British, Spanish, French, Dutch, Germans, chiefly in the E. and S. E. 2.—Africans. The Negro or Ethiopian race, in the southern U. States, mostly in a state of slavery.

144. The Esquimaux are Mongolians; the Indians and native Mexicans of the American Indian race; the Negroes are Ethiopians; the others are Caucasians.

145. MIXED RACES. These are very numerous, especially in the south. Mulattoes are descendants of Europeans and Negroes; Mestizoes, of Europeans and Indians; Zamboes are the descendants of Indians and Negroes.

146. DISCOVERY, &c. North America was discovered by the Danish and Norwegian navigators about the year 1000; A. D. From Iceland and Greenland, where they had settlements, the transition was easy to Labrador and

Newfoundland. They visited also Nova Scotia, which they called Markland, parts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which they called "the Good Vinland," from the wild grapes and fine climate and soil. They went as far south as $41^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and, it is said, were in the habit of sending vessels there for fishing so late as the 14th century.

147. But this ancient discovery of N. America was unknown in southern and western Europe; and even where it was known, the new countries were probably considered as some new lands near Greenland.

148. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was the real discoverer of the new world. He sailed on his memorable expedition to search for a way to the Indies, west across the Atlantic, from Palos, in the S. W. of Spain, in August, 1492, and on the 12th of October, in that year, reached San Salvador, in the Bahamas, thus proving the existence of land west of the Atlantic. He discovered Cuba and Haiti in the same year, and the main land near the Orinoco, in his third voyage, in 1498.

149. JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT, in the employment of Henry VII. of England, were the first to discover North America, having visited Newfoundland and examined it, and the adjacent coasts of N. America, in 1497.

150. At the time of Columbus, the principal inhabitants of N. America were *Esquimaux*, in the north; the wild *American Indians*, spread over the middle and northern parts; and the civilized nations of Mexico and Central America, of whom the chief were the *Mexicans*, a polished, rich, and powerful people, with an orderly, established government, settled religious institutions, a carefully cultivated country, and large cities with fine buildings, and inhabitants far advanced in the arts. In 1521, these were

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conquered by the Spaniards, under HERNANDO CORTEZ.
In the 17th century, the eastern parts were colonised by
other Europeans, chiefly English and French.

BRITISH AMERICA.

151. BOUNDARIES. British America is bounded on the
N. by the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; on the E. by
Davis' Straits and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the
Atlantic Ocean and the United States; on the W. by the
Pacific Ocean and Russian America.

152. DIVISIONS, and Chief Towns of each. Canada, in
the S. E., (consisting of Upper Canada or Canada West,
and Lower Canada or Canada East;) Toronto—Quebec.
New Brunswick, S. E. of Canada; Fredericton. Nova
Scotia and Cape Breton Island, S. E. of New Brunswick;
Halifax—Sydney. Prince Edward Island, N. of Nova
Scotia; Charlottetown. The Island of Newfoundland, at
the S. E. of British America; St. John's. Hudson's Bay
Territory, sometimes called New Britain, includes the re-
mainder of British America; Fort York.

153. Besides these, the British have in N. America,
British Honduras or Belize, in Central America; a num-
ber of the West India Islands, of which Jamaica is the
largest under the British dominion; and the Bermudas,
in the Atlantic Ocean, about N. lat. 32° .

154. OUTER WATERS. 1. In the South. The Straits of
Belleisle, N. W. of Newfoundland; the Gulf of St. Law-
rence, W. of Newfoundland; Bay of Chaleurs, between
Lower Canada and New Brunswick; Miramichi Bay, at
the E. of New Brunswick; Northumberland Strait, S. of
Prince Edward Island; St. George Bay, N. E. of Nova

Scotia ; Gut of Canso, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island ; Chedabucto Bay, at the E. of Nova Scotia ; Le Bras d'Or, in Cape Breton ; Halifax Harbour and Mahone Bay, on the S. of Nova Scotia ; Townshead Bay, at the S. W. of Nova Scotia ; St. Mary's Bay, at the W. of Nova Scotia ; Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; Minas Channel and Minas Bay, E. of the Bay of Fundy ; Chegnecto Bay, N. E. of the Bay of Fundy ; Passamaquoddy Bay, at the S. W. of New Brunswick ; Queen Charlotte Sound, N. of Vancouver's Island ; Gulf of Georgia, E., Strait of Juan de Fuca, S., and Nootka Sound, a harbour on the W. of that Island.

155. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is nearly enclosed by Labrador, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island ; communicating with the Atlantic by three openings — the Straits of Belleisle in the N., a passage about 70 miles in width, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island, and the Gut of Canso, in the S. The navigation is rendered difficult by fogs, which are very prevalent, and impeded by ice during several months of the year.

156. 2. Outer Waters in the North. Baffin's Bay, in the N. ; Davis' Strait, S. of Baffin's Bay ; Northumberland Inlet, S. W. of Davis' Strait ; Frobisher Strait, S. of Northumberland Inlet ; Hudson's Strait, leading into Hudson's Bay ; Hudson's Bay, a very large inlet ; James' Bay, S. of Hudson's Bay ; Chesterfield Inlet, N. W. of Hudson's Bay ; Wager River Inlet, N. of Chesterfield Inlet ; Fox Channel, N. E. of Hudson's Bay.

[157. Lancaster Sound, W. of Baffin's Bay ; Barrow's Strait, W. of Lancaster Sound ; Regent Inlet, S. W. of Barrow's Strait ; Gulf of Boothia, S. of Regent Inlet ; Fury and Hecla Strait, E. of the Gulf of Boothia ; Bellot

Canada ; North Cape, at the N., West Cape, at the W., and East Cape, at the E. of Prince Edward Island ; Cape St. Lawrence, at the N. W., North Point, at the N. E., and Cape Breton, at the E. of Cape Breton Island ; Cape Canso, at the E., Cape Sable, at the S., and Cape Fouchu, at the S. W. of Nova Scotia ; Quaco Head and Point de Preau, in the S. of New Brunswick ; Point Pelee, in Upper Canada, the most southerly point of British America.

161. MOUNTAINS. The Coast Range, in the S. W. ; the Rocky Mountains, a little E. of these, including Mount Brown, nearly 16,000 feet, and Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet high, a little N. of 52° N. lat. ; the Arctic Highlands, from the mouth of the Mackenzie River, E. to Hudson's Bay ; the Watchis Mountains, in Labrador, with an extensive plateau, about 2000 feet in elevation ; spurs of the Green Mountains of Vermont, extending into Lower Canada, and between that province and New Brunswick ; and various hills of moderate elevation, in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Isle.

162. RIVERS. 1. Flowing into the Arctic Ocean. Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Back or Great Fish River. 2. Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean or its Branches. The Churchill, the Nelson, the Severn, and the Albany, flowing into the W. side of Hudson's Bay ; the St. Lawrence, in the S. E., flowing N. E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; (L. Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, R. Richelien, St. Francis, and Chandiere ;) the Ristigonche, between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, flowing N. E. into the Bay of Chaleurs ; St. John River, mostly in the S. W. of New Brunswick, flowing S. E. into the Bay of Fundy. 3. Flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The Fraser, into the Gulf of Georgia. 4. Flowing into inland waters. Peace, into Great

Slave Lake; Athabaska, into Lake Athabaska; Saskatchewan, into Lake Winnipeg; the St. Mary's, from Lake Superior to Lake Huron; the St. Clair, from Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair; the Detroit, from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie; the Niagara, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, with the celebrated Falls in its course; the Severn, from Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

163. LAKES. There is a succession of Lakes from N. W. to S. E., commencing with the Great Bear Lake on the Arctic Circle; Great Slave Lake; Lake Athabaska; Lake Wollaston; Deer Lake; Lake Winnipeg; Lake Winnipegos; Lake of the Woods. Lake Superior; Lake Huron, with its eastern branch, Georgian Bay; Lake St. Clair; Lake Erie; Lake Ontario. These five lakes are connected as mentioned above. Lake of the 1000 Isles, Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Louis, and Lake St. Peter, are expansions of the River St. Lawrence; Lake Nipissing, in Upper Canada, N. of Georgian Bay; Lake Simcoe, in Upper Canada, N. of Lake Ontario; Lakes Champlain and Memphramagog at the S. of Lower Canada; Lake St. John, in Lower Canada, from which the Saguenay flows; Mistassinic Lakes, E. of James' Bay.

164. THE BOUNDARY between British America and the United States, commences on the E. at Passamaquoddy Bay, passes up the River St. Croix, N. W. to Grand Lake, thence N. along the meridian $67^{\circ} 53'$, W. till it meets the St. John River; along that river a little, and N. W. till it comes to about 25 miles from the river St. Lawrence; thence S. W. in an irregular line, partly along the mountains to the parallel 45° N. lat.; along that parallel to the St. Lawrence, which it meets at the N. of Lake St. Francis; S. W. up the St. Lawrence; through Lake Ontario; up the Niagara River, on the W. side of Grand

Island ; through Lake Erie, the River Detroit, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, between Drummond and Cockburn Islands, up the River St. Mary's, through Lake Superior, N. of Isle Royale, to Fort Charlotte on the W. side of that lake, thence N. N. W. to the Lake of the Woods, thence along the parallel 49° N. lat., to the sea, opposite Vancouver's Island. The meridian 141° W. forms the principal part of the boundary between Russian and British America.

165. The following States or Territories of the United States adjoin the British Territory, or the intervening waters, commencing at the E. :—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington.

166. THE ARCTIC CIRCLE passes through British America, crossing the Mackenzie River, Great Bear Lake, Coppermine River, Bathurst Inlet, Back River, Melville Peninsula, Fox Channel, Cumberland Island, and thence into Davis' Straits.

167. BRITISH AMERICA is mostly in the N. temperate zone ; a very small part is in the N. frigid zone.

168. EXTENT, &c. British America, including Newfoundland, extends from $52^{\circ} 55'$ W. long., to 141° W. long., and from $41^{\circ} 53'$ N. lat., (Point Pelee) to about 72° N. lat., at the N. of Boothia Felix. Its breadth from E. to W. is upwards of 3000 miles ; from N. to S. upwards of 1600 miles. Its area is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions (2,500,000) square miles ; and the population is supposed to be a little less than three millions (3,000,000.)

169. THE INHABITANTS are mostly of *British* descent in Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland Islands ; *French*, in Lower Canada ; *Indian*, scattered throughout ; and *Esquimaux*, in the N. and N. E.

CANADA.

170. BOUNDARIES. Canada is bounded on the W. by Lakes Superior, Huron, and St. Clair, and their connecting rivers; on the S. by Lakes Erie and Ontario, the St. Lawrence, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, and the Bay of Chaleurs; on the E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador; on the N. by the Hudson's Bay Territory. It extends N. to the high grounds which form the watershed (88) between the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence and those flowing into Hudson's Bay.

171. Canada has long been divided into Upper Canada, or Canada West, and Lower Canada, or Canada East. These are separated by the River Ottawa, to about 40 miles above the Isle of Montreal, a crooked line from that point to about the middle of Lake St. Francis, and the St. Lawrence. All Canada on the left bank of the Ottawa and right bank of the St. Lawrence, is Lower Canada; also, the left bank of the St. Lawrence, below the Ottawa, and a small angle of land between the two rivers, near their confluence.

UPPER CANADA.

172. The cultivated or settled part of Upper Canada may be divided naturally into three parts; a western, a central, and an eastern division.

173. The western division is a peninsula, of a somewhat triangular form, nearly surrounded by the Lakes Georgian Bay, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario. The neck of the peninsula, from Nottawasaga Bay (S. of Georgian Bay) to the mouth of the Humber, is about 70 miles in breadth, and the land terminates in three small peninsulas; the counties of Lincoln and Welland, between

Lakes Ontario and Erie ; Essex, between Lakes Erie and St. Clair ; and the Indian Reserve, between Lakes Huron and Georgian Bay. This division is mostly a plain.

174. The following are the counties in the western division :—Peel, Halton, Wentworth, and Lincoln, adjoining Lake Ontario ; Welland, Haldemond, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, on the north shore of Lake Erie ; Lambton, Huron, and Bruce, adjoining Lake Huron ; Grey, adjoining Georgian Bay ; Wellington, Perth, Waterloo, Middlesex, Oxford, and Brant, inland counties.

175. The central division of Upper Canada is that somewhat square piece, between Lake Ontario on the south and Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa, on the north. This region is more mountainous than the preceding, and contains a number of small lakes, besides the large Lake Simcoe.

176. The following are the counties of the central division :—Frontenac, Addington, Leunox, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, York, adjoining Lake Ontario ; Simcoe, adjoining Georgian Bay ; Victoria and Peterborough, inland, N. of Durham and Northumberland. The northern part, E of Georgian Bay, to the Ottawa and to the county of Renfrew, consists mostly of unsurveyed crown lands.

177. The eastern division of Upper Canada is that triangular portion between the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

178. The following are the counties of the eastern division :—Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Granville, and Leeds, on the L. bank of the St. Lawrence ; Prescott, Russell, Carleton, and Renfrew, on the R. bank of the Ottawa ; Lanark, inland, between Leeds and Renfrew.

179. RIVERS OF UPPER CANADA. The Thames, flowing S. W. into Lake St. Clair ; the Ouse or Grand River, flowing S. E. to the N. E. of Lake Erie ; the Welland, or Chippeway, flowing E. to the Niagara, above the falls, in its course forming part of the Welland Canal, joining Lakes Erie and Ontario ; the Otonabee, flowing S. into Rice Lake ; the Trent, flowing from Rice Lake S. E. into the Bay of Quintè, between Hastings and the Prince Edward Peninsula ; the Rideau, flowing N. to the Ottawa, on its L. bank, forming in its course part of the Rideau Canal.

180. TOWNS OF UPPER CANADA. TORONTO, formerly York, the capital, in the county of York, on the banks of Lake Ontario, is a fine town, with many public buildings, a good harbour and considerable trade with Buffalo in the United States. Population, 40,000. HAMILTON, in the county of Wentworth, is at the W. of Lake Ontario. Population, 20,000. LONDON, in Middlesex, on the Thames, has a population of about 10,000. NIAGARA, in the county of Lincoln, at the mouth of the Niagara River. QUEENSTOWN, above Niagara, below the Falls. KINGSTON, in the county of Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, (on the site of Fort Frontenac.) Population, about 8,000 ; close to it is Navy Bay, the chief naval station, and from it the Rideau Canal proceeds to Ottawa, on the Ottawa. BROCKVILLE, in Leeds ; PRESCOTT, in Granville, at the southern terminus of the Railway ; and CORNWALL, in Stormont, all upon the St. Lawrence. OTTAWA (formerly Bytown,) on the Ottawa, at the terminus of the Rideau Canal. Population, 10,000. PETERBOROUGH, in Peterborough, on the Otonabee ; COBOURG, in Northumberland, on Lake Ontario, and BELLEVILLE, in Hastings, on the Bay of Quintè, are also rising towns.

LOWER CANADA.

181. Lower Canada may be divided naturally into three portions ; a north-western division, on the left banks of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence ; a south-eastern division, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence ; and a small triangular portion, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

182. The counties of the north-western division are as follows :—1. On the left bank of the Ottawa. Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, L'Assomption.—2. Just above the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. Laval (Isle Jesus,) and Montreal (Isle Montreal).—3. From the mouth of the Ottawa to Quebec. Touching the St. Lawrence, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice ; Champlain, Pontneuf, Quebec ; and two inland, Montcalm and Jollicette.—4. From Quebec to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Montmorency (including the Isle of Orleans,) Saguenay, Tadoussac, touching the St. Lawrence ; Chicoutima, inland.

183. The small, triangular portion between the two rivers includes the counties of Vaudreuil (with Perrot Isle) adjoining the Ottawa, and Soulanges, adjoining the St. Lawrence.

184. The counties of the south-eastern division are as follows :—1. Adjoining the St. Lawrence, above Quebec. Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, La Prairie, Chambly, Vercheres, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Lotbiniere, Levis.—2. Adjoining the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, round to the Bay of Chaleurs. Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Gaspè, Bonaventure.—3. Adjoining the United States. *Huntingdon*, * *St. John's*, *Iberville*, *Missisquoi*, *Stanstead*,

* See note at bottom of the next page.

Compton, Beauce, Dorchester, *Bellechasse*, *Montmagny*, *L'Islet*, *Kamouraska*, *Temiscouta*. 3. Counties in the interior. Napierville, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Megantic.

186. Lower Canada is also divided into five districts, as follows :—Montreal, St. Francis, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspè.

187. RIVERS OF LOWER CANADA. The St. Lawrence is the great river of Lower Canada. It flows from Lake Ontario - N. E. to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a course of 600 miles. It is studded with islands along a great part of its course, except between Lake St. Peter and Quebec. It forms the Lake of the 1000 isles, where it leaves Lake Ontario, expands into Lake St. Francis, and then to Lake St. Louis, a little above its junction with the Ottawa ; to Lake St. Peter, a little above its confluence with the St. Maurice ; to which point also the tides ascend. At Quebec, it is about three quarters of a mile in width. It is navigable to Montreal for vessels of 600 tons burden. Above Montreal, there are many rapids which prevent vessels ascending, but which do not prevent large vessels, steamers, and others, from descending. To enable ships to ascend, there is a magnificent series of canals with locks, into which vessels pass aside at the more difficult rapids. From about the beginning of December to May, the navigation of the St. Lawrence is interrupted by ice. The real source of the St. Lawrence is the small river St. Louis, which enters the west angle of Lake Superior, the great

* Those in italics have already been mentioned as adjoining the St. Lawrence. This repetition is of importance in impressing on the mind the geographical positions of the counties, their relation to rivers, seas, or the adjoining states.

lakes being merely expansions of this great river. Viewed in this way, the St. Lawrence is nearly 2000 miles in length.

187. The principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence are, on its L. bank, the Ottawa, Du Loup, St. Maurice, Batiscan, St. Anne, Saguenay, Betsiamite; on its R. bank, the Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Nicolet, Chaudiere.

188. The Ottawa River has a course of between 700 and 800 miles. With the aid of a few short canals, to escape the rapids, it is navigable for large vessels to Ottawa, 130 miles from its mouth: and it is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau River and Canal. Expansions in its course are called Lake Chats, Lake Chaudiere, and Lake of the Two Mountains.

189. Its leading tributaries are, on its L. bank, the Gatineau, Du Lievre, North Nation, Rouge and L'Assomption Rivers; on its R. bank, the Mississippi, Rideau, and South Nation Rivers.

190. TOWNS OF LOWER CANADA. QUEBEC, the capital, is in Quebec county, on the L. bank of the St. Lawrence, a few miles above the Isle of Orleans, at the termination of the narrow part of the river, and at the influx of the St. Charles River. Population, upwards of 50,000, mostly of French extraction. It is built of stone, partly on a high rock, called Cape Diamond, partly on the bank below. Part is strongly fortified, and adjoining the citadel are the heights of Abraham, on which was fought the celebrated action in 1759, when the city was taken by the British, and both the British and French commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, were killed. It was founded by the French in 1608. It has many fine buildings, and valuable public institutions, a good harbour, and great trade with Britain and the West Indies. It is in N. lat. $46^{\circ} 49'$, W. long.

71° 13'. **THREE RIVERS** (Trois Rivières) is in the county of St. Maurice on the L. bank of the St. Lawrence, above the mouth of the St. Maurice. **SOREL**, on the R. bank of the St. Lawrence, below the influx of the Richelieu, in the county of Richelieu, is a rising town. **MONTREAL** is the largest city in British America. Population, nearly 70,000. It is on the E. side of the island of Montreal, about 150 miles above Quebec. It has a fine harbour, and great trade with Britain and the United States. Its public institutions and buildings are numerous; among the latter, the Roman Catholic Cathedral is conspicuous, the finest church in British America. About two-thirds of the population are French Canadians, mostly Roman Catholics; the remainder are British, mostly Protestants. It was founded by the French in 1640, on the site of an Indian village, Hochelaga. It is in N. lat. 45° 30', W. long. 73° 35'.

191. **LA PRAIRIE**, in the county of the same name, on the R. bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal; **COTEAU DU LAC**, in Soulanges, on the L. bank of the St. Lawrence, just below Lake St. Francis; **CHAMBLY**, in Chambly, on the L. bank of the Richelieu; **STANSTEAD**, in Stanstead; **SHERBROOKE**, in Sherbrooke, on the L. bank of the St. Francis; are thriving and rising towns.

192. **EXTENT, &c.** Canada extends from Cape Gaspé, W. long. 64° 12' to a little beyond the meridian 90° W. long., and from 41° 53' N. lat. (Point Pelée) to about 53° N. lat. It is about 1000 miles long, from the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the west of Lake Erie; and from 50 to 150 miles broad in the cultivated parts. But the dimensions are much greater, if the uncultivated parts be included. The area is about 346,863 square miles, of which Lower Canada contains 205,863; Upper Canada 141,000 square miles. The population is

2,300,000 ; — Canada West, 1,260,000 ; Canada East, 1,040,000.

193. CLIMATE. The climate of Canada is distinguished, generally, by a dry, clear, serene atmosphere, and few fogs ; frost begins in October ; there are heavy snows about December, then steady frost till the middle or end of April, with spring, summer, and autumn comprised between May and September ; the summer, during July and August, being very hot.

194. But there is considerable difference between the eastern portion, and the peninsular part adjoining the great lakes. The latter, owing chiefly to the moderating influence of the large bodies of water which nearly surround it, and its distance from the icy regions about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is more temperate in both summer and winter than the eastern parts adjoining the St. Lawrence, as is seen in the following table, representing the mean annual, winter and summer temperatures, and differences between the two latter, at Toronto in Canada West, and Quebec in Canada East :—

	M. A. T.	M. W. T.	M. S. T.	DIFF.
Toronto,	44° .4	25° .3	64° .3	39°
Quebec,	41° .8	14° .2	68°	53° .8

195. The cold of winter is much less severe in Canada West than in many parts of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in the United States.

196. Canada is considered an extremely healthy country, the annual mortality, per cent., being much lower than in England and Denmark, the healthiest countries in Europe and lower also, than in the United States of America.

197. PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &c. The extensive forests yield valuable timber, of which the white and red pine, oak, and elm are highly esteemed. Timber, rough or

sawed, forms a large portion of the exports. The smaller wood is burned, and pot and pearl ashes prepared from the ashes. Wheat and other grains are extensively grown; also, flax, hemp, hops; and a valuable sugar is prepared from the sap of the maple tree. The fisheries near the mouth of the St. Lawrence are important. Iron ore is found in many places; also, lime, clay, and good building and paving stone. There is no coal in Canada, but extensive beds of peat. The manufactures are, ship-building, chiefly at Quebec; sawing timber and grinding corn, carried on extensively on the banks of the Ottawa and Saguenay; iron manufacture, in Hastings and at Three Rivers mines on the St. Maurice; railway locomotives and carriages; other steam engines, fire engines, edge tools, and agricultural implements.

198. The exports are timber, fish, wheat, flour, pot and pearl ashes; beef, pork, butter, live stock, and a few furs and skins—chiefly to Great Britain, the West Indies, and the United States. The imports are coal, metals, and manufactured articles from Britain; sugar, molasses, coffee, and rum from the West Indies; beef, biscuit, rice, and tobacco from the United States. The total exports are upwards of £6,000,000 in value; imports about £8,000,000.

199. INHABITANTS. The people of Canada are chiefly Canadians of French extraction, Canadians of British extraction, recent immigrants from Britain and the United States, and a few Indians; probably less than 40,000 of the last. In Lower Canada, nearly three-fourths of the people are of French extraction; in Upper Canada, nine-tenths of the people are British, or of British descent, (including the Irish.)

200. Half of the people are Roman Catholics; about one-

seventh belong to the Church of England ; one-twenty-fourth to the Church of Scotland.

201. About one-ninth are Methodists, one-tenth Presbyterians not in union with the Church of Scotland ; the other leading sects are the Baptists and Congregationalists.

202. In Lower Canada, about seven-eighths of the people are Roman Catholics — one-sixth in Upper Canada.

203. GOVERNMENT. The government of Canada resembles that of Britain ; the *administration* being in the hands of a Governor-General, appointed by the British Government, and an Executive Council, like the British Cabinet, appointed by him. The *Legislative power* rests in an Assembly of one hundred and thirty members, elected by the people for four years, who have the control of the supplies, and, like the British House of Commons, may be regarded as the ultimate depository of power ; and a Legislative Council, composed of members appointed by the Governor. The revenue is about 1½ millions ; expenditure, 1 million.

204. HISTORY. Canada was discovered by the Cabots, in 1499, and settled by the French in 1608, and subsequently in the 17th century. In 1763, it was ceded to the British, and has since remained under their rule. In 1837-8, there was an outbreak against the British Government, and in 1840, the two provinces were incorporated under one government.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

205. BOUNDARIES. New Brunswick is bounded on the N. by the county of Bonaventure in Lower Canada and the Bay of Chaleurs ; on the E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait ; on the S. by the county of Cumberland in Nova Scotia, at the isthmus of Cheg-

necto, Chegnecto Bay, the Bay of Fundy, and Passamaquoddy Bay; on the W. by the State of Maine and the county of Temiscouata, in Lower Canada, the river St. Croix, Grand Lake, and the meridian $67^{\circ} 53'$ W. long., separating New Brunswick from these.

206. DIVISIONS. New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties, as follows:—In the N., adjoining the Bay of Chaleurs, Ristigouche, and Gloucester; on the E. side, adjoining the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, *Gloucester*,* Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland; on the S. adjoining the Bay of Fundy or its branches, *Westmoreland* (touching Nova Scotia,) Albert, St. John, King's, Charlotte; on the W. adjoining Maine, *Charlotte*, York, Carleton, and Victoria; in the interior, Sunbury and Queen's.

207. OUTER WATERS. Bay of Chaleurs, in the N.; Miramichi Bay, in the E.; Bay Verte, in the S. E. adjoining Northumberland Strait; Shepody Bay, in the S. E. adjoining Chegnecto Bay; Chegnecto Bay, St. John Harbour, Mace's Bay, and Passamaquoddy Bay in the S. The Bay of Fundy is remarkable for its very high tides, rising from 30 to 70 feet at times, and rushing in with great rapidity. This, and the fogs, render its navigation rather dangerous.

208. RIVERS. Ristigouche, in the N., flowing into the Bay of Chaleurs; Miramichi, with its N. W. and S. W. branches, flowing into Miramichi Bay; Petitcodiac, flowing into Shepody Bay; St. John, flowing S. E. into the Bay of Fundy, receiving on its L. bank the Tobique, the Salmon River, expanding into Grand Lake in Queen's County; the Washademoak, expanding into Washademoak

* See note page 49.

Lake in that county, the Belleisle and the Kennebecasis ; and the Oromocto on its R. bank ; the Magagaudewek, and the St. Croix (or Schoodie) from another Grand Lake, flowing into Passamaquoddy Bay.

209. The St. John is navigable for vessels of considerable size up to Fredericton, about 80 miles from the sea, and for smaller vessels, much further up. Washudemoak Lake, the Kennebecasis, the Oromocto, and the Petitcodiac, are also navigable by large vessels.

210. EXTENT, &c. New Brunswick extends from 45° to $48^{\circ} 8'$ N. lat., and from $63^{\circ} 50'$ to $67^{\circ} 53'$ W. long. It is about 200 miles in length, and 180 in breadth ; its area is 27,620 square miles, and population, 212,000.

211. TOWNS. FREDERICTON, the capital, is in the county of York, on the R. bank of the St. John River, about 80 miles from the sea. Population, 5000. ST. JOHN, the largest town in the province, is in St. John county, at the mouth, and on the L. bank, of the River St. John. Population, 35,000. St. John is a place of great trade, with an active and enterprising population. ST. ANDREWS, on Passamaquoddy Bay. Population, 4000. SACKVILLE, on Cumberland Basin ; CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, on the Bay of Miramichi ; BATHURST and DALHOUSIE, on the Bay of Chaleurs ; and WOODSTOCK, in Carleton, are rising towns.

212. CLIMATE. The climate of New Brunswick is considered very healthy. The winters are long and severe, but considerably milder than in Lower Canada. There is much fog on the shores of the Bay of Fundy during summer, but this does not extend far inland. The thermometer ranges at St. John from 18° below zero to 88° above zero ; and the range is still greater inland.

213. From the great extent of sea-coast, and numerous navigable rivers traversing all parts, New Brunswick is admirably adapted for commerce.

214. PRODUCTS AND TRADE. The forest and the fisheries are the great commercial features of New Brunswick. The forest furnishes the principal export, lumber, and also the materials for the chief manufactures, wood-sawing and ship-building; the latter of which is carried on extensively at St. John, St. Andrew's, Sackville, and the ports on the Miramichi. The saw-mills are worked, some by water power, which is abundant, some by steam. Considerable quantities of grain, including Indian corn, are raised; also, potatoes and turnips, and good sugar from the maple tree. Coal, iron, and lime, and good building stone, are abundant in New Brunswick. The coal is found chiefly in Queen's County, near Grand Lake, and in Albert County; near the Petitcodiac River: the iron at Woodstock, near the St. John, where there are extensive iron-works. Good material for grind-stones is found in several places, and there is a considerable export of this article. In King's County and Victoria, there are salt springs from which good salt is procured. The soil is fertile, but a large portion is yet uncleared.

215. Besides lumber, the leading exports are gypsum, coal, and grindstones. The exports exceed £1,000,000 sterling in value.

216. The population consists mostly of those of British descent; with a few sprung from the early French settlers, and some Indians, — Mic-macs in the N., Milicetes near the St. John River. It was originally a French colony, but was ceded to Great Britain with Canada in 1763. The constitution is similar to that of Canada, being vested in a Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly

of 41 members, chosen by the people. The most numerous sects are—the Baptists, Church of England, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Church of Scotland, and Dissenting Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

NOVA SCOTIA

217. **BOUNDARIES.** Nova Scotia is bounded on the N. by Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; on the E. by the Gut of Canso, Chedabucto Bay and the Atlantic Ocean ; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy, Chegnecto Bay, Cumberland Basin, and by the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick.

218. Nova Scotia is a peninsula, touching the sea on every side, except at New Brunswick, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Chegnecto, 16 miles in breadth, and from which it is separated by the river Missaguash.

219. **DIVISIONS.** Nova Scotia is divided into 14 counties, each of which adjoins the sea :—4 in the N., Cumberland (adjoining New Brunswick, and touching the sea on both sides,) Colchester, (touching the sea on both sides,) Pictou and Sydney ; 5 in the S. E., Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queen's, and Shelburne ; 2 in the W., Yarmouth and Digby ; 3 in the N. W., Annapolis, King's, and Hants.

220. **OUTER WATERS.** Northumberland Strait, Pictou Harbour, and St. George's Bay in the N. ; Gut of Canso, and Chedabucto Bay, in the E. ; Country Harbour, Halifax Harbour or Chebucto Bay, Margaret's Bay, Mahone Bay, Lunenburg Harbour in the S. E. ; Shelburne Harbour, Townshead Bay, and Yarmouth Harbour, in the S. ; St. Mary's Bay, and Annapolis Basin and Gut, Bay of Fundy, Chegnecto Bay, Cumberland Basin, in the W. ;

Minas Channel, Minas Basin, and Cobequid Bay, E. of the Bay of Fundy.

221. PENINSULAS. Digby Neck, in the W. ; the W. of Cumberland ; the E. of Guysborough ; and the S. W. of Halifax County.

222. ISLANDS. Pictou Island, in Northumberland Strait ; McNab's and St. George's Islands in Halifax Harbour ; Sable Island, in the S. E., 60° W. long. ; Cape Sable Island, Seal Island, and Mud Island, in the S. ; Long Island, and Brier Island in the W.

223. MOUNTAINS. The Cobequid Mountains, in Cumberland and Colchester, about 1100 feet in height ; the North and South Mountains of Annapolis ; and a range extending W. S. W. from the Gut of Canso.

224. RIVERS. St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, Sackville, Lahave, Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean ; Annapolis River, flowing into Annapolis Basin ; Shubenacadic River, flowing into Cobequid Bay ; and the East and West Rivers, flowing into Pictou Harbour.

225. LAKES. The principal Lakes are, Rossignol Lake, in Queen's County ; Sherbrooke Lake, in Lunenburg ; and Ship Harbour Lake, in Halifax.

226. EXTENT, &c. Nova Scotia lies in a direction from N. E. to S. W., between $61^{\circ} 10'$ and $66^{\circ} 20'$ W. long., and $43^{\circ} 25'$ and 46° N. lat. Its greatest length is 256 miles ; its greatest breadth about 100 miles ; area, 15,600 square miles ; population in 1851, 221,239.

227. TOWNS. Halifax, on the W. side of Halifax Harbour, is the capital. Population, upwards of 26,000. It is the chief naval and military station, and has a fine dockyard, a fortified citadel, on Citadel Hill, an elegant Provincial Building for the Legislature, a University and public schools in Dalhousie College. There is considerable

trade, in imports from Britain and the West Indies, and exports of fish, lumber, &c. DARTMOUTH, a village opposite Halifax. LUNENBURG, in Lunenburg County, with many Germans. LIVERPOOL, in Queen's County. YARMOUTH, in Yarmouth County, is an important seaport, at which there is considerable ship-building. ANNAPOLIS, in Annapolis County, formerly Port Royal, founded by the French in 1605, has an old French fort. WINDSOR, in Hants, the seat of Windsor College. WOLFFVILLE, in King's County, with Acadia College, belonging to the Baptists. HORTON, also in that county. TRURO, in Colchester, with the Normal School. PICTOU, in Pictou, where there is considerable ship-building.

228. CLIMATE. Nova Scotia has a very healthy climate; though fogs are frequent on the coasts. Placed midway between the tropical and polar influences, and midway between a large continent characterised by severe cold and an extensive ocean, it has a somewhat changeable climate. It is less hot in summer and less cold in winter than Canada. The mean annual temperature of Halifax is 43° ; mean winter temperature, 24° ; mean summer temperature, 63° .

229. PRODUCTS, &c. The principal exports are lumber, gypsum, grindstones, coal, and dried fish. Coal is found chiefly in Cumberland and Pictou. There is valuable iron ore in many places. A canal is in progress which will connect Halifax Harbour with Cobequid Bay; also a railway from Halifax to Windsor, now open to Bedford, at the head of Halifax Harbour.

230. The government is carried on by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the British Government, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 50 members, renewed every 4 years.

231. There are about 70,000 Roman Catholics in the province (including Cape Breton ;) 37,000 adherents of the Church of England, and 19,000 of the Church of Scotland ; 53,000 Dissenting Presbyterians ; 43,000 Baptists ; 24,000 Methodists, and nearly 3000 Congregationalists.

232. HISTORY. Nova Scotia was first colonised by the French, under the name of Acadie. After many struggles, it was ceded to the British in 1713 ; and the first considerable settlement was in 1749, when a large body of British emigrants arrived, and founded the city of Halifax, so called after the Earl of Halifax, but which many wish to retain the old Indian name, Chebucto.

233. SABLE ISLAND, about 60° W. long., and $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., is mostly of sand hillocks, and the scene of frequent shipwrecks. There is a superintendant, with several assistants, on the island, for the purpose of rescuing and assisting shipwrecked seamen. It is notable also for its wild ponies. There are many shoals near it, and a great bank extends a considerable way from it in a S. W. direction.

CAPE BRETON ISLE.

234. Cape Breton Island is at the N. E. of Nova Scotia, separated from it by the Gut of Canso. It is nearly cut in two by a large inlet, called Le Bras d'Or Lake, connected with the Atlantic Ocean by two narrow straits, called Great Bras d'Or Entrance and Little Bras d'Or. Between these is the Island of Boulardrie. Its leading other waters are St. Ann's and Sydney Harbours in the N., Mirè and Gabarus Bays in the E., St. Peter's Bay in the S. The isthmus of St. Peter's, which joins the two parts, is about half a mile in breadth. At the S. of St. Peter's Bay, is Isle Madame.

235. Cape Breton Isle is divided into four counties ; Inverness on the W. side ; Victoria at the N. E. ; Cape Breton in the E., and Richmond in the S. The leading towns are SYDNEY, in the County of Cape Breton, on Sydney Harbour, the capital ; LOUISBURG in the E., in Cape Breton County. ARICHAT, on Isle Madame, in the S., belonging to Richmond County ; PORT HOOD, in the W., in Inverness.

236. Cape Breton Isle is about 100 miles in length, 72 miles in breadth, and its area is 3125 square miles. Population, upwards of 54,000.

237. Cape Breton is much broken by inlets of the sea, and mountainous in the W., where there is some fine scenery. Coal, gypsum, and limestone occur in many parts. The principal coal mines are at North Sydney.

238. Cape Breton Island is considered a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being under the same Government.

239. Cape Breton was colonised first by the French, and after many combats and changes, finally taken by the British in 1758, when they captured Louisburg and destroyed the fortifications.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c.

240. Prince Edward Island lies at the S. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Northumberland Strait, which separates it from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is nearly cut in two by Hillsborough Bay on the south side, which sends an arm to within a very short distance of the N. coast. Its other waters are, Bedeque and Egmont Bays, also on the S. side ; Richmond, Bedford, and St. Peter's Bays, on the N. side.

241. The divisions are three, Prince's County in the W.,

Queen's in the middle, King's in the E. The leading towns are CHARLOTTETOWN, in Queen's County, on Hillsborough Bay; GEORGETOWN, on the E. side, in King's County; PRINCETOWN, on Richmond Bay, in Prince's County.

242. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is about 135 miles in length; and in some parts 30 miles in breadth. Its area is about 2,130 square miles; population, upwards of 47,000. ✓

243. The climate is healthy, and more equable than in the adjoining provinces; this, with the fertile soil, fits it for agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The exports are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, cattle and sheep, principally to the neighbouring Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are also valuable fisheries, and some lumber trade and ship-building at Georgetown.

244. The government is like that of the other British Provinces. It was taken by Britain in 1758, along with Cape Breton. It had previously been a French colony.

245. The MAGDALEN ISLANDS, N. of Prince Edward Island, have 1200 inhabitants, mostly of French descent, who subsist by fishing and the cultivation of some grain and potatoes. The ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is uninhabited, except by those who take charge of the lighthouse at the S. W. point. From a paper read lately before the Geographical Society of London, it appears that this island is not unfitted for the habitation of man, nor for cultivation, but might be made to yield many useful products.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

246. The Island of Newfoundland lies at the E. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador

at the N. W. by the narrow Straits of Belleisle, about 12 miles in breadth. Its principal outer waters are Fortune and Placentia Bays on the S., Conception Bay, Trinity Harbour, Bonavista, Notredame, and White Bays on the E.; Bonne and St. George's Bays on the W. The S. E. part is a peninsula, called Avalon, nearly cut off from the rest of the island by Trinity and Placentia Bays, and joined by an isthmus of about a mile in breadth.

247. S. and S. E. of the island are the Great BANKS, submarine plateaux. The *Great Bank* extends from 43° to 49° N. lat., about 51 W. long. It is 300 miles from N. to S., and about 230 from E. to W. The depth of water is from 15 to 80 fathoms.

248. The towns are ST. JOHN'S, the capital, on the S. E. coast, population, 12,000; HARBOUR GRACE, on Conception Bay; PLACENTIA, on Placentia Bay. St. John's has been several times destroyed by fire.

249. The climate is severe during a great part of the year, with much fog, and frequent snow storms; the short summers are dry and hot. There is good coal and iron ore, with other valuable minerals; but little timber. The inhabitants are almost entirely employed in the fisheries; of cod, salmon, herring, and seals. The cod fishery is the most extensive in the world, and is carried on from June to October, on the banks and the adjacent shores. The exports are dried fish, oil, seal-skins, salmon and herrings. Newfoundland is also notable for its fine breed of dogs.

250. Newfoundland is nearly 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The area is about 38,000 square miles; the population, 75,000, mostly Roman Catholics.

251. There is a governor appointed by the British Government, an Executive Council, and an assembly of 15 members, chosen by the people.

252. The islands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*, off the S. coast, belong to the French.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

253. The remainder of the British Territory is under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, who maintain posts or stations at different places, and a numerous staff of officers for collecting the furs brought by the Indians and others, which, with fishing and hunting, forms the principal occupation of the scattered inhabitants. These are Esquimaux in the N. and N. E., Indians of various tribes, and a few of British descent, mostly the servants of the Company. The leading tribes of Indians are the Assiniboines, the Crees, the Blackfeet.

254. The climate is exceedingly severe throughout the greater part of this region, except the southern part of the west coast. The northern part is bound up in ice and snow during great part of the year. In some places, the mean annual temperature is many degrees below zero.

255. The principal stations are MOOSE FORT, at the S. of James' Bay; FORT YORK, at the mouth of the Nelson River, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay; FORT CHURCHILL, N. of Fort York; FORT AU LIARD, about 60° N. lat., a little E. of the Rocky Mountains; FORT SIMPSON, on the Mackenzie River, N. of Fort au Liard; FORT MACPHERSON, in the N. W., on Peel River, a little W. of the Mackenzie River. On the coast of Labrador there are some Moravian missionary settlements, for the religious instruction of the Esquimaux. Of these, NAIN, $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. lat., is the chief.

256. VANCOUVER'S ISLAND has a fine, mild climate, abundance of timber; a soil fitted for the growth of corn; and coal, lead, and limestone. It is nearly 300 miles

long, and will probably be a rich country when settled. There are a few white settlers, and several thousand Indians.

IV. EUROPE.

257. BOUNDARIES. Europe is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean ; on the E. by the Ural Mountains, Ural River, and Caspian Sea, which separate it from Asia ; on the S. by the Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Straits of Constantinople, Sea of Marmora, Straits of the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago, which separate it from Asia ; and by the Mediterranean Sea and Straits of Gibraltar, which separate it from Africa ; on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean.

258. COUNTRIES. 1. In the W. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; France ; Spain, and Portugal. 2. In the N. Denmark ; Norway, and Sweden. 3. In the E. Russia ; Prussia ; Austria ; Turkey ; Greece. 4. In the middle. Belgium ; Holland ; Germany ; Switzerland ; Italy.

259. The following are the capital towns, with the seas or rivers on which they stand :—

United Kingdom.	London,	on the Thames.
France.	Paris	Seine.
Spain	Madrid	Manzanares.
Portugal	Lisbon	Tagus.
Denmark	Copenhagen	Sound.
Norway	Christiania	Bay of Christiania.
Sweden	Stockholm	Lake Maelar.
Russia	St. Petersburg	Neva.
Prussia	Berlin	Spree.
Austria	Vienna	Danube.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITAL TOWNS.	SEAS OR RIVERS.
Turkey.....	Constantinople..	Straits of Constantinople
Greece.....	Athens	Gulf of Egina.
Belgium	Brussels	Senne.
Holland.....	Amsterdam	Amstel or Y.
Germany.....	Frankfort.....	Maine.
Switzerland.....	Berne	Aar.
Italy	Rome	Tiber.

260. Norway and Sweden are now united under one government.

261. Germany consists of several states, of which the chief are the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover; and the Grand Duchies of Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg.

262. Italy is also divided into several states, of which the principal are the kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples; Lombardy and Venice; the Duchy of Tuscany, and the States of the Church.

263. OUTER WATERS. North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland; Irish Sea, between England and Ireland; St. George's Channel, between Ireland and Wales; Bristol Channel, S. of Wales; the English Channel, between England and France; the Straits of Dover (21 miles) at the S. E. of England, joining the English Channel and the North Sea; the North Sea or German Ocean, E. of Britain; the Skager Rack, between Denmark and Norway; the Cattegat, between Denmark and Sweden; the Sound (3 miles) between Zealand and Sweden; the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia; the Gulf of Riga, at the E. of the Baltic; the Gulf of Finland, N. of the Gulf of Riga; the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of the Baltic; the White Sea, in the N. of Russia; the Bay of Biscay, W. of France.

264. The Straits of Gibraltar (20 miles,) joining the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea ; the Mediterranean Sea, S. of Europe ; the Gulf of Lyons, S. of France ; the Gulf of Genoa, at the N. W. of Italy ; the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia ; the Straits of Messina, between Italy and Sicily ; the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, E. of Italy ; the Archipelago, between Greece and Asia Minor ; the Straits of the Dardanelles, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora ; the Sea of Marmora, at the S. E. of Turkey ; the Bosphorus or Straits of Constantinople, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea ; the Black Sea or Euxine, S. of Russia ; the Straits of Caffa or Enikale, joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff ; the Sea of Azoff, N. of the Black Sea ; the Caspian Sea, S. E. of Russia.

265. PENINSULAS. Scandinavia, including Norway and Sweden ; Denmark, and Jutland in the N. of Denmark ; Spain and Portugal ; Italy ; the Morea, in Greece ; the Crimea in the S. of Russia.

266. The Isthmus of Corinth connects the Morea with the main land ; the Isthmus of Perekop, joins the Crimea to Russia.

267. ISLANDS. Nova Zembla, N. of Russia ; Spitzbergen, N. of Norway ; Lofoden Isles, at the N. W. of Norway, all in the Arctic Ocean ; Iceland, in the Atlantic Ocean, N. W. of Europe, just S. of the Arctic Circle ; the Faroe Isles, S. E. of Iceland ; the British Isles, of which the chief are Great Britain and Ireland, in the W. ; the Channel Isles, near France, at the W. of the English Channel ; Zealand, S. W. of Sweden ; the Balearic Isles, consisting of Iviza, Majorca, Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea ; Corsica, S. of the Gulf of Genoa ; Sardinia, S. of Corsica ; Sicily, S. E. of Italy ; Malta and Gozo, S. of

Sicily ; the Ionian Isles, W. and S. of Greece ; Candia, S. of the Archipelago ; the Cyclades, scattered through the Archipelago.

268. CAPES. North Cape, on an island at the N. of Norway ; the Naze, at the S. of Norway ; the Skaw, at the N. of Denmark ; Cape Clear, at the S. W. of Ireland ; Cape Wrath at the N. W. and Duncansby Head, at the N. E. of Scotland ; Land's End, at the S.W. of England ; Cape Finisterre, at the N.W. of Spain ; Cape St. Vincent, at the S.W. of Portugal ; Cape Tarifa, in Spain at the Straits of Gibraltar ; Cape Passaro, at the S.E. of Sicily ; Cape Spartivento, at the S. of Italy ; Cape Matapan, at the S. of Greece.

269. MOUNTAINS. The Grampians, in Scotland ; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain ; the Alps separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany, and extending S. E. into Turkey ; the Apennines, extending through Italy ; Haemus or the Balkan Mountains in Turkey ; the Carpathian Mountains in the N. and E. of Austria ; the Hercynian Mountains, in Germany and the N. of Bohemia ; the Dovrefield Mountains in Norway ; the Kolen Mountains, between Norway and Sweden ; the Ural Mountains, at the E. of Europe, and the Caucasus at the S. E. separating Europe from Asia.

270. RIVERS. 1. Flowing into the *Arctic Ocean*. The Petchora, in the N. E. of Russia ; the Northern Dwina, in Russia, flowing into the White Sea. 2. Flowing into the *Baltic Sea or its branches*. The Duna or Western Dwina, in Russia, falling into the Gulf of Riga ; the Niemen, in Russia and Prussia, falling into the Baltic Sea ; the Vistula, in Russia and Prussia, flowing into the Gulf of Dantzic ; the Oder, in Prussia, flowing into the Baltic. 3. Flowing into the *North Sea*. The Elbe, in Austria, Prussia and Germany (L. Saale, R. Spree ;) the Weser, in

Germany ; the Rhine, in Switzerland, between France and Germany, in Germany, Rhenish Prussia, and Holland (L. Aar, Moselle, R. Neckar, Maine ;) the Meuse or Maas, and the Scheldt, in France, Belgium and Holland. 4. Flowing into the *Atlantic Ocean or its branches*. The Seine, in the N. of France, into the English Channel ; the Loire and the Garonne, in the W. of France, into the Bay of Biscay ; the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana, in Spain and Portugal, and the Guadalquiver in Spain. 5. Flowing into the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Ebro in Spain ; the Rhone, in Switzerland and France, flowing into the Gulf of Lyons (R. Saone ;) the Tiber, in Italy ; the Po, in Italy, flowing into the Gulf of Venice. 6. Flowing into the *Black Sea*. The Danube, in Germany, Austria and Turkey (L. Theiss, Pruth, R. Inn, Drave, Save ;) the Dniester and Dnieper, in the S. W. of Russia ; the Don, in the S. of Russia, flowing into the Sea of Azoff. 7. Flowing into the *Caspian Sea*. The Volga in Russia ; the Ural, between Europe and Asia.

271. LAKES. Ladoga and Onega, in the N. W. of Russia ; Wener and Wetter, in Sweden ; Geneva, at the S. W. of Switzerland ; Constance, at the N. E. of Switzerland ; Neagh, in the N. of Ireland.

272. NOTABLE CIRCLES. The arctic circle and the first meridian cross Europe. The arctic circle skirts the N. of Iceland, passes through the N. of Norway, crosses the Kolen mountains into Sweden, enters Russia a little N. of the Gulf of Bothnia, and passes through the mouth of the White Sea. The first meridian enters the North Sea, a little E. of the Shetland Isles, comes into England in Yorkshire, crosses the mouth of the Humber, passes near Cambridge and through Greenwich, 4 miles E. of London, leaving England in Sussex, near Brighton. It crosses the

mouth of the Seine, France and the Pyrenees, and leaves Spain near Alicant.

273. ZONES. Europe is in the N. temperate zone, except small parts of the north of Norway, Sweden and Russia, forming Lapland, which are in the N. frigid zone.

274. EXTENT, &c. Europe extends from 36° N. lat., (Cape Tarifa,) to 71° N. lat., (Cape Nordkyn, in Norway,) and from $9^{\circ} 30'$ W. long., (Cape Roca, near Lisbon,) to about 68° E. long., in the N. E. of Russia. Its length, from N. to S., is about 2400 miles, and its breadth, from E. to W., about 3000 miles. Its area is $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions of square miles; and the population is about 270 millions.

275. GENERAL FEATURES. Europe on the N. W. and S., is much indented by arms of the sea, which is favourable to commerce, and conduces to a mild, temperate climate. It is mountainous in the N. W., W. and S., and mostly one great plain in the N. E., E. and S. E. The chief mountain ranges are the Scandinavian range in the N. W., the Ural Range in the E., and one great range extending from the W. of the Spanish peninsula to the Black Sea, sending many spurs N. and S., rising to 15,700 feet in Mont Blanc, in Savoy, the highest mountain in Europe. The plains are, from the Baltic Sea N. E. to the Ural Mountains; from Belgium E. to the Volga; the N. shores of the Black and Caspian Seas; the Hungarian plain, watered by the Danube and the Theiss; the plain of Lombardy; the plain of the Seine and the Loire, in the N. of France; the E. of England. The interior of the Spanish peninsula is a table land, about 2200 feet in elevation; also, Bavaria in the S. of Germany, about 1800 feet; and the S. of Norway.

276. CLIMATE. Europe has three climates; an arctic climate, in the N.; an insular temperate climate, in the W.

and S., where nearly surrounded and penetrated by the seas; a continental climate, with extremes of heat and cold, in the middle and E., where remote from the moderating influence of water. "The climate of Europe, which lies close to the Atlantic, is more temperate than that of Asia; of the British Isles, more temperate than that of Europe; of Ireland and the west of Britain, more temperate than that of the interior and east coast; and the narrowing of Britain towards the north, by which the northern parts are so much exposed to the tempering influence of water, renders some parts of the north of Scotland, and the Orkneys actually warmer than London during the coldest month of the year, though colder at all other times. Edinburgh and Moscow are nearly on the same parallel, 55° N. lat., yet the mean winter temperature of the former is $38^{\circ}.5$ —of the latter 15° ; while the mean summer temperature of Moscow is 64° , 6° higher than that of Edinburgh. The mean winter temperature of London, 39.5° is nearly 6° higher than that of Vienna, which is 3° further south; and the mean winter temperature of Edinburgh, 38.5° , is half a degree higher than that of Paris, about 7° further south."—*Reid's System of Modern Geography.*

The climate of the N. W. coasts of Europe, as the W. of Ireland, Scotland, and even Norway, is believed to owe its mildness, in part, to the influence of the Gulf Stream, which pours a large body of warm water on these coasts.

277. INHABITANTS. The inhabitants of Europe are of the *Caucasian* race, excepting the Finns in the north, the Magyars in Hungary, and the Turks, who are mostly *Mongolians*. The Russians, Poles, and inhabitants of some parts of Austria and Turkey, are of the *Slavonic* family, and speak *Slavonic* languages. The Portuguese, Spanish, Italians, French, and some of the Swiss and Belgians are of mixed *Celtic*, Gothic, and other families, and speak languages derived from the ancient Latin. The Walachians in the N. of Turkey, also speak a dialect of the Latin. The Scottish Gaels, native Irish, Welsh, and some

of the Bretons (in the N. W. of France) are *Celtic*, and speak *Celtic* languages. The other leading nations, occupying the N., are of the great *Gothic* or *Teutonic* family, and speak *Gothic* languages. These languages are *Scandinavian*, as the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish; or *German*, as the Dutch, Flemish, English, and German. The Turks speak an eastern or Tartar tongue, and Arabic. The Greeks speak the *Romaic*, like the ancient Greek. The Jews, of the *Semitic* family, are scattered throughout Europe. *

278. The inhabitants of Europe are Christians, excepting the Turks, who are Mohammedans, and the Jews.

279. The western nations, speaking Latin languages, (Portuguese, Spanish, Italians, French, Belgians, and part of the Swiss,) the majority of the Irish, and the Austrians, Bavarians, and a few other Germans, are *Roman Catholics*, acknowledging the Pope as the head of their church. The northern nations, from Switzerland to Norway, and Britain to Prussia, are mostly *Protestants*, (English, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, Prussians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians.) Generally, the Gothic races incline to Protestantism. The *Eastern* nations, including the Russians, Greeks, and many of the Turks are *Greek Catholics*. Generally, the Slavonic races are of this communion.

280. The governments of Europe are monarchies, except that of Switzerland, which is a republic.

281. The governments of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Prussia, Sardinia in

* The Caucasian race is divided into a *SEMITIC* section, embracing the Jews, Arabs, and ancient Assyrians; and an *INDO-EUROPEAN* section, including the Hindoos and Persians in Asia, and in Europe, the Slavonic, Gothic, Celtic, and Pelasgic (Greek and Latin) families.

the N. of Italy, and Portugal, are limited or constitutional monarchies (92.) Spain had a constitutional government, but is at present in a state of revolution. Turkey and Russia are purely absolute or despotic monarchies. In the other states, there are some constitutional forms, but the people have little power, and the governments are in reality despotic.

282. HISTORY. In the early part of the Christian era, the southern and western parts of Europe, the only civilized parts, were under the dominion of the Roman Emperors. In the year 330, Constantine the Great, who had embraced Christianity, transferred the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople;) and this continued the seat of the Greek or eastern empire, till 1453, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks, since which time the Turks have been settled in Europe. About the end of the 5th century, after many struggles, the western Roman empire was finally overthrown, by the Gothic tribes who overran the west of Europe. The dark ages, full of wars and changes, supervened, and it was not till the close of the 15th century that the states of Europe became consolidated in their present form. Early in the 8th century, the Moors, a Mohammedan people, conquered a large part of Spain, from which they were finally expelled in 1492. All western Europe acknowledged the spiritual supremacy of the Pope till the middle of the 16th century, when the Reformation, begun by Luther in 1517, detached the northern states from the Roman Catholic Church.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

283. The United Kingdom consists of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, in the N. W. of Europe, with

several small adjacent islands. It extends from about 50° to 61° N. lat., including the Shetland Isles, and from about $1^{\circ}45'$ E. long. to 11° W. long. The area is 121,779 square miles; the population is upwards of 28 millions. It includes the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland (forming Great Britain) and Ireland. These were once separate, and still differ more or less in race, language, laws, religion, or manners and customs.

284. The crowns of England and Ireland were united by Henry II. in 1172, the parliaments in 1801. Wales was annexed to England by Edward I. in 1283. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603, under James I.; the parliaments in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

ENGLAND.

285. BOUNDARIES. England is bounded on the N. by the Solway Frith, and Scotland, from which it is separated by the Cheviot Hills and the river Tweed; on the E., by the North Sea or German Ocean; on the S., by the Straits of Dover and the English Channel; on the W., by the Atlantic Ocean, St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

286. DIVISIONS. England, including Wales, is divided into 52 counties.

1.—6 *northern counties*, nearly cut off from the others by the rivers Mersey and Humber; Northumberland, Durham, and York on the E.; Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire on the W. 2.—4 *on the E. coast*, from the Humber to the Thames; Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex. 3.—8 *southern maritime counties*, from the Thames to the Severn; Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester. 4.—4 *adjoining Wales*; Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, Cheshire.

5.—8 *midland*; Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Leicester, Rutland. 6.—7 *inland, between the Thames and the Nen*; Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, on the L. bank of the Thames; Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. 7.—3 *inland, S. of the Thames*: Wiltshire, Berkshire, Surrey. 8.—12 *Welsh counties*, the first nine maritime; Flint, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Anglesey, (an island,) Merioneth, Cardigan, Pembroke, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery.

287. OUTER WATERS. Humber Mouth, between York and Lincoln; the Wash, between Lincoln and Norfolk; Mouth of the Thames, between Essex and Kent; the Downs, E. of Kent, between it and the Goodwin Sands; Spithead in the E., the Solent, in the W., two Straits between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Mount's Bay, in Cornwall; Bristol Channel, S. of Wales; Swansea and Caermarthen Bays, in the S. of Wales; Cardigan Bay, W. of Wales; the Menai Straits, between Anglesey and Caernarvon; the Estuaries of the Dee and Mersey; Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire.

288. ISLANDS. Sheppey Isle, at the mouth of the Thames; Isle of Thanet, the N. E. part of Kent; Isle of Wight, S. of Hampshire; the Channel Isles; Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, near the coast of France; Scilly Isles, S. W. of Cornwall; Anglesey, at the N. W. of Wales; Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea.

289. CAPES. Flamborough Head and Spurn Head, in Yorkshire; North Foreland and South Foreland, in the E., and Dungeness in the S. of Kent; Beachy Head, in Sussex; the Needles, at the W. of the Isle of Wight; Portland Bill, at the S. of Dorset; Lizard Point, at the S., and Land's End at the W. of Cornwall; Great Ormes Head, at

the N. of Denbigh ; St. Bees Head, at the W. of Cumberland.

290. MOUNTAINS. Cheviot Hills, at the N. of Northumberland ; the Pennine Range, extending from Cumberland through the W. of York into Derbyshire, where it is called "the Peak," highest, Helvellyn, in Cumberland, 3055 feet ; Welsh Range, highest, Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire, 3521 feet ; the Wrekin, in Shropshire ; Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire ; Malvern Hills, on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire ; Mendip Hills in Somersetshire.

291. RIVERS. 1. *Flowing into the German Ocean.* The Tyne, at the S. of Northumberland ; the Wear, in Durham ; the Tees, between Durham and York ; the Ouse, in Yorkshire, (R. Aire), flowing into the Humber ; the Trent, in Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, (L. Derwent ;) flowing into the Humber ; the Humber, formed by the confluence of the Ouse and Trent, between York and Lincoln ; the Nen, in Northampton, and the Great Ouse, in Cambridge, Norfolk, &c., flowing into the Wash ; the Thames, or Isis, from Gloucester, flowing east (R. Kennet ;) the Medway in Kent, flowing into Thames Mouth. 2. *Flowing to the W. coast ;* the Avon (or Lower Avon) flowing between Gloucester and Somersetshire into Bristol Channel ; the Severn, from Mount Plynlmmon in Montgomeryshire, flowing into Bristol Channel (R. Wye, L. Avon ;) the Dee, at the E. of Cheshire, flowing into the Irish Sea ; the Mersey, at the S. of Lancashire, flowing into the Irish Sea ; the Eden, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, flowing into the Solway Frith.

292. LAKES. There are few lakes in England. Derwent Water in Cumberland, Ulleswater, and Windermere, at the W. of Westmoreland, are notable for their beautiful scenery.

293. EXTENT, &c. England extends from Lizard Point, $49^{\circ}58'$ N. lat., to Berwick, $55^{\circ}46'$ N. lat., and from Land's End, $5^{\circ}51'$ W. long., to Lowestoft in Suffolk, $1^{\circ}45'$ E. long. It is about 360 miles in length from Berwick to the S. of Dorset, and about 240 miles in breadth, from Lowestoft to Aberystwith in Cardiganshire. Area, 58,320 square miles. Population, $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

294. TOWNS. LONDON, in Middlesex, mostly on the L. and N. bank of the Thames, is the capital, and the largest town in the world. It is about 8 miles long, and 4 miles broad; and its population is upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions (2,500,000.) It is composed of several cities or towns, once separate, but now joined to each other, namely, *Chelsea*, *Westminster*, *London*, and *Tower Hamlets*, on the N. bank of the river, and *Marylebone* and *Finsbury*, N. of these; and *Lambeth* and *Southwark*, on the S. bank of the river, in Surrey. The houses in London are mostly built of yellow bricks, but there are many fine public buildings, the greater number of which are of stone, as Buckingham palace, the town residence of the Queen; the New Palace of Westminster, where the parliament meets; the government buildings at Whitehall; Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, the Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, and the British Museum, which is filled with antiquities, curiosities, specimens of animals and minerals from all parts of the world, and books. London is a port, with vast docks and great trade; and is remarkable for its *miles* of splendid shops and dwelling houses, crowded streets, beautiful parks, its silk manufactories at Spitalfields, its great breweries, its innumerable omnibuses and river steamers, its banks and public companies, its extensive publication of books and newspapers, its fine bridges,

the tunnel under the Thames, as the centre to which all railways point, as the seat of law and government, and as the place where many great events in history have occurred. In London, in each week upwards of 1100 persons die, and more than 1500 are born. MANCHESTER, in the S. E. of Lancashire, on the Irwell, is the next largest town to London : population, more than 401,000. It is the greatest manufacturing town in the world. Its chief manufactures are, cotton-spinning, cotton-weaving, calico-printing, and the manufacture of steam-engines, machinery, and tools. LIVERPOOL, in the S. W. of Lancashire, on the R. bank of the Mersey, is the second port in England. It has more than 376,000 inhabitants, very fine docks extending four miles along the river, great trade with America and the West Indies ; a remarkable Institution, called THE SAILOR'S HOME, for the benefit of seamen ; and one of the most beautiful buildings in England, a Grecian structure, called ST. GEORGE'S HALL. BIRMINGHAM, in the N. W. of Warwickshire, is the next largest town in England. It has more than 233,000 inhabitants. Birmingham has been called "the work-shop of the world." There are manufactured all sorts of hardware, steel-pens, buttons, tools, machinery, steam-engines, fire-arms, trinkets, toys, plated goods, glass, *papier-mâché* and japanned articles. At Soho, close to Birmingham, the celebrated JAMES WATT settled, and introduced the steam-engine he had invented. In the remotest corners of the earth, something may be found manufactured at Birmingham. LEEDS, in the S. W. of Yorkshire, is the chief seat of the woollen manufacture and trade. It has more than 172,000 inhabitants. SHEFFIELD, in the S. of Yorkshire, is the principal town in the world for the manufacture of cutlery, edge tools, and plated goods. It has more

than 135,000 inhabitants. NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, BURSLEM, and several other small towns in the N. W. of Staffordshire, are called THE POTTERIES, and are the chief seats of the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware.

295. PORTS. The other leading ports in England are as follows:—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, in the S. E. of Northumberland, population 113,000, in the midst of a rich coal field, notable for its great export of coal, its manufactures of iron, glass, and locomotive engines. NORTH and SOUTH SHIELDS and TYNEMOUTH, at the mouth of the Tyne. SUNDERLAND, population 68,000, in Durham, where there is much ship-building carried on. HULL, in the S. E. of Yorkshire, on the Humber, population 85,000, the chief seat of the Baltic trade. YARMOUTH, at the W. of Norfolk, population 31,000, notable for its herring fishery, and trade with the north of Europe. HARWICH, at the N. E. of Essex. DOVER, at the S. E. of Kent, population 23,000, the chief steam-packet station for Calais in France (distance 21 miles) and Ostend in Belgium; with a fine old castle, and celebrated chalk cliffs. SOUTHAMPTON, in the S. of Hampshire, on the inlet called Southampton Water, population 36,000, the station for steam-packets to Havre, the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies. FALMOUTH, on Falmouth Harbour, in Cornwall. BRISTOL, in the S. W. of Gloucester, on the Lower Avon, population 137,000, the third sea-port in England, has considerable trade with the West Indies, and celebrated mineral hot baths at Clifton, in the vicinity. SWANSEA, at the S. E. of Glamorgan, population 32,000, notable for the smelting of copper-ores, and export of coal from the great S. Wales coal field. BIRKENHEAD, in Cheshire, population 25,000, on the L. bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, a rising port. WHITEHAVEN, in the

W. of Cumberland, population 20,000, exports coal from the Cumberland coal field.

296. ARSENALS and NAVAL STATIONS. DEPTFORD, population 28,000, and WOOLWICH, population 33,000, in the N. W. of Kent, on the R. bank of the Thames. CHATHAM, in the N. of Kent, at the mouth of the Medway, population 29,000. PORTSMOUTH, in the S. of Hampshire, on the peninsula of Portsea, strongly fortified, is the chief British naval station; population 72,000. PLYMOUTH, with DEVONPORT, at the S. W. of Devon, with a citadel and fortifications, population 102,000.

297. OTHER TOWNS OF INTEREST. DURHAM, in Durham, with a fine cathedral. YORK, in York, a walled and very old town, with York Minster, the finest cathedral in England, population 41,000. BRADFORD, HALIFAX, HUDDERSFIELD and WAKEFIELD, in the S. W. of Yorkshire, seats of the woollen trade. DERBY, in Derby, and MACLESFIELD, in Cheshire, seats of the silk manufacture. NOTTINGHAM, in Nottingham, on the Trent, the chief seat of the lace trade, also notable for silk and cotton hosiery, population 60,000. NORWICH, in the E. of Norfolk, with a fine cathedral, and manufactures of crapes and bombazines, population 68,000. CAMBRIDGE, in Cambridgeshire, on the Cam, the seat of an old, rich, and celebrated University, population 28,000. ETON, in the S. of Buckinghamshire, on the L. bank of the Thames, the most celebrated school in England. WINDSOR, in Berkshire, opposite Eton, with Windsor Castle, the chief Royal residence in England. GREENWICH, in the N. W. of Kent, on the R. bank of the Thames, has a fine ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, and a magnificent NAVAL HOSPITAL, for old or disabled seamen who have served in the British navy. This is one of the finest buildings in England. The meridian of Greenwich

is adopted by the British as their first meridian, from which they reckon longitude ; population 35,000. **CANTERBURY**, in the E. of Kent, is a very old city, the seat of the archiepiscopal see, and has a fine Gothic cathedral ; population 18,000. **BRIGHTON**, on the S. coast of Sussex, is a favorite resort for sea-bathing ; population 70,000. **WINCHESTER**, in Hampshire, on the Itchen, is a very old city, with a fine cathedral, and a celebrated school ; it was the capital during part of the Saxon times, and several of the Saxon kings are buried there ; population 14,000. **SALISBURY**, in the S. E. of Wiltshire, on the Wiltshire Avon, is an old town remarkable for its very fine cathedral, of which the spire is 410 feet high. Near it are the remarkable druidical stones or monuments, called **STONEHENGE**. **BATH**, in the N. E. of Somersetshire, on the Lower Avon, an elegant city, built mostly of stone, much resorted to as a watering place, from its medicinal hot springs ; population 54,000. **MERTHYR-TYDVIL**, in Glamorganshire, has great iron-works. It is the largest town in Wales ; population 63,000. **OXFORD**, in Oxford, on the Isis or Thames ; the seat of another very celebrated University ; population 28,000. **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, a village in the S. W. of Warwickshire, notable as the birth place of Shakspeare. **COVENTRY**, in Warwickshire, the principal seat of the ribbon manufacture ; population 37,000. **WOLVERHAMPTON**, in the S. of Staffordshire, is noted for the manufacture of locks and keys, brass work, &c. ; population 50,000. **CHESTER**, in the W. of Cheshire, at the mouth of the Dee, is a very old city, with walls round it, and fine churches and cathedral ; population 28,000. **PRESTON**, **BLACKBURN**, **BOLTON**, **BURY**, **WIGAN**, in Lancashire, are great seats of the cotton manufacture. **CARLISLE**, in the N. of Cumberland, on the Eden, is an old

city with a castle, and fine cathedral, near the Scottish border, and the scene of many a fight in former times ; population 27,000.

298. The towns of England are built mostly of red bricks. In the south, many cottages and even houses of considerable size are built of the large flints that are found amongst the chalk. In the north, from the geological formations that prevail, good freestone is more abundant and is much used. Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle are built mostly of stone.

299. GENERAL FEATURES. England is mountainous in the N. and W., mostly a gently undulating plain in the middle and S. E., the older geological formations prevailing in the N. and W., the newer, oolite, chalk, tertiary, &c., in the S. E. It is from 200 to 300 miles broad in the S., and narrows towards the N., to 70 miles between the Solway Frith and the mouth of the Tyne. There are few forests, the country being mostly cleared and brought into cultivation or occupied as pasturage, but it is sprinkled every where with trees and hedges, and there are many very fine old trees, as in Warwickshire, Greenwich and Windsor Parks, &c. The beautiful verdure of the meadows, especially in the S. and W., is much admired.

300. CLIMATE. The climate of England is temperate, but variable, owing to its insular situation, and to its position midway between polar and tropical influences, and between a great continent and a great ocean. Ungenial east winds are frequent on the E. coast, and rain on the W. coast. The N. and S. western coasts enjoy a singularly mild, temperate, and agreeable climate. The annual fall of rain is from 40 to 50 inches on the W. side — 20 to 30 on the E. side. The mean temperature increases from E. to W. as well as from N. to S. The mean

annual temperature is about 50° ; that of winter is $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, of summer, $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. West and south-west are the most prevalent directions of the winds; next, east and north-east, especially in winter. The sky is rather clouded, and the weather much broken by rains. The moisture of the west side renders it favorable for pasturage, while the greater dryness and the heat of summer in the east adapt it for the growth of grain.

301. INHABITANTS. England is inhabited by two distinct families of men, the English proper, belonging to the *Germanic*, and the Welsh, to the *Celtic* section of the Caucasian Race. The Welsh occupy Wales, and are the descendants of the ancient British who were spread over the whole of the country previous to the end of the 5th century; and they speak the language of the ancient British, a Celtic tongue, quite different from the English. The English occupy the rest of England, and are the descendants of a succession of invaders from the N. of Germany (Saxons, Jutes, Angles,) who began to come in 449, A. D.; Danes, who came in the 9th and 10th centuries; and Normans, who invaded England in 1066. The invaders from Germany drove the British into Wales, and the country was soon called England or *land of the Angles*. They introduced a variety of dialects, which soon formed into the Anglo-Saxon tongue, which in time became the modern English.

302. Since 1559, when the present Protestant Church of England was finally established by Queen Elizabeth, the majority of the people of England have been Protestants. The Roman Catholics are believed at present to be less than one million of the population. The adherents of the Church of England form about one-half of the population. The most numerous classes of Protestant dissenters are, in

order, the Original Connexion of Wesleyan Methodists, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Particular Baptists. These three sects are by far the most numerous. Then follow, in order, the Primitive Methodists, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, the Society of Friends, the Unitarians, New Connexion Baptists, Presbyterian Church, &c. The Protestant Episcopal Church is established by law, and her two Archbishops and 24 of her Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.

303. The Government of England is a Limited or Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the Guelph Family, or House of Hanover, who acceded to the throne on the death of Queen Anne, the last of the Stuart Family, in 1714. The Legislature consists of three bodies, whose united consent is required to give force to their enactments. 1. The Sovereign; 2. A House of Lords, of about 430 members, with hereditary membership and titles; and a House of Commons, elected, at least once in every seven years, by the people. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, 500 from England, 105 from Ireland, 53 from Scotland. They are chosen mostly by householders paying a yearly rent of £10 sterling or upwards. They have the control of the public purse, which places the effective power in their hands. This constitution was established at the Revolution in 1689, since which time it has not been altered, except in 1832, when, by the enactment of the Reform Bill, the election of the House of Commons was placed chiefly in the power of the middle classes.

304. The annual revenue is about £54,000,000 sterling; of which 21 millions are raised by the Customs (duties on imports;) 15, by the Excise (duties on manufactures—

chiefly on beer and spirits,) and the rest by Stamps, an Income and Property Tax, &c. The annual expenditure is about 51 millions sterling, of which nearly 28 millions go to pay the interest of the National Debt, 16 millions for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance. These numbers refer to the whole United Kingdom, not to England alone.

305. PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &c. England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. This is owing in part to the energy and industry of her people — but very much to the following causes: Her insular position, which has kept her free from continental wars and troubles, so that she has enjoyed peace at home for a very long time; the comparative freedom of the people from restrictions or oppressive burdens on trade and manufactures; the religious freedom she enjoyed, which made England the resort of many ingenious artisans from other countries, as France and the Netherlands; her abundance of coal and iron; and the steam-engine having been first introduced in England, which placed her in advance of other nations in the application of machinery.

306. England is rich in coal, iron, lime, tin, lead, copper, salt, and other valuable minerals—in wheat, oats, barley, apples, &c.—and in useful animals, as the horse, cattle of various kinds, and sheep. She manufactures cotton, woollen, and silk goods, iron and steel, steam-engines, every description of machinery, cutlery, tools, porcelain, earthenware, books, malt liquors, &c. The country is intersected with numerous railways and canals; and there is a vast amount of shipping, engaged in the coasting and foreign trade.

307. The coal fields are chiefly in the belt of country from Somersetshire N. E. to the Humber and Tyne; it is not found S. or E. of that region. The chief coal

fields are, the Northumberland and Durham field, the York, Derby, and Nottingham field, the Stafford and Worcester field, the great S. Wales coal field in Glamorgan and Monmouth, and the S. Lancashire coal field. Iron is found in most of the coal fields. Copper ore is found in the Isle of Anglesey and S. Wales, and tin and that metal in Devon and Cornwall.

308. The value of the articles exported in 1854 amounted to nearly £100,000,000 sterling; of which 25 millions were cotton manufactures, 10 woollen, 11 iron and steel, 6 cotton yarn, 4 haberdashery, nearly 5 linen manufactures, 3½ hardwares, 2 silk manufactures.

309. The leading imports are cattle, butter, cheese, cocoa, coffee, corn, cotton-wool, flax and hemp, pepper, rice, raw silk, spirits (rum, brandy,) sugar, tallow, tea, timber, tobacco, wine, sheep-wool.

310. The annual mortality is about 2.24 per cent., or nearly 1 in 45. England is one of the most healthy countries in Europe; but not so healthy as the United States or British America. The climate is probably as favorable to health, as in either of these countries; but the crowded state of the large towns, the confined air and sedentary habits caused by shops and factories, and the poor condition of the labouring population, cause a high mortality amongst them, especially amongst their young. The most fatal disease is consumption, which carries off about 55,000 of the people yearly.

SCOTLAND.

311. BOUNDARIES. Scotland is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by England, the Solway Frith, and the Irish Sea; on the W. by the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

312. DIVISIONS. Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties ; 15 south of the river Forth, 10 in the east and centre, 8 in the north and west.

15 *Counties S. of the Forth.* Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh or Midlothian, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton.

10 *Counties in the E. and centre.* Nairn, Murray or Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus or Forfar, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Perth.

8 *Counties in the N. and W.* Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, Ross, Inverness, Argyre, Bute.

313. OUTER WATERS. Pentland, Dornoch, Cromarty, and Moray Friths, at the N. E. The Friths of Tay and Forth, at the E. Solway Frith, Wigton Bay, Glenluce Bay at the S. Loch Ryan, the Frith of Clyde, Loch Long, Loch Fyne, Loch Linnhe, the Minch, at the W.

314. ISLANDS. The Orkneys, in the N. ; the Shetland Isles, N. E. of the Orkneys ; Arran and Bute, in the Frith of Clyde ; the Hebrides or Western Isles, in the W., of which the chief are Islay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, Sky, Lewis, N. and S. Uist.

315. CAPES. Cape Wrath, at the N. W. ; Duncansby Head, at the N. E. ; Buchan Ness, the most easterly point ; Burrow Head and Mull of Galloway, in the S. ; Mull of Cantire, at the S., and Ardnamurchan Point, at the W. of Argyleshire.

316. MOUNTAINS. The Grampian Range, from Aberdeenshire W. to the N. of Argyleshire ; of these, the loftiest are Ben Macdhui, in the S. W. of Aberdeenshire, 4305 feet ; and Ben Nevis in the S. of Inverness, 4368 feet, the highest mountain in Britain ; Ben Ledi, in

the S. W. of Perthshire, 2863 feet ; Ben Lomond, in Stirlingshire, adjoining Loch Lomond, 3190 feet ; the Ochill Range, at the S. E. of Perthshire ; the Lammermuir Hills, between Haddington and Berwick ; the Lowther and Lead Hills, between the counties of Lanark and Dumfries.

317. RIVERS. 1. *Flowing into the German Ocean.* The Spey, in the N. ; the Don, Dee, N. and S. Esk, Tay, Forth, and Tweed, in the E. 2. *Flowing into the Solway Frith.* Esk, Annan, Nith, Dee. 3. *Flowing to the W. coast.* The Clyde, into the Frith of Clyde.

318. LAKES. Loch Leven in Kinross ; Loch Lomond, between Stirling and Dumbarton ; Loch Ketterin and Loch Tay, in Perthshire ; Loch Awe, in Argyleshire ; Loch Lochy and Loch Ness, in Inverness, forming part of the great Caledonian canal.

319. EXTENT, &c. Scotland extends from the Mull of Galloway, $54^{\circ} 38'$ N. lat., to Dunnet Head, $58^{\circ} 42'$ N. lat., and from Buchanness, $1^{\circ} 47'$ W. long., to Ardnamurchan Point, $6^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. It is about 276 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. Its area is 31,324 square miles ; and the population is now about 3 millions.

320. TOWNS. EDINBURGH, the capital, is in the county of Edinburgh, near the Frith of Forth. It is remarkable for its romantic situation, being built amongst steep rugged hills, the elegance of the buildings, all of stone, its castle, Holyrood palace, the residence of its ancient kings, and its celebrated University. It is the seat of the Courts of Law and of the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the only remnants of the ancient independent government of Scotland. Population 164,000. LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, on the Frith of Forth. Population 31,000. GLASGOW, in the N. W. of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, is

the largest city in Scotland. Population 230,000. It is built of stone, has a fine cathedral, a celebrated University, extensive cotton manufactures, a port with great trade with America and the West Indies, and is notable for its marine steam-engines. There are extensive coal mines and iron-works in the vicinity. PAISLEY, in Renfrew, near Glasgow, is notable for silk, muslin, thread, and shawl manufactures. Population 48,000. GREENOCK, in Renfrew, on the Clyde, a sea-port with considerable trade, is notable as the birth-place of James Watt, in 1736. Population 37,000. DUNDEE, in Forfarshire, on the Frith of Tay, is notable for linen and sail-cloth manufactures and the Baltic trade. Population 80,000. ABERDEEN, in Aberdeenshire, a sea-port, has considerable trade and manufactures, iron-works and shipbuilding, and is the seat of two Universities. It is built of granite. Population 72,000. STIRLING, on the Forth, in Stirlingshire; PERTH, on the Tay, in Perthshire; and ST. ANDREWS, on the E. coast of Fife, are old towns, remarkable as the scenes of interesting events in Scottish history. Near Stirling, was fought the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, when Robert Bruce secured the independence of Scotland by the defeat of the English under Edward II. INVERNESS, the chief town of the Highlands.

321. GENERAL FEATURES. Scotland is a mountainous country, and deeply intersected by arms of the sea, especially on the W. side, where the scenery is beautiful. The Friths of Forth and Clyde penetrate far inland, in the S., and in the N. W. Moray Frith and Loch Linnhe form a N. western peninsula. The W. and N. are the most mountainous parts, and large tracts in this region and some in the S. are fitted only for pasturage. The S. E. is level, or more gently undulating, and being very care-

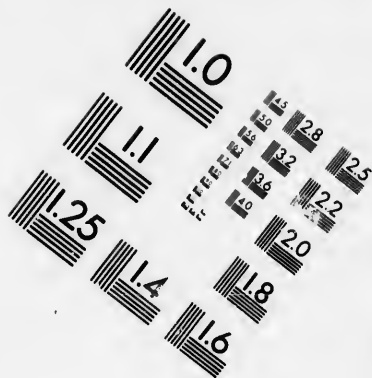
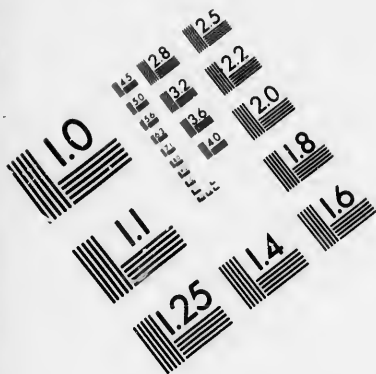
fully cultivated, produces fine grain and other farm produce. The older geological formations prevail. Coal and iron are abundant in the region between the Frith of Clyde on the W. and the Friths of Tay and Forth on the E. Salt and chalk do not occur. There is good building stone every where, and the greater number of houses are of stone, and very high, the dwellings being in *flats* or *storeys*, as in Paris. The climate is similar to that of England, but cooler, in both winter and summer, owing partly to its more northern position, partly to its elevation.

322. INHABITANTS. The Scotch, like the English, are of two distinct races, a *Germanic* race, occupying the lowlands in the E. and S., speaking a language of the same family as the English, and now hardly to be distinguished from it except in accent; and a *Celtic* race, called the *Gaels* or *Highlanders*, occupying the mountainous regions of the N. and W., and speaking a Celtic tongue, the *Gaelic*.

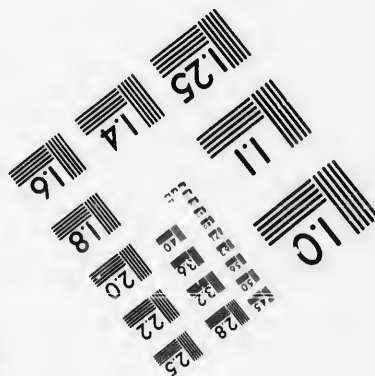
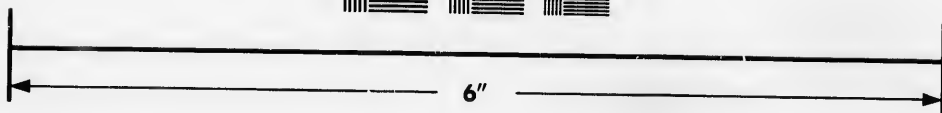
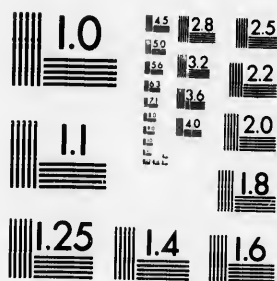
323. The Presbyterian form of the Protestant religion was finally established in Scotland at the Revolution in 1689; and at this day, the great majority of the people are Presbyterians, though large numbers dissent from the establishment; from which several secessions have taken place, of which that of 1843, forming the Free Church, is the most notable. Considerable numbers of the gentry adhere to Episcopacy, which for a time was the established religion of the country. There are a few Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and other Christian sects.

324. The government of Scotland has been incorporated with that of England, ever since the union of the Parliaments, in 1707. But Scotland retains her own system of





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law, and Law Courts, Judges, &c., quite distinct from those of England.

325. PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &c. Scotland is a considerable manufacturing country. There are extensive iron-works in the counties of Stirling, Lanark and Ayr. The cotton manufacture, in all its branches, is carried on in Glasgow and the vicinity, where also machinery and steam-engines are made. The linen trade is carried on extensively in Fife and Forfar, at Dunfermline, Dundee, &c. Scotland is notable also for a certain description of woollens, tweeds, tartans, carpets, the manufacture of which is chiefly in towns in the S. as Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kilmarnock. Large quantities of fine ales and whisky are also manufactured, the latter chiefly in the west. Considerable quantities of cattle are exported; and as farmers and horticulturists, the Scotch stand high. Scotland has made very great progress since the Union, and the suppression of the rebellion in 1745-6 gave her internal tranquillity. Her peculiar system of banking is believed to have contributed much to that rapid progress and improvement.

IRELAND.

326. BOUNDARIES. Ireland is bounded on the N., W., and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea and North Channel.

327. DIVISIONS. Ireland is divided into four provinces; Ulster, in the N. E.; Leinster, in the S. E.; Munster, in the S. W.; Connaught, in the N. W. These are subdivided into thirty-two counties.

Leinster has 12 counties; Longford, West Meath, East Meath, Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's County, King's County, Kildare, Carlow.

Ulster has 9 counties ; Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone.

Munster has 6 counties ; Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick.

Connaught has 5 counties ; Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway.

328. OUTER WATERS. Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, on the N. ; Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, on the E. ; Waterford Harbour, Youghal Bay, Cork Harbour, on the S. ; Bantry Bay, Kenmare Bay, Valentia Bay, Dingle Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Donegal Bay, on the W.

329. CAPES. Malin Head, in the N. of Donegal ; Howth Head, in Dublin ; Wicklow Head, in Wicklow ; Carnsore Point, at the S. E. of Wexford ; Cape Clear, on a small island at the S. of Cork ; Mizzen Head, in Cork, W. of Cape Clear ; Dunmore Head, at the W. of Kerry ; Loop Head, at the S. W. of Clare ; Slyne Head, at the W. of Galway ; Achil Head, at the W. of Achil Island, in Mayo.

330. MOUNTAINS. Mourne Mountains, in the S. of Down ; Wicklow Mountains, in Wicklow ; Slieve-Bloom Mountains in King's and Queen's Counties ; Nephin and Croagh-Patrick Mountains, in Mayo ; Magillicuddy's Reeks (3,400 feet) in Kerry.

331. RIVERS. The Foyle, in the N. falling into Lough Foyle ; the Lagan, in the N. E. falling into Belfast Lough ; the Boyne, in the E. flowing into Drogheda Bay ; the Liffey, in the E., flows into Dublin Bay ; the Barrow, (R., Nore, Suir,) in the S. falls into Waterford Harbour ; the Blackwater, in the S. flows into Youghal Harbour ; the Shannon, in the middle and W., flows through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, into the Atlantic Ocean.

332. **LAKES.** Lough Neagh, in the N. at the S. W. of Antrim; Lough Earne, in Fermanagh; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, expansions of the Shannon; Lough Corrib, in Galway; Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry.

333. **EXTENT, &c.** Ireland extends from Mizzen Head, $51^{\circ} 26'$ N. lat., to Malin Head, $55^{\circ} 22'$ N. lat., and from $5^{\circ} 26'$ W. long., to Dunmore Head, $10^{\circ} 29'$ W. long. It is about 248 miles in length, and 170 in breadth; area, 31,741 square miles; population, 6,553,178 ($6\frac{1}{2}$ millions.)

334. **TOWNS.** **DUBLIN**, the capital, is in Dublin county, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Liffey. It is a fine city, with a castle, a University of celebrity (Trinity College,) many fine streets and public buildings, and considerable trade. Population 252,000. It is the residence of the Governor, called the Lord Lieutenant. **KINGSTON** on Dublin Bay, 7 miles S. E. of Dublin, is the mail packet station. **BELFAST**, in Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, the chief manufacturing town of Ireland, notable for the linen and cotton manufacture, has also a considerable coast and foreign trade. Population 100,000. **LONDONDERRY**, in Londonderry, on the Foyle, has some foreign trade, and is notable for the siege it sustained against the army of James II., in 1688-9. Population 20,000. **DROGHEDA**, in Louth, at the mouth of the Boyne, has some trade in grain and cattle; near it was fought the famous Battle of the Boyne, in 1690. Population 17,000. **NEWRY**, in Down, population 14,000; **WATERFORD**, in Waterford, population 26,000; **CORK**, in Cork, population 86,000; **LIMERICK**, in Limerick, population 54,000, and **GALWAY**, in Galway, population 21,000, are ports with considerable trade. **KILKENNY**, in Kilkenny, has an old castle and cathedral, some woollen trade, and fine marble in the vicinity. Population 16,000.

335. GENERAL FEATURES. Ireland is mostly a plain of small elevation in the central regions, but mountainous towards the coasts. On the N. W. and S. it is deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, and having many lakes and navigable rivers, particularly the Shannon, traversing almost the whole extent of country from N. to S., is admirably adapted for commerce. There are many extensive bogs, the remains of ancient forests. The climate is very mild—more temperate in both winter and summer than that of Great Britain; and as the air is moist, the grass is rich, imparts a beautiful verdure to the country, and fits it for pasturage. The mean annual temperature of Dublin is 49° ; winter, 39.8° ; summer, 59.6° . On the N. coast, in Antrim, is the celebrated *Giant's Causeway*, a remarkable range of basaltic columns.

336. INHABITANTS. The majority of the Irish people are of the *Celtic* race, and speak a Celtic tongue, resembling the Gaelic and Welsh, and quite different from the English. The others are *Gothic* or *Germanic*, descendants of the Scotch and English.

337. About five-sixths of the people are Roman Catholics; of the remaining sixth, one-half are Episcopalians, belonging to the Established Church, the Church of England and Ireland; and one-half are Presbyterians: the latter body is numerous in Ulster. There are two Archbishops (Armagh and Dublin) and ten bishops in the Established Church in Ireland.

338. PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &c. The linen manufacture, carried on in Belfast and Antrim, in Antrim, Coleraine in Londonderry, and other places, is the chief manufacture of Ireland. The principal exports are linen, cattle, pigs, butter and potatoes.

339. HISTORY. Ireland, though highly endowed by

nature in a fine soil and climate, and in the genius of its people, has been one of the most unhappy countries in Europe. The antipathies of race and religion—the discordant feelings between a Celtic and Roman Catholic majority and a Saxon and Protestant minority—the neglect of the landowners, many of whom lived in another country, taking no interest in the soil or the people, except to draw rents from them—have led to much irritation and discontent and several rebellions. In 1829, the British Parliament passed the celebrated Emancipation Act, which enabled the Catholics to enter Parliament and hold offices. Since that time the British Government has been anxious to deal more justly and generously with Ireland. In 1846, Ireland suffered severely from famine, from a disease affecting the potato, which thinned the population considerably. In 1848, there was a rebellion, soon suppressed. Since that time, vast numbers have emigrated from Ireland.

V. ASIA.

340. BOUNDARIES. Asia is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean ; on the E. by Behring's Straits and the Pacific Ocean ; on the S. by the Pacific and Indian Oceans ; on the W. by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, and Europe, from which it is separated by the Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian Sea, and the Ural River and Mountains.

341. DIVISIONS. The following are the countries of Asia, with the chief town of each :—

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Turkey in Asia...	Smyrna	China.....	Pekin
Arabia.....	Mecca	Tibet.....	Lassa
Persia.....	Teheran	Chinese Tartary..	Yarkand
Afghanistan.....	Cabul	Turkestan.....	Bokhara
Hindustan.....	Calcutta	Asiatic Russia....	Tobolsk
Eastern Peninsula.	Ava	Japan.....	Jeddo

342. OUTER WATERS. The Levant, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea ; the Red Sea, W. of Arabia ; the Straits of Babelmandeb, joining the Red and Arabian Seas ; the Arabian Sea, between Arabia and Hindostan ; Gulf of Oman, N. W. of the Arabian Sea ; Persian Gulf, between Arabia and Persia ; Palk's Strait or Passage, between Hindostan and Ceylon ; Bay of Bengai, E. of Hindostan ; Gulf of Martaban, S. W. of the Eastern Peninsula ; Straits of Malacca, between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra ; Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java ; Gulf of Siam, E. of the Malay Peninsula ; Straits of Macassar, between Borneo and Celebes ; China Sea, S. of China ; Yellow Sea, N. E. of China ; Sea of Japan, between Chinese Tartary and the Japan Islands ; Sea of Okhotsk, between Siberia and Kamtschatka ; Sea of Kamtschatka, between Kamtschatka and America.

343. PENINSULAS. Arabia ; Hindostan ; the Eastern Peninsula, E. of the Bay of Bengal ; the Malay Peninsula, at the S. of the Eastern Peninsula ; Corea, at the S. E. of Chinese Tartary ; Kamtschatka, at the N. E.

344. ISLANDS. Cyprus, in the Levant ; Ceylon, at the S. of Hindostan ; Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, in the S. E., on the Equator ; Java, S. E. of Sumatra ; the Moluccas or Spice Islands, E. of Celebes ; the Philippine Islands, E. of the China Sea ; Formosa, S. E. of China ; the Japan Isles, E. of Chinese Tartary.

345. CAPES. Baba, at the W. of Asiatic Turkey; Ras al Had, the E. point of Arabia; Comorin, at the S. of Hindostan; Negrais, at the S. W. of the Eastern Peninsula; Romania, at the S. of the Malay Peninsula; Cambodia, at the S. E. of the Eastern Peninsula; Lopatka, at the S. of Kamtschatka; East Cape, the most easterly point, on Behring's Straits; Severo or N. East Cape, in the N.

346. MOUNTAINS. The Altai Mountains, between Asiatic Russia and Chinese Tartary, continued in the N. E. in the Yablonoi, Stanovoi, and Aldan Mountains; the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, extending from W. to E. through the N. of Chinese Tartary; the Kuenlun Mountains, from W. to E., through the S. of Chinese Tartary, continued in the Peling Mountains in China; the Hindoo-Koosh Mountains, at the N. of Afghanistan, 20,000 feet; the Himalaya Mountains, at the N. of Hindostan, the loftiest range in the world—highest, Kunchinjinga, 28,178 feet; Vindhya range, from W. to E. across Hindostan; the Eastern and Western Ghauts near the E. and W. coasts of Hindostan; the Elburz Mountains, in the N. of Persia; the Armenian Mountains, at the N. of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, with Mount Ararat, 17,000 feet; the Taurus Mountains, in Asiatic Turkey; the Mountains of Lebanon, in Syria, in the S. W. of Asiatic Turkey.

347. RIVERS. 1. *Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.* The Obi (L. Irtish,) the Yenisei, the Lena, all in Siberia. 2. *Flowing into the Pacific Ocean or its branches.* The Amoor or Saghalien, in Chinese Tartary; the Hoangho, in the N. of China, flowing E. into the Yellow Sea; the Yang-tse-Kiang, in the middle of China, flowing E.; the Canton River, in the S. of China, falling into the China Sea; the Cambodia, in the Eastern Peninsula, flowing S. into the China Sea; the Meinam, in the Eastern

Peninsula, flowing S. into the Gulf of Siam. 3. *Flowing into the Indian Ocean or its branches.* The Irawaddy, in the Eastern Peninsula, flowing S. into the Gulf of Martaban; the Brahmapootra, from the N. of the Himalaya Mountains, flowing into the Bay of Bengal; the Ganges, in the N. of Hindostan (R. Jumna) flowing S. E. into the Bay of Bengal, by several branches, of which one, having Calcutta on its banks, is called the Hoogly; the Nerbuddah, in Hindostan, flowing W. into the Gulf of Cambay, in the Arabian Sea; the Indus, in the N. W. of Hindostan (L. Jelum, Chenab, Ravee, Sutlej,) flowing S. W. into the Arabian Sea; the Tigris and Euphrates, in the S. E. of Asiatic Turkey, uniting into the Shat-el-Arab, and falling into the Persian Gulf. 4. *Flowing into inland waters.* The Ural, flowing S. into the Caspian Sea; the Amoo or Oxus, and the Sihon or Jaxartes, in Turkestan, flowing into the Sea of Aral.

348. LAKES. Caspian Sea, salt, in the W.; Sea of Aral, salt, in Turkestan; Balkash, salt, at the E. of Turkestan; Baikal, in the S. of Asiatic Russia.

349. NOTABLE CIRCLES. The arctic circle and tropic of cancer cross Asia. The arctic circle crosses the mouth of the River Obi, passes through the north of Siberia, crossing the Yenisei and Lena, and leaves Asia at Behring's Straits. The tropic of cancer passes through Arabia between the cities of Mecca and Medina, leaves Arabia near Muscat, crosses the Arabian Sea, enters Hindostan a little S. of the mouth of the Indus, and leaves that country a little N. of Calcutta and the mouth of the Ganges. It then passes through the Eastern Peninsula and China, and leaves the latter country near Canton, a little N. of the British settlement of Hong-Kong. The Equator passes about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. of the S. point of Asia.

350. ZONES. A small part of Asiatic Russia is in the N. frigid zone. Half of Arabia, half of Hindostan, the Eastern Peninsula, and a small part of China, are in the torrid zone. The rest is in the N. temperate zone.

351. EXTENT, &c. Asia extends from $1^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat., (Cape Romania) to 78° N. lat., (Cape Severo;) and from 26° E. long., (Cape Baba;) to 170° W. long.; (or 190° E. long.)—East Cape. Its length is about 6000 miles; breadth, about 5300 miles; area, with the islands, $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles. Population supposed to be about 560 millions.

352. GENERAL FEATURES. Asia is penetrated on the S. and E. by many arms of the sea, giving rise to an irregular coast with many peninsulas. It is more compact in the N. From Persia N. E. to beyond the Lena, Asia is one great plain. The N. of Hindostan, the basins of the Indus and Ganges, and the N. E. of China, the lower basin of the Hoang-ho, are also plains. The rest of Asia is mountainous, or elevated table-land. The interior of Hindostan, called the Deccan, is a table-land of from 2000 to 3000 feet in elevation; the southern flanks of the Himalayas are considerably elevated; Tibet, on the N. of the Himalayas, is a high plateau elevated from 3000 or 4000 feet in the N. E. to 12,000 feet in the W. Chinese Tartary, between the Thian-Shan and Kuen-lun mountains, is mostly a sandy desert, called Gobi, and 3800 feet high. The plateau of Afghanistan is in some parts nearly 7000 feet in elevation, of Persia 3000, to 4000 feet, of Armenia 6000 feet, and the W. of Arabia from 3000 to 4000 feet.

353. CLIMATE. So extensive a region as Asia exhibits almost every variety of climate. The N. and N. W. have an arctic climate, distinguished by extreme cold during nine months, with a short period of heat. In

the N. E., on the lower course of the Lena, is found the coldest known part of the world. At Yamulsk, in this district, the mean temperature of [the year is 13.4° , of winter -36° , of summer 61° . The middle region is mostly cold and dry, with hot summers. The south, in or near the torrid zone, is characterised by great heat and moisture. At Calcutta, the mean temperature of the year is 82.4° , of summer 86.7° , of winter 72.2° . The quantity of rain that falls in the southern region, is very great, chiefly from June to September—at Calcutta, about 81 inches yearly. The heat and moisture of the atmosphere, the richness of soil, in the S., as in Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula, give rise to a vegetation of the most varied and luxuriant character;—every description of wood, with teak, sandal wood, and the palm-tribe, fruits, as the banana, citron, Indian-fig, dates, cotton, coffee, tea, the mulberry, the olive, the pomegranate, the sugar cane, the vine, rice, and other valuable grains, are produced in this singularly rich and favoured region. The elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, leopard, tiger, serpents, and innumerable birds of beautiful plumage are found in the southern parts of Asia.

354. INHABITANTS. The Asiatics are mostly of the Caucasian race in the S. W.—as the Arabs, Syrians, Persians, Afghans, and Hindoos; Mongolians in the N. and E., as Tartars, Chinese, &c., and Malays in the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. The inhabitants of Asia are mostly of a dark or brownish-yellow complexion. W. of a line from Lake Balkash to the Indus and along that river, the religion of Mohammed prevails; that is, in Turkestan, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey in Asia, and this religion spreads also a little E. of that line. The majority E. of that line, are Pagans of various descrip-

tions, Buddhists, Brahmins, &c. The governments of Asia are mostly despotic monarchies.

355. Asia is remarkable as the seat of the great events recorded in the Bible, which took place chiefly in that part now called Turkey in Asia. The west of Asia was the seat of two great empires of ancient times, the ASSYRIAN and PERSIAN. Nineveh, on the banks of the Tigris, the ruins of which have been recently explored, and Babylon, on the Euphrates, lower down, were in the S. eastern part of Turkey in Asia. The Hindoos and Chinese are very old nations that had attained a high degree of civilization, before the Christian era. The Mohammedan religion and empire originated in Arabia; the former in the year 622, A. D.

VI. THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

356. BOUNDARIES. The United States are bounded on the N. by British America; on the E. by British America (New Brunswick) and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; on the W. by the Pacific Ocean.

357. The boundary between the United States and Mexico is, at the W. an irregular line near the parallel, 32° N. lat.; on the E. the Rio Grande.

358. DIVISIONS. There are 31 States, 1 District, and 8 Territories.

1. *N. eastern or New England States*; Maine, New Hampshire,* Vermont, Massachusetts,* Rhode Island,* Connecticut.*

2. *Middle States*; New York,* New Jersey,* Pennsylvania,* Delaware,* Maryland.*

3. *District of Columbia.*

4. *Southern States*; Virginia,* North Carolina,* South Carolina,* Georgia,* Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas.

5. *Western States*; Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, California.

6. *Territories*; Minesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington.

359. The 13 States marked * were the only States in the Union, when they declared themselves independent of Great Britain, in 1776.

360. The following States are on the coasts:—1. *Next the Atlantic Ocean.* Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida. 2. *Next the Gulf of Mexico.* Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. 3. *Next the Pacific Ocean.* California, Oregon, Washington.

361. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minesota, adjoin the great lakes. Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, and the greater part of New Mexico are W. of the Rocky Mountains. The territory, Kansas, is nearly in the centre.

362. OUTER WATERS. Penobscot Bay, in Maine; Massachusetts Bay, and Cape Cod Bay, in the E., and Buzzard's Bay in the S. E. of Massachusetts; Vineyard Sound, between Massachusetts and Martha's Vineyard; Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island State; Long Island Sound, between Connecticut and Long Island; New York Bay, at the W. of Long Island; Delaware Bay, E. of Delaware; Chesapeake Bay, in Virginia and Maryland; Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, at the E. of N. Carolina;

Channel of Florida, E. of Florida ; Gulf of Mexico, at the S. ; Mobile Bay, in Alabama ; Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain in the E., Black and Barataria Bays in the S. E. of Louisiana ; Galveston and Matagorda Bays, in Texas ; Bay of San Francisco, in California ; Admiralty Inlet, at the N. W. of Washington.

363. PENINSULAS. Cape Cod or Barnstable Peninsula, at the S. E. of Massachusetts ; the Delaware Peninsula, between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays ; the E. part of N. Carolina ; Florida ; the New Orleans Peninsula, at the S. E. of Louisiana.

364. ISLANDS. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, S. E. of Massachusetts ; Rhode Island, at the S. of Rhode Island State ; Long Island, S. of Connecticut ; Staten Island, E. of Long Island ; Florida Keys, at the S. of Florida.

365. CAPES. Cape Ann at the N. E., Cape Cod at the E., and Cape Malabar at the S. E. of Massachusetts ; Montauk Point, at the E. of Long Island ; Cape May, at the S. of New Jersey ; Capes Charles and Henry, in Virginia, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay ; Capes Hatteras, Lookout, and Fear, at the E. and S. E. of North Carolina ; Cape Sable or Tancha Point, at the S. W. of Florida ; Capes Conception in the W., and Mendocina at the N. W. of California ; Cape Flattery, at the N. W. of the United States.

366. MOUNTAINS. See paragraph 130, page 33.

367. RIVERS. 1. *Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.* The Penobscot, in Maine, into Penobscot Bay ; the Connecticut, between Vermont and New Hampshire, through Massachusetts and Connecticut, into Long Island Sound ; the Hudson, in New York, into New York Bay ; the Delaware, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, into

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Delaware Bay ; the Susquehanna, through New York and Pennsylvania, into Chesapeake Bay ; the Potomac, between Maryland and Virginia, into Chesapeake Bay ; James River, in Virginia, into Hampton Roads, at the S. of Chesapeake Bay ; the Roanoke, in Virginia and North Carolina, into Albemarle Sound ; Cape Fear River, in North Carolina ; the Santee, in S. Carolina ; the Savannah, between S. Carolina and Georgia. 2. *Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.* The Appalachicola, in Florida ; the Mobile, in Alabama, formed by the junction of the Tombigby and Alabama ; the Mississippi, from the N. through Louisiana (L. Illinois, Ohio ; R. Riviere des Moines, Missouri, White River, Arkansas, Red River ;) Rio Brazos, and Rio Colorado, in Texas ; Rio Grande or del Norte, in New Mexico, and between Mexico and the United States (L. Puerco.) 3. *Into the Pacific Ocean or its branches.* Rio Colorado, between New Mexico and California, into the Gulf of California ; San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, in California, into the Bay of San Francisco ; Columbia or Oregon River, in Washington, and between that territory and Oregon (L. Lewis or Snake River.)

368. Tributaries of the *Missouri.* L. White Earth and James Rivers ; R. Yellowstone, Nebraska or Platte, Kansas. Tributaries of the *Ohio.* L. Cumberland, Tennessee ; R. Wabash.

369. LAKES. Michigan, between Michigan and Wisconsin ; Champlain, between New York and Vermont ; Moose Head, in Maine ; Oneida, in New York ; Okeecho-bee, in Florida ; Great Salt Lake, in Utah.

370. ZONE. The United States are entirely within the North Temperate Zone.

371. EXTENT, &c. The United States extends from

$25^{\circ}40'$ to 49° N. lat., and from 67° to $124^{\circ}30'$ W. long. The length is upwards of 2500 miles from W. to E. -- and the breadth 1600 miles from N. to S. Area, with the territories, between 3 and 4 millions of square miles. Population, upwards of 24 millions, of whom more than 3 millions are slaves.

372. PRINCIPAL TOWNS. WASHINGTON, the capital, is in the district of Columbia, a small portion of Maryland on the L. bank of the Potomac, about 120 miles from its mouth. It is a small town, the population being about 40,000 ; but the houses are considerably scattered. The Capitol, in which the Congress of the United States meets, is the finest building in the States. It is built of white freestone, and is 352 feet in length. The President's House, or White House, is also a very handsome building. NEW YORK, at the S. E. of New York State, is on an island or peninsula called New York Island or Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the East and Hudson rivers. It is the largest city in America ; population 515,000. It is a sea-port, and next to London, has the most extensive commerce in the world. The principal street, Broadway, is upwards of three miles in length, with splendid shops or stores. It has many fine public buildings, of which the most notable are the Merchants' Exchange, New Custom House, University, and the City Hall, in the Park, a Grecian structure of marble and freestone, 216 feet in length. It is supplied with water from the Croton river, by an aqueduct 41 miles in length. It has suffered much from fires ; on the 16th December, 1835, about 600 stores were destroyed by fire, and property to the amount of 17 millions of dollars. It is in $40^{\circ}42'$ N. lat., 74° W. long. PHILADELPHIA is at the S. E. of Pennsylvania, on the R. bank of the Delaware, between it and the Schuylkill. It

is the second largest city in America, the population being upwards of 360,000 ; and is a port with much trade, the Delaware being there navigable for large vessels. It is built mostly of bricks, in squares, with great regularity. The *Girard College*, for orphans, endowed with 2 millions of dollars, is one of the most notable public institutions. BALTIMORE, is in Maryland, on a bay of the Petapsco river, 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay. It is a port, with considerable trade, and one of the greatest flour markets in the world. Near it was fought the Battle of North Point, between the British and Americans, in 1814. Population 169,000. BOSTON, in Massachusetts, is on a peninsula, at the head of Massachusetts Bay. Population 136,000. It is next to New York for commerce and shipping, and is also celebrated for its literary and educational institutions. At Charlestown, adjoining Boston on the N., the celebrated Battle of Bunker's Hill took place between the British and Americans in 1775. NEW ORLEANS is at the S. E. of Louisiana on the L. bank of the Mississippi, about 100 miles from the sea ; population 120,000. It is a port of immense trade, communicating readily with the sea on one side, and on the other, by the Mississippi and its tributaries, with an inland navigation by steam-boats of about 20,000 miles ; by far the most extensive inland navigation in the world. It is the chief port for the shipment of cotton ; the other principal exports are tobacco, sugar, flour, pork, lard. It is below the level of the river when full, and is protected by embankments. The adjacent districts are low and swampy, and New Orleans suffers much from yellow fever. A battle took place here in January, 1815, when the British were defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. CINCINNATI is in the S. W. of the State of Ohio,

on the R. bank of the Ohio river. This town is a great market for grain, flour, and pork, and has also some manufactures. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, containing only 750 persons in 1800, while its population is now said to be about 160,000.

373. OTHER PORTS. PORTLAND, in Maine, on Casco Bay ; population 21,000. PORTSMOUTH, in New Hampshire, near the mouth of the Piscataqua, with a very fine harbour. PLYMOUTH, in Massachusetts, on Plymouth Bay, the first settled town in New England, where the Puritans (or Pilgrim Fathers) landed in 1620. PROVIDENCE, at the head of Narragansett Bay, on the Providence river, and NEWPORT, at the S. W. of Rhode Island, both in Rhode Island State. The harbor of the latter is strongly fortified. NEWHAVEN at the S. ; and NEW LONDON, at the S. E. of Connecticut, extensively engaged in the whale fishery. ALBANY, the capital of New York State, on the R. bank of the Hudson, 165 miles from the sea ; population 51,000, settled by the Dutch in 1614. TROY, in New York, on the L. bank of the Hudson, a little above Albany. BUFFALO, in New York, at the N. E. of Lake Erie ; population 42,000. OSWEGO, in N. York, on Lake Ontario. BROOKLYN, in Long Island, opposite New York, with a large Navy Yard ; population 96,000. JERSEY CITY, in New Jersey, on the R. bank of the Hudson, opposite New York. WILMINGTON, in Delaware, on the Brandywine, on the R. bank of the Delaware. ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, on the Severn, near Chesapeake Bay. RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, on the L. bank of James River, 150 miles from its mouth. NORFOLK, at the S. E. of Virginia, is the principal seaport in that state. WILMINGTON, on Cape Fear river, is the principal port in N. Carolina. CHARLESTON, in S.

Carolina, population 43,000, is a considerable port ; esteemed as healthy, and much resorted to in summer on that account. SAVANNAH, the capital of Georgia, is on the R. bank of the Savannah river, near its mouth. It exports largely cotton, rice, and tobacco. ST. AUGUSTINE, at the N. E. of Florida, is much resorted to by invalids. It is the oldest town in the United States, having been founded by the Spaniards in 1564. PENSACOLA, at the W. of Florida, on Pensacola Bay, is the principal naval station of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. MOBILE, on Mobile Bay, in Alabama, population 21,000, is a great cotton market. GALVESTON, on Galveston Island, at the mouth of Galveston Bay ; HOUSTON, a little E. of Galveston Bay ; and MATAGORDA, at the mouth of the Colorado, are the chief ports in Texas. SAN FRANCISCO, on San Francisco Bay, in California, is a place of great trade, and remarkable for its rapid growth since the discovery of gold in California. It contained in 1845 only 150 inhabitants, and has now upwards of 20,000 (some say 60,000.) It has frequently suffered from fires. SACRAMENTO CITY, on the river Sacramento, in California, has a fine harbour. MILWAUKIE, in Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan ; CHICAGO, in Illinois, on the same lake ; DETROIT, in Michigan, on the Detroit river ; ERIE, in Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, and Buffalo and Oswego mentioned above, are the leading ports on the great lakes.

374. OTHER TOWNS OF INTEREST. LOWELL, in the N. E. of Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, has considerable cotton manufactures ; population 33,000. PITTSBURGH, in the W. of Pennsylvania, is in the midst of a great coal district, and has extensive manufactures in iron and machinery ; population 46,000. The Ohio commences at Pittsburg, being formed by the junction of the Monon-

gahela and Alleghany rivers ; and is navigable in its whole course. YORKTOWN, on York river, in the S. E. of Virginia, is notable for the surrender of the British Army to the Americans in 1781. LOUISVILLE, in Kentucky, on the Ohio, has iron foundries and other manufactures, and an extensive inland trade ; population 43,000. ST. LOUIS, in Missouri, on the Mississippi, is the centre of a great inland traffic ; population 78,000. The SALT LAKE CITY, the capital of Utah, is on the Jordan, about 22 miles above its junction with the Great Salt Lake. It is the chief city of the Mormons.

375. GENERAL FEATURES. The United States exhibit four natural divisions—a low plain along the Atlantic coast—east of this a somewhat elevated region extending N. E. from the Alleghany to the White Mountains—a great central plain, from the N. to the Gulf of Mexico, interrupted only by the Ozark Mountains, and abundantly watered by the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries—and a western region, with the lofty Rocky Mountains or table lands that skirt them on both sides, terminating at the W. in the coast range of mountains. The Rocky Mountains attain an elevation of more than 12,000 feet in several parts of the United States, rising to 13,570 feet in Fremont's Peak at the W. of Nebraska. The table lands at the W. of the Rocky Mountains are 4000 or 5000 feet in elevation in some parts. The passes over the Rocky Mountains are difficult S. of 42° N. lat. ; north of that parallel there are several which are practicable ; two of which are called the North and South Passes : these are at an elevation of upwards of 7000 feet. The Alleghany Mountains are from 2500 to 3000 feet in elevation. Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, is 6234 feet in height. The great cen-

tral plain is characterised by numerous prairies, nearly level plains of great extent, covered with tall grass and wild flowers, and with few trees, except along the banks of the rivers. This vast region is the most remarkable in the world for its natural fertility and numerous navigable rivers by which it is traversed — Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. The Mississippi is navigable to the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minesota, about 2000 miles from its mouth; and the Missouri is navigable nearly to the Great Falls in the N. E. of Nebraska — a distance of 3900 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. These two great rivers have annual floods, about June, when vast districts on each side are covered with water, appearing like lakes. This causes immense swamps in many places, particularly near the mouth of the Mississippi, from which intermittent fevers are prevalent in these regions.

376. CLIMATE. The climate of so vast a region must be very different at different parts. The north partakes of the cold character of British America, while the south, approaching within a few degrees of the torrid zone, is warm and even hot. In the N. E. and generally along the Atlantic coast, there is considerable difference between the summer and winter temperatures, and frequent and violent changes. Hot summers, with cold, severe winters characterise the N. E. The following are the mean annual, winter, and summer temperatures of several places, with the differences between the two latter: —

	M. A. T.	M. W. T.	M. S. T.	DIFF.
Boston,	48.5 °	28.3 °	69 °	40.7 °
New York,	51.6 °	30 °	71 °	41.
Washington,	58.9 °	37.8 °	76.7 °	38.9 °
New Orleans,	69.8 °	55.8 °	82.	26.2 °

377. INHABITANTS. The United States are inhabited by three different races; the Whites, who are *Caucasians*;

The Coloured or Negroes, of *Ethiopian* race, and the *American* Indians. About 20 millions are Whites; $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions Slaves, Coloured; $\frac{1}{2}$ million free, Coloured, and $\frac{1}{2}$ million Indians. Of the Whites, $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions are not natives of the United States. Of these, about 1 million are natives of Ireland, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ million of Germany, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ million of England, and about 150,000 are natives of British America. The rest are Scotch, French, Welsh, and a few from other countries. The White natives are mostly descendants of English, Irish, Scotch, French, Germans, Dutch, and Spanish.

378. The New Englanders, Virginians, and Carolinians are chiefly of English descent. The Germans are mostly in the middle states, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York, where they have large settlements, and support many newspapers, printed in the German language and character. There are many of Dutch descent near the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, in New York. There are many of Irish and Scotch extraction in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the large cities. The French are numerous in Louisiana; and those of Spanish descent in Texas and Florida.

379. The States in which slavery is permitted are as follows, mostly in the south:— Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and the Columbia District.

380. The Indians are mostly in the N. and W. A district N. of Texas, called the Indian Territory, has been assigned to such of them as choose to settle there.

381. There is no established church (95) in the United States. The following are the most numerous religious sects, in order. Roman Catholics; Regular Baptists;

Episcopal Methodists ; Presbyterians ; Orthodox Congregationalists ; Evangelical Lutherans ; Reformed Baptists ; Protestant Episcopalians ; German Reformed ; Universalists.

382. The United States, particularly the New England and middle states, are pre-eminently distinguished among the nations of the earth for the liberal provision made by the several legislatures for the efficient education of the humblest classes.

383. The Government of the United States is a **FEDERAL REPUBLIC** ; each State regulates its own internal concerns itself ; and all the States unite to appoint one Government for the whole country, which takes charge of the general interest, intercourse with foreign nations, as to commercial regulations, war, &c.

384. This General Government consists of a President, a Senate, and House of Representatives. The two latter are termed Congress or the Legislature.

385. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the people, for two years. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State for six years, one-third being elected every two years. The President and Vice President are chosen by certain electors appointed by the people in all the States, each State having as many electors as it sends members to Congress. The President holds office for four years, commencing on the 4th of March.

386. Each State has its own legislature for regulating its own affairs : as roads, police, education, &c.

387. **PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &c.** The climate and soil fit the United States, especially the centre and south, to surpass any region of the earth of like extent for the richness of its agricultural produce, embracing chiefly wheat,

Indian corn, rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. Wheat is produced chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia; Indian corn in Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; tobacco in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and N. Carolina; rice in the Carolinas; sugar, from the sugar-cane, in Louisiana, from the maple in New York, Ohio and Vermont; cotton, mostly south of the parallel $36^{\circ}30'$, in Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, the two Carolinas, and Tennessee.

388. New York, Maine and Pennsylvania yield lumber; coal is obtained from the mines of Pennsylvania and Virginia; the cotton factories are chiefly in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire; woollen factories in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; ship-building mostly in Maine and Massachusetts.

389. The exports are upwards of 137 millions of dollars in value; 72 cotton, 11 tobacco and snuff, 8 flour and wheat, 8 pork, bacon, hogs and lard, 5 cotton goods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Indian corn and meal; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lumber, &c.; fisheries—beef, hides, butter and cheese—rice—gold and silver, upwards of 2 millions each.

390. The chief trade is with Britain, the exports to and imports from that country amounting to upwards of 75 millions of dollars each; next, in order, France, Cuba and Porto Rico, British North America.

391. HISTORY. The thirteen States referred to in paragraph 359 constituted a British Colony previous to the year 1776. During the few years preceding they had disputed the right of the British Parliament to impose taxes on them. The British persisted; and war broke out in the Battle of Lexington, in Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1775. The Battle of Bunker's Hill followed in the same year; and on the 4th of July, 1776, the colonies

declared that they would no longer submit to Great Britain, but would separate from her, and form free and independent States. The contest continued till 1781, when, the Americans being assisted by the French, the war was ended by the British Forces under Lord Cornwallis surrendering at Yorktown. In 1783, peace was established ; and the independence of the States acknowledged by Britain.

392. In 1803, the United States purchased from France Louisiana and some adjoining territory W. of the Mississippi and N. of the Red River. Florida was ceded by Spain in 1819. Other States were acquired by treaty or conquest from the Indians. Texas, which broke off from Mexico in 1836, entered into the United States in 1845. In 1848, at the conclusion of the war with Mexico, the latter power ceded California, Utah and New Mexico, for which some millions of dollars were given.

393. The United States now forms one of the greatest, richest and most powerful of the civilized countries in the world, and exceeds them all (except Canada) in the rate of increase of her wealth and population. In 1800, there were little more than 5 millions of inhabitants ; there are now, probably, more than 25 millions. Owing to the vast quantities of rich and unappropriated lands in the middle and west, which are granted to cultivators on easy terms, the labouring classes are in better circumstances than in the old countries of Europe ; as the emigration to the west from the crowded districts adjoining the Atlantic, lessens the pressure of the population there, and thus maintains a high rate of wages. But the United States suffer greatly from the weakness of the government, which, in the south and west, can hardly preserve law and order among its own subjects, or prevent turbulent bands of them from in-

vading neighboring States ; and from the unfortunate slavery question, which places the southern and northern States in violent opposition to each other, and has lately led to something almost approaching to civil war in Kansas, in the heart of the country.

VII. OTHER COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

394. **RUSSIAN AMERICA** includes the N. W. part of America, W. of 141° W. long., with a narrow tract along the coast as far as 55° N. lat. The area is 371,000 square miles. Population 66,000. New Archangel, on Sitka Island, is the capital. The seal-fishery and fur trade are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

395. **MEXICO. BOUNDARIES.** N., United States. E., Gulf of Mexico and Central America. S. and W., Pacific Ocean. Area, 1,100,000 square miles. Population 7,700,000. Mexico is a country of mountains and table lands in the interior and low lands on the coasts. The latter are unhealthy ; the interior plateau, from 3000 to 8000 feet in elevation, affords a delightful climate. It is traversed from N. to S. by lofty mountains, a continuation of the Rocky Mountains. Of these, Popocatepetl and Orizaba, two volcanic peaks, rise to a height of upwards of 17,000 feet. The capital is Mexico, an elegant city on the W. side of Lake Tezcuco, at an elevation of 7000 feet. Population 150,000. The other inland towns are Guadalupe (60,000) in the W. ; La Puebla (34,000) in the E. ; Queretaro, N. of Mexico, (40,000 ;) San Luis Potosi, (16,000,) N. of Queretaro ; and Valladolid, (18,000,) W. of Mexico. The principal ports are Matamoras, Tampico,

and Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico ; Mazatlan and San Blas, on the W. ; Acapulco, on the S. — The soil is fertile, producing Indian corn, sugar, cocoa, vanilla, and cotton, tobacco and indigo, and the *Agave*, or American aloe, yielding a liquor called *pulque*. Cochineal, from an insect, is largely exported. Mexico has long been celebrated for its mines, rich in gold, and yielding very large quantities of silver. It was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez in 1521, and remained in subjection to Spain till 1810, when it revolted, and became independent in 1821, forming a republic. It has had many revolutions since, and is still in an unsettled state. The people are descendants of the Spanish invaders and of the ancient Mexicans, and mixed races, and are mostly Roman Catholics.

396. CENTRAL AMERICA. This region extends from Mexico to the W. of New Granada, about $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. long. It is usually described as consisting of five States, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica ; and the whole is sometimes called Guatemala. To these five may be added Yucatan in the N. and British Honduras, S. E. of Yucatan. The area is about 200,000 square miles ; the population nearly two millions. Excepting Yucatan, which is mostly a low plain, the country exhibits lofty mountains and table lands, like Mexico. The highest mountains are Agua, 15,000 feet, and Atitlan, 12,500 feet, in the S. of Guatemala. Several of the mountains are volcanic, and the country is much subject to earthquakes. NEW GUATEMALA, in the S. of Guatemala, is the capital of that State. Population 40,000 ; elevated 6000 feet. Old Guatemala, near it, was destroyed by a volcanic eruption and earthquake. SAN SALVADOR is the capital of San Salvador ; COMAYAGUA, of Honduras ; LEON

of Nicaragua ; SAN JOSE, of Costa Rica ; MERIDA, of Yucatan ; BELIZE, of British Honduras. The ports are BELIZE, TRUXILLO in the N. of Honduras ; SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA or GREYTOWN at the S. E. of Nicaragua. The population is like that of Mexico. At the E. of Nicaragua is the MOSQUITO TERRITORY, claimed by a tribe of Indians, under the protection of the British Government. The products are similar to those of Mexico, with the addition of mahogany and logwood, which are exported from Belize. The country is naturally rich, and would be highly productive, were the governments settled. They separated from Spain in 1824. There has been war lately between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in which part has been taken by some invaders under a leader called General Walker. At the S. of Nicaragua are the great lakes Leon and Nicaragua, which, with the river San Juan flowing from the latter to the Caribbean Sea, have been used as a means of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. A railway has been proposed from the Bay of Honduras, N. of Honduras, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the S. coast. N. of Honduras are the islands of Ruatan and Bonacca in which the British claim some right.

397. THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS or West Indies extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, at the N. mouths of the Orinoco. Their area is about 95,000 square miles ; population $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. There are four groups : *the Bahamas*, E. of the Channel of Florida ; *the Great Antilles* (Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, Porto Rico,) N. of the Caribbean Sea ; *the Leeward Islands* (St. Martin, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Thomas', &c.,) N. E. of the Caribbean Sea ; *the Windward Islands* (Martinique, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.,) E. and S. of the Caribbean Sea.

The two latter clusters are the *Lesser Antilles*; and the N. W. of the Leeward Isles are called the *Virgin Isles*. Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain—being all now left to her of her former extensive possessions in the New World. Hayti or St. Domingo is independent, the western part an empire, the eastern part a republic. Jamaica, St. Christopher (St. Kitts,) Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and a few others, belong to Britain. Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, &c., belong to France. The others belong to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venezuela. The principal towns are Havana (150,000,) Matanzas (45,000,) Santiago (28,000,) in *Cuba*; Kingston (35,000,) and Spanish Town (6000,) the capital, in *Jamaica*; Bridgetown (20,000,) in *Barbadoes*; Port of Spain, (12,000) in *Trinidad*; Basse-Terre, (6000) in *St. Kitts*; Nassau, (7000) in *New Providence*, the principal of the Bahama Islands; Fort Royale (7000) in *Martinique*; Port-au-Prince (15,000) and Cape Haytien (12,000,) in the western part of *Hayti*, and Domingo (15,000) in the eastern part. About 3 millions of the inhabitants are Blacks or Mulattoes; $\frac{1}{2}$ million Whites. The Blacks are slaves, except in Hayti, where they are the ruling class, and in the British and French islands, in the former of which the slaves were freed in 1838, in the latter in 1848. The climate is very fine in winter—from November to May; it is hot and rather unhealthy in summer. The products are sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, Indian corn, fine fruits, as oranges, citrons, pine-apples, yams, &c. The principal islands of the Bermudas, which are about 580 miles E. of Cape Hatteras, are *Long Island*, capital Hamilton; and *St. George*, with the capital of the same name.

398. GREENLAND belongs to Denmark, which has a few Moravian missions on the W. coast. The natives are Esquimaux, engaged chiefly in fishing and seal hunting. The Danes had considerable settlements there several hundred years since, which have disappeared. The climate is severe, there being snow in every month except July. Population said to be about 7000, of whom less than 200 are Europeans.

VIII. SOUTH AMERICA.

399. South America is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean ; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean (here called the Southern Ocean ;) and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

400. The divisions of S. America are as follows :—

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
New Granada..	Bogota	Peru.....	Lima
Venezuela.....	Caracas	Bolivia.....	Chuquisaca
British Guiana	Georgetown	Chili.....	Santiago
Dutch Guiana	Paramaribo	La Plata.....	Buenos Ayres
French Guiana	Cayenne	Paraguay....	Assomption
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro	Uruguay.....	Monte Video
Ecuador.....	Quito	Patagonia....	

401. South America is remarkably compact, being little penetrated by arms of the sea. Its leading OUTER WATERS are, the Gulf of Darien, at the N. of New Granada ; Gulf of Venezuela and Maracaybo Lake, at the N. W. of Venezuela ; Gulf of Paria, at the N. E. of Venezuela ; Estuary of the Amazon, at the N. of Brazil ; Bay of All Saints, at the E. of Brazil ; Estuary of the La Plata, at the S. E. of

La Plata ; Straits of Magellan, at the S. between the main land and the island of Tierra del Fuego ; Gulf of Guayaquil, in Ecuador ; Gulf or Bay of Panama, S. of the Isthmus of Panama.

402. CAPES. Point Manzanilla, at the N. of the Isthmus of Panama ; Point Gallinas, at the N. ; Capes St. Roque, Branco, and Frio, at the E. of Brazil ; Cape Horn, on an island at the S. ; Point Mala, at the S. E. of the Bay of Panama.

403. W. of Chili is the small island of Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, resided alone for several years—the foundation of the tale of Robinson Crusoe.

404. MOUNTAINS. The Andes, near the west coast, of which Chimborazo, in Ecuador (21,440 feet) and Aconcagua, in Chili, (23,910 feet) are the loftiest. Pichincha and Cotopaxi in Ecuador, Osorno and Corcovado, in Chili, and several others, are volcanoes. The Mountains of Brazil, in ridges running N. and S. The Parime Mountains in Guiana and Venezuela, running E. and W.

405. RIVERS. *Flowing into the Caribbean Sea.* The Magdalena, in New Granada (L. Cauca.) *Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.* The Orinoco, in Venezuela ; the Maranon or Amazon, in Peru and Brazil (L. Negro, Japura ; R. Ucayale, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos ;) the Tocantins, continued in the Rio Para, flowing N. through Brazil (L. Araguay ;) the San Francisco, in Brazil ; the Parana, continued in the Rio de la Plata (R. Paraguay, L. Uruguay ;) the Colorado ; the Negro.

406. NOTABLE CIRCLES. The equator and tropic of cancer cross S. America. The equator enters S. America in the W. of Ecuador, passes a little N. of Quito, crosses the S. of New Granada, through Brazil, and leaves that

country at the mouth of the Amazon. The tropic of cancer enters S. America at the W. in Bolivia, crosses La Plata, Paraguay and Brazil, and leaves S. America a little S. of Rio Janeiro.

407. EXTENT, &c. S. America extends from $12^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. to Cape Froward on the Straits of Magellan, $53^{\circ} 53'$ S. lat. ; and from Cape Branco, 35° W. long., to about 83° W. long. Its length from N. to S. is about 4700 miles ; its greatest breadth 3200 miles. Its area is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles ; population about 16 millions.

408. GENERAL FEATURES. The W. side of S. America exhibits a continuous range of lofty mountains—the Andes, or Cordilleras of the Andes ; and on the flanks of these a series of table lands, attaining in Peru the remarkable height of nearly 14,000 feet. With the exception of the ridges in Venezuela and Brazil, the rest of S. America may be regarded as one great low plain. This is in three principal divisions ; the *Llanos*, plains of the basin of the Orinoco ; the *Silvas*, or forest plains of the basin of the Amazon ; and the *Pampas*, or grassy plains of the Parana and its tributaries. The rivers rise mostly on the E. side of the Andes, and flow towards the W. into the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot and unhealthy on the low lands ; very fine in the elevated regions ; cold and bleak at the S. of Patagonia. It scarcely ever rains at the W. of Peru. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in Venezuela and Chili. In 1812, Caracas, and in 1835, a number of towns in Chili, were destroyed by earthquakes.

409. INHABITANTS. The inhabitants of S. America are descendants of Portuguese, and Negro Slaves in Brazil ; descendants of Spaniards and of Indian native races in the other countries, except Guiana, where there are English, Dutch and French. The upper waters of the Amazon

and Patagonia are inhabited only by native races in a rude and savage condition : and there are mixed races throughout. Brazil is an empire, ruled by a Prince of the Royal family of Portugal : the others, excepting Guiana and Patagonia, are independent republics. They were once subject to Spain, but revolted, and after a long contest in which BOLIVAR played a chief part, made themselves independent, between the years 1810 and 1824. They are mostly Roman Catholic. Peru was inhabited by a highly civilized people at the time of Columbus, who were conquered by Pizarro in 1531-2, and subjected to the Spanish crown : and soon after, the rest of the north and west was brought under the dominion of Spain.

410. COUNTRIES, TOWNS, &C. **NEW GRANADA** ; population 1,700,000. *Towns* ; Cartagena, Portobello, Aspinwall, Chagres, ports on the Caribbean Sea. Panama, on the Bay of Panama. Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, the capital ; population 30,000, elevated 8,700 feet. There is a railway from Aspinwall to Panama. — **VENEZUELA** ; population 1,000,000. *Towns* ; Caracas, the capital, (50,000,) and the ports of La Guayra, Cumana, and Maracaybo. — **ECUADOR** ; population 600,000. *Towns* ; Quito, the capital, population 70,000, elevated 9540 feet ; Guayaquil, the principal port. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador were once united under the name of Columbia. — **BRAZIL** ; population 6 millions. *Towns* ; Rio Janeiro, the capital, in the S. E. ; population 200,000, a port of great trade ; Bahia (100,000,) and Pernambuco or Recife, (90,000,) are considerable ports on the E. coast. Maranh and Para are ports in the north. — **PERU** ; population 1,380,000. *Towns* ; Lima (54,000,) the capital, with Callao, its port ; Truxillo, in the N., and Arica, in the S., ports of considerable trade ; Pasco, elevated 13,670 feet,

in the midst of silver mines ; Cuzco (40,000 ;) the capital of the ancient Incas of Peru.—**BOLIVIA**, population 1,830,000. *Towns* ; Chuquisaca (12,000,) the capital ; La Paz (40,000) Cochabamba (25,000 ;) Potosi (9000,) formerly famous for its rich silver mines.—**CHILI** ; population 1,200,000. *Towns* ; Santiago, the capital, (65,000 ;) Coquimbo, Valparaiso (30,000,) Concepcion, Valdivia, ports. **LA PLATA**, (called also Buenos-Ayres ; Argentine Republic ;) population 700,000. *Town* ; Buenos-Ayres, the capital, 80,000, at the mouth of the La Plata, on its L. bank.—**PARAGUAY** ; population 250,000 ; Assumption, 12,000, the capital. **URUGUAY OR BANDA ORIENTAL** ; population 120,000 ; Monte Video, the capital, (12,000,) at the mouth of the La Plata, on its R. bank.—**BRITISH GUIANA** is divided into Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. Population 130,000. *Towns* ; Georgetown, the capital, (20,000 ;) New Amsterdam.

411. **PRODUCTS, &c.** The products of S. America, generally, are similar to those of the West Indies—with the addition of gold and silver, abundant in Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, and some of the N. western States ; diamonds, found in Brazil ; rice, hides, horns, tallow and beef, from the wild cattle of Brazil, or the pampas of La Plata ; furs and wool from the Alpaca and other animals in Peru and La Plata ; dye woods from Brazil ; the valuable Cinchona or Peruvian Bark, from Peru, &c. ; other drugs and gums ; *Matè* or Paraguay tea ; in many places, copper, mercury, platinum, tin, iron, salt ; guano from the Peruvian islands, &c. With its navigable rivers, extensive sea coast, fertile plains, and valuable mineral treasures, S. America will one day become one of the richest regions of the earth.

IX. OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

412. FRANCE is bounded on the N. by the English Channel and Belgium ; on the E. by Germany, Switzerland and Italy ; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees ; on the W. by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 204,825 square miles ; population 36 millions. Its principal rivers are, the Seine (R. Marne) in the N. flowing into the English Channel ; the Loire in the middle, and Garonne in the S. (R. Dordogne) continued in the Gironde, falling into the Bay of Biscay ; the Rhone (R. Saone) in the S. E. flowing into the Gulf of Lyons ; the Rhine (L. Moselle) in the E., separating it from Germany. *Towns* ; PARIS, the capital, on the Seine, population 1,200,000, one of the most elegant cities in the world ; with the Tuileries, a magnificent royal palace, the Louvre, a celebrated museum of the fine arts and antiquities, and many beautiful public buildings. It is built of white stone, in lofty houses, arranged in flats or storeys. Paris is famous for its public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, public amusements and gaieties, and for its terrible revolutions, of which four, causing desperate battles in its streets, have occurred since 1830. LYONS, in the S. E., at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, is the great manufacturing town ; population 156,000. It is the great seat of the silk manufacture. Its other leading towns are ROUEN, LILLE and AMIENS in the N. ; ORLEANS, S. of Paris, on the Loire ; TOULOUSE, in the S. W., on the Garonne ; AVIGNON, on the Rhone ; STRASBURG, on the Rhine. Its leading ports are CALAIS, in the N., taken from the English in 1558 ; BOULOGNE, in the N. — these two being the chief stations

for steamers to England ; DIEPPE, in the N. ; HAVRE, in the N., at the mouth of the Seine, the station for steamers to New York ; CHERBOURG, in the N., and BREST, in the N. W., great naval stations ; NANTES, on the Loire, and BORDEAUX, on the Garonne, in the W. ; MARSEILLES, a great steam packet station for the Mediterranean, population 185,000, and TOULON, a great naval station, both on the Gulf of Lyons. The climate is steady, and very fine in the south. The chief products are grain, sugar from beetroot, wine, brandy, silk ; the principal manufactures are silk, cotton, lace, jewelry and porcelain. Iron and coal are found in some places, but not abundantly ; the chief article of fuel is wood-charcoal.

413. The inhabitants are of mixed *Celtic* and *Gothic* races ; the latter prevailing in the N. and E. The French language is derived from the ancient Latin, which it resembles considerably. The French are mostly Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated, and there are about two millions of Protestants. The estates of landed proprietors are divided at their death among all their children, so that there is a vast number of small proprietors, and few large proprietors. The government is at present an empire, nearly despotic, the emperor being Louis Napoleon, the nephew of the great general and former emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte. The French revolution, so famous in history, began in 1789. France was then for a short time a constitutional monarchy, and then a republic till 1799 ;—a Consulate and Empire till 1814 under Napoleon ;—a Constitutional Monarchy under the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons, till 1848 ; a republic from 1848 to 1852 ; and since that year, an empire.

414. SPAIN forms the greater part of the peninsula in

the S. W. of Europe, surrounded by the sea, except in the W., where it adjoins Portugal, and in the N. E. where it is next to France. Area, 182,600 square miles ; population 14½ millions. Spain is a mountainous country, having the mountains of Asturias and the Pyrenees in the N., and S. of these, extending from W. to E., the mountains of Castile, Sierra de Toledo, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada. The interior is a table-land, elevated about 2200 feet. The chief rivers are, the Minho, Douro, and Tagus, flowing west into the Atlantic Ocean ; the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, flowing S. W. into the Bay of Cadiz ; the Xucar and Ebro, flowing E. into the Mediterranean Sea. Capital, MADRID, on the Manzanares ; population 260,000 ; *other towns*, Saragossa, Salamanca ; Granada and Cordova, the capitals of the Moorish Kings ; *ports*, St. Sebastian and Corunna, in the N., Seville (91,000,) Cadiz (58,000,) both in the S. W. ; there, also, Palos, from which Columbus sailed on his famous voyage ; and St. Lucar, from which Magellan sailed on the first voyage round the world ; Malaga, in the S. ; Cartagena, Alicant, Valencia, and Barcelona, in the E. The government is unsettled at present ; it was lately a limited monarchy. The religion is Roman Catholic. The people are of mixed Celtic, Gothic, Pelasgic and Moorish races ; and speak a language derived from and very like the ancient Latin. The soil is rich and fertile, and there are great mineral treasures, but owing to the unsettled government and other causes, the people do not derive the benefit they might from these advantages. The exports are wine, brandy, wool, silk, oranges, olives, and other fruits. Spain was a powerful state in the 16th and 17th centuries ; and has many curious old towns, and antiquities of Roman and Moorish times. Connected with these, and the peninsular war of

1808-14, when the British and Spanish drove out the French, Spain is a country of great historic interest.

415. PORTUGAL occupies the S. W. of the peninsula, adjoining Spain on the N. and E., the sea on other sides. Area, 36,500 square miles; population 3,750,000. Its principal rivers are the Douro, Tagus and Guadiana, also rivers of Spain. LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, the capital, population 250,000, is a port of great trade. A great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. OPORTO, at the mouth of the Douro, population 62,000, is the chief seat of the port-wine trade. Portugal resembles Spain in its people, language (the Portuguese, closely resembling the Spanish) climate, and products. Port-wine, oil, salt, and cork are the chief exports. The religion is Roman Catholic; the government a limited monarchy.

416. The BALEARIC ISLES (267) belong to Spain; Palma in Majorca, and Port Mahon in Minorca, are the chief towns. The CANARY ISLANDS, about 28° N. lat., off the W. coast of Africa, also belong to Spain. Teneriffe (capital Santa Cruz,) Grand Canary, and Palma are the largest. The AZORES, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, W. of Portugal, belong to that country. Angra in Terceira, and Ponte Delgada, in St. Michael, are the chief towns. MADEIRA (capital, Funchal) N. of the Canaries, and the CAPE-VERDE ISLANDS, S. of them, also belong to Portugal.

417. ITALY is a peninsula, stretching S. W. into the Mediterranean Sea which surrounds it, except in the N. where it adjoins France, Switzerland and Austria. Area, 119,493 square miles; population 24 millions. Italy is divided into eight States, as follows:—KINGDOM OF SARDINIA, in the N. W., including the island of Sardinia,

capital, **TURIN** (114,000;) **KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY AND VENICE**, in the N. E., under the dominion of Austria, capital **MILAN** (185,000;) **PARMA**, capital, Parma, and **MODENA**, capital, Modena, small Duchies, S. of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice; the **DUCHY OF TUSCANY**, capital, **FLORENCE** (110,000,) S. E. of Modena; the **STATES OF THE CHURCH**, capital, **ROME**, on the Tiber, (154,000,) extending from sea to sea, E. and S. of Tuscany; the **KINGDOM OF NAPLES** (or of the two Sicilies) including the island of Sicily, capital **NAPLES** (380,000), in the S. *Mountains*; the Alps extend along the N. W. and N. of Italy, highest Mont Blanc in Savoy in the N. W. of Sardinia, the highest mountain in Europe, 15,780 feet; the Apennines run S. E. through the middle of Italy, rising to 10,000 feet in some places; **Vesuvius**, a celebrated volcano, is close to the Bay of Naples, on the W. side, 3930 feet; **Etna**, another great volcano, on the E. coast of Sicily, 10,870 feet; **Stromboli**, in Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, N. of Sicily, is also volcanic. *Rivers*; the Po (L. Ticino, Adda, Oglio) in the N., flowing S. of Lombardy and Venice into the Adriatic Sea; the Adige in the N. E. falling into the Adriatic Sea; the Arno, in Tuscany, and Tiber, in the States of the Church, flowing into the Mediterranean Sea. *Towns*; **GENOA**, on the Gulf of Genoa, in Sardinia, population 115,000, a port of great trade; the birth-place of Columbus; **VENICE**, in the N. E. on the Adriatic, population 114,000; built on a number of small islands, formerly a great seat of commerce; **PISA**, in Tuscany, population 20,000, the birth place of Galileo; **LEGNORNI**, a port on the Tuscan coast, population 78,000. **ROME** is one of the most remarkable cities in the world, for its fine modern buildings, of which the cathedral of St. Peter's and the palace of the Vatican are the

most notable ; its magnificent collections of sculptures and paintings ; and its numerous remains of the architecture of ancient Rome. Rome is the residence of the Pope, the ruler of the Roman States, and head of the Roman Catholic Church ; CIVITA VECCHIA is the principal port on the W. of the Roman States. NAPLES is beautifully situated on the Bay of Naples, near Vesuvius ; and near it are the remains of the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, buried by lava and ashes from Vesuvius in 79 A. D., and discovered in the last century. PALERMO, the capital, in the N. of Sicily, population 180,000 ; and MESSINA, in the E., are the chief towns of Sicily. NICE, in Sardinia, on the coast, near France ; MANTUA, in Lombardy ; PADUA and VERONA in Venice ; BOLOGNA, FERRARA, and ANCONA (a port,) in the Roman States ; and SYRACUSE and MARSALA in Sicily, are also towns of interest.

418. Italy has a fine climate and fertile soil, and its inhabitants, a people of great natural genius, have been celebrated since long before the Christian era ; in ancient times, for war, policy, commerce and literature ; more recently, in the fine arts. In music and painting, she has been unrivalled in all ages ; and at present she is unsurpassed in sculpture and architecture. Her rich soil and extensive sea coast fit her for commerce, and but for the despotic governments which cramp her energies, she would be a highly productive country. Sardinia is the only constitutional government. Venice and Lombardy are under the rule of Austria, who has great influence also in the Tuscan and Roman States. In 1848, all Italy rebelled against its rulers, except the Sardinians, who invaded Lombardy with the view of assisting the inhabitants to throw off the Austrian yoke, but they were defeated by the Austrian General Radetsky. The Pope fled from

Rome, where a republic, under Mazzini, was for a time established. But the French besieged and captured Rome, and restored the Pope; and a body of French troops still occupy the city. The people are Roman Catholics, and are not permitted to embrace any other form of Christianity; but foreign Protestants are allowed the exercise of their religion. The language is a corruption of the ancient Latin, admired for the melody of its tone.

419. Italy is a mountainous country, full of beautiful scenery. The only considerable plain is that of Lombardy and Venice, watered by the Po, the Adige and their tributaries. The products of the country are grain, rice, Indian corn, olive oil, the vine, cheese, silk and cotton. Fine marble is found in many places, which is employed in the public buildings and sculptures, and also exported.

420. BELGIUM is a small country at the N. E. of France, having the North Sea at the W., Holland on the N., and Prussia on the E. Area, 11,417 square miles; population 4,360,000. Capital, BRUSSELS (145,000.) Its principal rivers are the Scheldt and Meuse, or Maas (L. Sambre,) which flow into the North Sea. *Towns*; ANTWERP, a port, at the mouth of the Scheldt, with a fine citadel and magnificent cathedral; population 80,000; OSTEND in the N. W. is a great steam-packet station; GHENT or Gand, (97,000;) MECHLEN or Malines; BRUGES (43,000;) and Liège (71,000) are towns of considerable trade and manufactures. Belgium is a level country, richly cultivated. The Belgians are excellent farmers, and raise grain, flax, hops, and beetroot for sugar. Coal and iron are abundant, and there are iron works and hardware manufactures at and near Liège. The other manufactures are lace, cambric, lawns, and carpets. The Belgians are mostly of the Gothic race, and in the N. and E. the people speak

Flemish, a Gothic tongue, somewhat like English ; but French is the language most generally spoken. The government is a limited monarchy, under Leopold, the uncle of Queen Victoria. The people are Roman Catholics ; but all religions are tolerated. Belgium was part of the extensive dominions of the Dukes of Burgundy ; then belonged to Austria ; was wrested from Austria by the French near the close of the last century ; united to Holland after the overthrow of Napoleon ; revolted and became independent in 1830. Belgium has been the scene of many of the great battles of Europe. The Battle of Waterloo, in 1815, was fought at a village of that name near Brussels. Mons, Tournay, Charleroi, and Namur are strong fortresses.

421. HOLLAND has Belgium on the S., the North Sea on the W. and N., Germany on the E. Area, 13,227 square miles ; population $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; AMSTERDAM, at the confluence of the Amstel and Y, near a large bay called the Zuyder Zee, is the chief town, population 212,000. THE HAGUE on the W. coast, is the seat of Government. Amsterdam and ROTTERDAM S. W. of it, population 90,000, are places of great trade, intersected with canals which bring large ships to the wharves. Two great rivers, the Maas (or Meuse) and the Rhine, run west across Holland. Holland is flat, and in some places below the level of high water, being protected from inundations by mounds, called *dykes*, raised along the coasts and banks of the rivers. The Dutch are great farmers and florists. They raise grain, madder, tobacco and hemp, and have fine pasture for cattle. The chief articles of manufacture and export are cheese, butter, gin, fine linen, pottery ware. The Dutch are of the Gothic race, and speak Dutch, or *Low German*, a Gothic tongue like the

English and German. They are Protestants, mostly Calvinistic, but all sects are tolerated. They revolted from the persecuting rule of Philip II. of Spain in 1579, and after a long war, succeeded in establishing their independence. At first they formed a republic; but Holland is now a constitutional monarchy. Holland and Belgium were formerly termed the *Netherlands* or *Low Countries*.

422. GERMANY extends from France to Austria and from Switzerland to Denmark. Area, 90,910 square miles; population, 16 millions, exclusive of the German parts of Prussia, Austria, Denmark and Holland. The following are the leading States:—

STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Bavaria	Munich.	Nassau	Wiesbaden.
Wurtemberg . .	Stuttgard.	Baden	Carlsruhe.
Saxony	Dresden.	Brunswick	Brunswick.
Hanover	Hanover.	Oldenburg	Oldenburg.
Hesse-Cassel . .	Cassel.	Mecklenburg	} Schwerin.
Hesse-Darmstadt	Darmstadt.	Schwerin.	
		Mecklenburg	} Strelitz.
		Strelitz.	

Also the following very small States:—Saxe-Weimar, S. Coburg-Gotha, S. Meiningen, S. Altenburg, Anhalt Dessau, A. Bernburg, A. Cothen, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S. Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg Lippe, Liechtenstein, Hesse-Homburg. Luxemburg belongs to Holland; Holstein and Lauenburg to Denmark. FRANKFORT, on the Maine, (68,000,) HAMBURG (148,000,) LUBECK (25,000,) and BREMEN (49,000,) four free cities, are also German States. *Rivers*; the Rhine (R. Neckar, Maine, L. Moselle) from Switzerland, flows through Germany and Holland into the North Sea; the Ems and Weser flow N., and the Elbe (L. Moldau, Saale, R. Spree) flows N. W. into the North Sea; the Danube, (R. Isar,) flows E. across the S. of Germany. *Towns*; capital,

FRANKFORT-on-the-Maine ; MUNICH, AUGSBURG, and RATISBON, in Bavaria ; DRESDEN and LEIPSIK in Saxony ; HANOVER and GOTTINGEN, in Hanover ; HEIDELBERG and CONSTANCE, in Baden ; MENTZ (or Mayence) in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, the birth place of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. *Ports* ; LUBECK, on the Trave, at the S. E. of Denmark ; HAMBURG, on the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth, one of the first ports in the world ; BREMEN, at the E. of Oldenburg, on the Weser. Germany is mostly a plain in the N. ; mountainous, with some table land, in the S. The climate is fine and steady, though somewhat severe in winter. The S. W. is noted for its fine wines ; among the Hartz mountains at the S. of Hanover, and in Saxony, there are valuable mines of iron, lead, copper, tin and cobalt ; and of rock-salt in Bavaria. There are extensive forests in various parts. Saxony manufactures a fine kind of woollen cloth, and exports wool ; at Dresden there are celebrated porcelain manufactories. The Germans are of the Gothic race, and speak a Gothic tongue—the German or High German. They are distinguished by their intellectual tendencies and philosophic spirit. The *Italians, French, English* and *Germans* may be regarded as the founders and leaders of modern civilization and intellectual progress. To the Germans mankind are indebted for printing, the reformation, and the systematic development of national education ; and some of the greatest names in astronomy, metaphysics, music, philology, classical research, and physical geography, belong to this highly endowed people. The Roman Catholic religion prevails in the southern States ; Protestantism in the north. The governments are somewhat despotic, except in Hanover and Bavaria, where there are national assemblies. There is a federal diet,

meeting at Frankfort, to regulate general interests, such as those of commerce and war.

423. SWITZERLAND is a small inland country, having France on the W., Germany on the N., Austria on the E., Italy on the South. Area 15,315 square miles ; population 2,400,000. Capital, BERNE (28,000), on the Aar. Switzerland is a mountainous country. The Alps bound it on the S. and penetrate into it. Their summits are covered with perpetual snow, and between the snow and the lower regions are the GLACIERS, remarkable masses of ice. There are also many lakes, as Constance in the N. E., through which the Rhine passes ; Zurich, S.W. of Lake Constance ; Lucerne, in the middle ; and the Lake of Geneva, at the S. W., through which the Rhone flows. The scenery of Switzerland is the most beautiful in Europe, perhaps in the world. The government is a federal republic, the country being divided into cantons, each having its own laws, but all uniting for the general interests. The people are protestants in the majority of the cantons, mostly of the Calvinistic persuasion, the others are Roman Catholics. French is spoken in the parts next France ; German in those next Germany ; Italian in those adjoining Italy. The people are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the rearing of cattle, goats, and sheep, and hunting the chamois, valuable for its leather. Geneva (on the lake of Geneva) and Neufchatel are notable for watches. Silk and cotton manufactures have been introduced. The Swiss are celebrated for their war of independence with the Austrians, whom they defeated at the battle of Morgarten in 1315 ; and for their wars with Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, whom they defeated several times, finally at Nancy in 1477.

424. DENMARK. This small country consists of a penin-

sula, projecting into the N. Sea from the N. of Germany, and several adjacent Islands, of which the largest are Zealand, next the Sound, Iceland, Funen ; and Bornholm in the Baltic Sea. Iceland and the Faroe Isles also belong to Denmark. Area (exclusive of the two latter) 21,856 square miles. Population, 2,400,000. Capital, COPENHAGEN at the E. of Zealand, on the Sound (123,000.) The chief ports are ELSINORE at the N. E. of Zealand, on the Sound, where the Sound Dues on vessels passing must be paid ; ALTONA, in the S. W. on the Elbe, two miles below Hamburg ; KIEL, in the S. E., on the Baltic. The country is flat, and the people are employed in raising grain and dairy produce, and in the fisheries. They are of the Gothic race and speak a Gothic tongue. Holstein and Lauenburg in the S. are German ; and the disputes between Danes and Germans led to a war in 1848. In religion they are Lutheran Protestants ; and the government is a constitutional monarchy. REIKIAVIK, at the S. W. is the capital of Iceland.

425. NORWAY and SWEDEN form the great Scandinavian peninsula in the N. of Europe. They are separated in the N. by the Kolen mountains, which are continued in the Dovre-field, in Norway. Area of Norway, 122,752 square miles ; population, 1,330,000. Area of Sweden, 170,528 square miles ; population 3,400,000. Capital of Norway, CHRISTIANIA, at the S. E., on the Bay of Christiania ; population 33,000. BERGEN and DRONTHEIM on the W., are ports of considerable trade. Capital of Sweden, STOCKHOLM, on Lake Maelar, an arm of the Baltic Sea ; population 93,000. UPSAL, N. of Stockholm, is an old town with a celebrated university ; GOTTENBURG on the Cattogat, is a port with great trade. The mines, forests and fisheries furnish the chief occupation of the people,

the country being mountainous and barren. But barley, oats, flax and hemp are grown. The Swedish iron is of a superior quality; the exports are iron and steel, copper, timber, tar and pitch, alum, potashes and dried fish. The Swedes and Norwegians with the Danes, form the Scandinavian section of the great Gothic race. The language is a Gothic tongue. The people are Lutheran Protestants, and the government is a constitutional monarchy. Norway was formerly subject to Denmark; in 1814, it was united to Sweden, under BERNADOTTE, a French General, who was chosen king: his son is now on the throne. The north, with the adjoining part of Russia, is called LAPLAND, and is in the N. frigid zone. The climate is severe, with much snow, along which the Laplanders travel in sledges. Their principal support is the rein-deer, its milk and flesh furnishing food, and its skin clothing. At the N. W., south of the Lofoden Isles, there is a remarkable whirlpool, called the Maelstrom.

426. PRUSSIA is mostly at the S. of the Baltic Sea, between Russia and Germany. A part, called Rhenish Prussia, separated from the rest by Hanover and Brunswick, lies E. of Holland and Belgium. Area, 108,350 square miles; population 16½ millions. Capital, BERLIN, on the Spree, population 408,000. The principal rivers are, in the eastern part, the Elbe (R. Spree,) the Oder, Vistula and Niemen; the Vistula flowing into the Gulf of Dantzic; in the western part (the Rhenish part,) the Rhine (L. Moselle,) and the Ems. *Towns* in the interior; FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, a place of great trade; MAGDEBURG, on the Elbe, a strong fortress; TREVES, a very old city, with Roman remains, on the Moselle; COBLENTZ, a strongly fortified town at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle; COLOGNE, on the Rhine, with great trade, an old

city, with a magnificent cathedral; AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, (in German, *Aachen*,) near Belgium, with hot baths, the residence of Charlemagne; ELBERFELD, BARMEN, DUSSELDORF on the Rhine, and CREFELD, with cotton, silk and thread manufactures. *Ports*; MEMEL, DANTZIC, and STETTIN, at the mouths of the Niemen, Vistula, and Oder, with great corn trade; and export of timber from Memel. Prussia is a level country, especially at the E., where wheat, rye, oats and barley are raised. The western part is celebrated for its fine wines. The exports are timber, corn, linseed, wine, flax, linen and wool. There are valuable mines near the Hartz mountains. The inhabitants are Germans in the Rhenish part and the W. of the eastern division; at the E. and S. E. the people are mostly Poles, of the Slavonic race, speaking the Polish language, and belonging to the ancient kingdom of Poland, which Russia, Austria and Prussia divided amongst them in 1772 and 1793. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The majority of the people are Lutheran or Calvinistic Protestants; but all sects are tolerated.

427. AUSTRIA extends from Switzerland E. to Russia, and from Prussia S. to the Adriatic Sea and Turkey. Area, 258,262 square miles; population, 36,514,000. Capital VIENNA, near the Danube, population, 410,000, *Mountains*; Carpathian Mountains, in the N. E. and E.; Mountains of Bohemia, in the N. W.; Tyrolese and other Alps, in the W. and S. W. *Rivers*; the Danube (R. Inn, Drave, Save, L. Theiss,) flowing from W. to E. The Elbe (L. Moldau,) in the N. Austria is an empire, consisting of several states or nations united under one government. In the W. the people are mostly Germans, and this part, the *Archduchy of Austria*, is the nucleus of the empire; in the S. W. are the *Italian States*; in the S., *Slavonic*;

and *Croatia*, and in the N. W. *Bohemia*, are inhabited by Slavonic races, while the N. E., *Galicia*, is also Slavonic, being part of ancient Poland. In the E. is the ancient kingdom of *Hungary*, inhabited chiefly by the Hungarians or Magyars, a different race from any of the others. *Towns*; PRAGUE, on the Moldau, the capital of Bohemia, is a place of great trade, population 75,000; BUDA and PESTH, on opposite sides of the Danube, population 125,000, form the capital of Hungary; PRESBURG, higher up, on the Danube, population 41,000, was the ancient capital of Hungary; TRIESTE, in Illyria, and FIUME, in Croatia, both on the Adriatic Sea, are the only ports. The government is nearly despotic; the people are, for the most part, Roman Catholics. There are many Lutheran Protestants in Hungary. There are mines of gold and silver at Kremnitz and Schemnitz in Hungary; near Cracow, in the N., there are very extensive salt-mines. The quicksilver mines of Idria, in Carniola, have long been highly productive. Galicia and Hungary grow large quantities of corn, and the Tokay wine of Hungary is highly esteemed. In 1848, the Italians, Viennese and Hungarians rose against the Government, but all were subdued—the Hungarians, only by the aid of the Russians, after a long campaign.

428. RUSSIA. This vast country occupies the N. E. and E. of Europe, adjoining Norway and Sweden at the N. W.; Prussia, Austria and Turkey, at the S. W. Area, 2,099,903 square miles; population 62,000,000. Capital, ST. PETERSBURG, population 500,000. Russia is mostly one great plain. *Rivers*; the Petchora, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Dwina and Onega into the White Sea; the Duna, or Western Dwina, into the Gulf of Riga; the Niemen and Vistula into the Baltic Sea; the Dniester and

Dnieper into the Black Sea ; the Don into the Sea of Azof ; the Volga and Ural into the Caspian Sea. Moscow, in the centre, population 350,000, is the ancient capital ; it has a fine citadel and palace, called the Kremlin. *Ports* ; ARCHANGEL, in the N., at the mouth of the Dwina ; CROONSTADT, at the E. of the Gulf of Finland, the port of St. Petersburg ; REVEL, at the S. of the Gulf of Finland ; RIGA (71,000,) on the Gulf of the Riga, at the mouth of the Western Dwina ; ODESSA (70,000,) at the N. W. of the Black Sea ; ASTRAKAN (45,000,) near the mouth of the Volga ; WARSAW, on the Vistula, population 154,000, is the capital of Poland. The exports are grain, timber, flax and hemp, tallow, potashes, leather, wool and furs. Russia has valuable mines of gold, copper, iron, and platinum, chiefly among the Ural Mountains. The people are of the Slavonic section of the Caucasian race ; and mostly belong to the Greek Catholic Church. The government is a despotic monarchy under an emperor called *The Czar*. A large number of the people are *serfs*, like slaves, to the nobles. Russia has encroached much on her neighbours within the last 100 years, having taken the greater part of Poland in 1772 and 1793 — Finland from Sweden, in 1812, and been continually gaining territory from Turkey. Till the late war, the Pruth and Danube formed the boundary between Russia and Turkey ; but the Allies made Russia give up a portion of Bessarabia, pushing her back entirely from the Danube and lower course of the Pruth.

429. **TURKEY IN EUROPE** is in the S. of Europe, having Austria on the N., the Adriatic Sea on the W., Greece and the Archipelago on the S., the Black Sea and Russia on the E. Area, 210,000 square miles ; population 12 millions. Capital, CONSTANTINOPLE (or Stamboul,) on the Straits of Constantinople ; population 600,000. The Bal-

kan Mountains extend through Turkey from W. to E. Its principal rivers are, the Danube (L. Aluta, Sereth, Pruth, R. Save, Morava,) flowing into the Black Sea ; the Maritza, falling into the Archipelago. The northern part, between Russia and Austria, is called Moldavia. capital JASSY ; the province N. of the Danube is Walachia, capital BUKAREST (78,000.) *Towns* ; VARNA, on the Black Sea ; ADRIANOPLE, N. W. of Constantinople ; SALONICA, in the S., on the Gulf of Salonica ; BELGRADE, a strong fortress, in the N., at the confluence of the Save and Danube ; GALATZ, at the junction of the Sereth and Danube ; ISMAIL, on the N. of the Danube, in the part recently taken from Russia. The inhabitants are partly Turks, who are Mohammedans, partly Christians of the Greek Church, the protection of whom formed the pretext for the recent attack on Turkey by the Russians. The government is a despotic monarchy, the people being oppressed by the Pashas appointed to rule the several provinces. The climate is fine and the soil rich. The products are grain, olive oil, fruits, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh ; and numbers of cattle are reared. The chief manufactures are carpets, silk, leather and sword blades. The S. of Turkey formed part of ancient Greece ; and the country, with modern Greece, constituted the Greek Empire, till that was overthrown by the Turks, in 1453.

430. GREECE. This small country lies S. of Turkey, having the Mediterranean Sea on the W. and S., the Archipelago on the E. Area, 18,434 square miles ; population 1 million. Capital, ATHENS, on the Gulf of Egina, in the E. ; population 26,000. Greece is a mountainous country, with a fine climate, and beautiful scenery. The southern peninsula, called the MOREA, is nearly separated from the northern part by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto, and is

joined to it by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth. The products are grain, wine, honey, olive oil and fruits. The people are the descendants of the ancient Greeks, and speak a similar language, called the Romaic. They are Catholics of the Greek Church, and their government is a constitutional monarchy. They were long under the dominion of the Turks, against whom they revolted in 1821, and in a few years, under the protection of Britain, France and Russia, secured their independence. Greece is full of remains of the beautiful architecture of the ancient Greeks, which are numerous and magnificent at Athens ; and it abounds in places notable as the scenes of events of interest in the history of that intellectual people—the ancient Greeks, who may be said to have laid the foundations of literature, science and the arts. The IONIAN ISLANDS, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, &c., at the W., and Cerigo at the S. of Greece, are under British protection.

X. COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

431. TURKEY IN ASIA has the Black Sea on the N., the Archipelago and Levant on the W., Arabia on the S., Persia on the E. Area, 500,000 square miles ; population 15,000,000. Capital, SMYRNA, a great port, on the Archipelago (150,000.) The N. W. part is called ASIA MINOR. In it are the towns of BRUSA (60,000) and KUTAHIAH (50,000) in the interior ; SCUTARI, opposite Constantinople ; SINOPE and TREBISOND, ports on the Black Sea. TROY is believed to have been in the N. W. near the Straits of the Dardanelles. KHARS is in the N. E. The S. W. part is called SYRIA, in which are ANTIOCH, ALEPPO, DAMASCUS (100,000,) the oldest town in the world, and

BEYROUT and ACRE, on the coast. TYRE and SIDON were on the coast, between Acre and Beyrout. The ruins of BAALBEC and PALMYRA are in the interior. In the S. E. is the ancient Mesopotamia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. NINEVEH was near MOSUL, on the Tigris ; BAGDAD is lower down on the same river ; BABYLON was on the Euphrates, near HILLAH, in the ancient Chaldea.

432. PALESTINE, or THE HOLY LAND, is in the S. W. of Syria. Its length is about 193 miles, breadth less than 100 ; area, 11,500 square miles. Palestine is traversed from N. to S. by the river Jordan, rising in Mount Hermon, flowing first through the lake called the WATERS OF MEROM, then through the SEA OF GALILEE, called also the Lake of Gennesareth or Sea of Tiberias, then about 70 miles further S. into the DEAD SEA (Sea of Sodom, Sea of the Plain, or Lake Asphaltites.) This is very salt and dense, a muscular man floating breast high in it. It is from 50 to 60 miles long, 10 to 15 wide, and 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea. In the interior are HEBRON, BETHLEHEM, and JERUSALEM, W., and JERICHO N. W. of the Dead Sea ; TIBERIAS, on the Sea of Galilee, and NAZARETH, W. of it. GAZA is at the S.W., and on the coast are ASCALON, JOPPA, and CAESAREA.

433. The people of Turkey in Asia are mostly Moham-medans under the dominion of the Sultan, the ruler of European Turkey. They are much oppressed by the Pashas, who rule the different provinces. There are many Christians of the Greek, Armenian and Nestorian Churches scattered throughout. The products are silk, Indian corn, wheat, wine, oil, honey, various drugs, fruits, and wool from the Angora goat. There are also some manufactures of carpets, silks and cottons.

434. ARABIA is S. of Turkey in Asia, between the Red

Sea and the Persian Gulf. Area, 1 million of square miles ; population 10 millions. Arabia has three natural divisions. *Arabia Petraea*, a mountainous rocky region, is the N. W. ; *Arabia Deserta*, a sandy plain, in the interior ; and *Arabia Felix* in the S. and E. adjoining the Red and Arabian Seas. The latter region is fertile, and produces dates, coffee, the tamarind, the Indian fig, with many spices and balsams. Fine coffee is exported from MOCHA, a port in the S. W. Arabia is notable also for its camels and fine horses. MECCA, the birth place, and MEDINA, the burying place, of Mohammed, are near the W. side. These cities and MUSCAT, a port at the S. E., are near the tropic of cancer. At the S. W., near the Straits of Babelmandeb, is the port of ADEN, belonging to the British. Mounts Sinai and Horeb are in the N. W. The settled parts towards the S. where agriculture and commerce prevail, are under the rule of several princes or emirs. A large portion of the inhabitants are wandering tribes, who pursue a pastoral life, living on their flocks, or by plunder, and ruled by their sheiks. Many of these are called Bedouins. The religion is that of Mohammed.

435. PERSIA has the Caspian Sea on the N., Afghanistan on the E., the Persian Gulf on the S., and Turkey on the W. Area, 500,000 square miles; population 8 millions. Capital, TEHERAN, in the N. (60,000 ;) S. of it, ISPAHAN (100,000,) the former capital. Persia is mountainous, with a considerable extent of table land ; and hence is rather cold in winter in some regions. The Persians are Mohammedans, under a despotic monarch, called the Shah. There is a great salt desert in the interior, but the northern districts are fertile, producing wheat, rice, cotton, the vine, the sugar cane, and the mulberry abundantly, so that silk is largely produced. Silver, copper and iron are found in

Persia ; and there are considerable manufactures of carpets, silks, shawls, woollens, cottons, leather and steel. The pearl fishery is carried on in the Persian Gulf.

436. AFGHANISTAN has Turkestan on the N., Hindostan on the E., the Arabian Sea on the S., and Persia on the W. Area, 400,000 square miles ; population 6 millions. Capital, CABUL, (60,000,) in the N., elevated upwards of 6000 feet. Afghanistan is a country of mountain and table land ; the Hindoo Koosh mountains rise to a height of 20,000 feet. The other chief towns are HERAT (50,000) in the N. W. ; CANDAHAR (50,000) in the middle ; and KELAT, in the southern part, called BELOOCHISTAN. Owing to the elevation, the climate is severe in winter. The people are Mohammedans, brave, warlike and turbulent. They are in various tribes under native princes or shahs, though the ruler at Cabul is the most powerful. In 1841, the north of Afghanistan was the scene of one of the most terrible disasters that ever befel a British army. The natives rose upon the British in Cabul, assassinated their chiefs, and drove them out—an army of 12,000 with their followers—to perish from the attacks of the wild tribes in the vicinity, or from cold amongst the snow.

437. HINDOSTAN is a triangular-shaped peninsula, with the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet on the N., the Eastern Peninsula and Bay of Bengal on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., the Arabian Sea and Afghanistan on the W. Area, 1,200,000 square miles ; population 142 millions. Capital CALCUTTA, in the N. E., on the Hoogly, one of the branches of the Ganges at its mouth ; population 400,000. The chief rivers are the Brahmapootra, Ganges, Nerbudah, and Indus ; see p. 99. Hindostan is mostly under the dominion of the British, who have divided it into three presidencies ; *Bengal*, in the N. E. ; *Madras*, in the S. E. ;

Bombay, in the W. *Towns*; PATNA (300,000) on the Ganges, with great trade in opium, rice, nitre and indigo; BENARES (600,000) on the Ganges, a sacred city of the Hindoos; DELHI (200,000,) on the Jumna, the former capital of the Mogul Empire; LAHORE, in the N., the capital of the Punjaub; MADRAS, on the S. E. coast (300,000;) BOMBAY, a great port, on an island on the W. coast (300,000.) *Nepaul* and *Bhotan* in the N. E. are independent; *Pondicherry* S. of Madras, *Chandernagore* on the Hoogly, and a few other small places belong to the French; *Goa*, on the W., to the Portuguese. In fertility of soil and richness and variety of vegetable produce, Hindostan is one of the most remarkable regions in the world. The products are teak, palms, which are store-houses of numerous useful articles to the natives, rice, opium, indigo, coffee, spices, cotton, and the mulberry. Valuable minerals, as diamonds, rubies, as well as coal and iron, are found in many places. The Hindoos are one of the oldest civilized nations in the world, having attained an advanced state in learning, civilization and the arts long before the Christian era. They were conquered by Mohammedans from Tartary in the beginning of the 16th century, who laid the foundation of the Mogul Empire. Early in the 18th century, the British obtained a footing there; and established themselves firmly by the battle of Plassy, gained by Lord Clive, in 1757, since which time they have been gradually extending their dominion over India. In religion, the majority are Pagans. Many are Mohammedans; a few have been converted to Christianity.

438. THE EASTERN PENINSULA extends between Hindostan and China. Area, 750,000 square miles; population supposed to be 22 millions. It consists of British Provinces in the W. — Assam, Aracan, the Tenasserim Pro-

vinces, Pegu and Malacca ; the **BIRMAN EMPIRE**, capital **AVA** ; **SIAM**, capital **BANKOK** ; **ANAM** or **COCHIN CHINA**, capital **HUE** ; **LAOS**, and other smaller states. The country is rich in valuable woods, as teak, the iron tree, ebony, sandal, eagle, and rose woods, &c., and in the usual products of eastern climes. The governments are highly despotic, and the religion Buddhism.

439. **CHINA** is in the S. E. of Asia. Area, 1,300,000 square miles ; population estimated variously from 150 to 360 millions. *Towns* ; **PEKIN**, in the N. E., near the Peiho river, is the capital ; population, 1,500,000 ; **NANKIN** (300,000,) on the Yang-tse-Kiang ; **HANG-CHOO** (1 million ;) **KING-TE-CHIN** (1 million ;) **Soo-CHOO** (1 million.) The five ports now open to foreign nations for trade, are **CANTON** (1 million ;) **AMOY** (250,000 ;) **FOO-CHOO** (500,000 ;) **NINGPO** (250,000,) and **SHANG-HAI** (120,000.) China is a fertile, carefully cultivated, and populous country, which had reached a high degree of civilization before the Christian era. The chief products are rice, the principal food of the people, tea, silk, sugar, cotton and silver. They are highly ingenious in the arts, and make fine porcelain, paper, silk, and a variety of beautiful carved work in wood and ivory. The large rivers and fine canals give an extensive inland navigation. At the N., there is a remarkable work—the Great Wall of China, said to be several hundred miles in length. The government is a despotic monarchy, the monarch and many of the military and ruling class being of the Tartar race. The people worship Fo, supposed to be the Budh of the Hindoos ; many of the learned and upper classes follow the religion of their ancient philosopher, Confucius, which is a sort of deism. **HONG KONG**, a small island, belonging to the British, is at the S. E., near Canton.

440. **TIBET** is an extensive table land N. of the Himalaya Mountains, between them and Chinese Tartary. Area, 750,000 square miles; population 5 millions. Capital **LASSA**; population 27,000. Tibet is now subject to China. The high priest of their religion is called the **GRAND LAMA**. He is an object of adoration, and is supposed never to die, his soul being transferred to some one else. Tibet is rich in quicksilver and other minerals.

441. **CHINESE TARTARY** extends from Tibet and China N. to Siberia. Area, 3,000,000 square miles; population 12 millions. This extensive country consists mostly of table lands, with the great desert of Gobi in the S. It is inhabited by wandering tribes of Tartars, Kalmucks and others, who subsist on the flocks which they rear. **Manchooria** in the N. E. is inhabited by a more settled race. The whole is subject to China.

442. **ASIATIC RUSSIA** or **SIBERIA** occupies the N. of Asia, from the Ural Mountains to Behring's Straits. Area, nearly 5 millions of square miles; population about 6 millions. Capital, **TOBOLSK** in the W., on the Irtysh; population 15,000. The climate is cold; the country rather barren. The northern regions afford furs; the Ural and Altai mountains are rich in gold, silver, platina, copper and iron. Tartars inhabit the south; Samoides, resembling the Laplanders, occupy the northern districts. The whole is under the dominion of Russia, and the religion is that of the Greek Church; but there are some Mohammedans in the south.

443. **TURKESTAN** lies between the Caspian Sea and Chinese Tartary. The area is about 750,000 square miles, and the population 6 millions. Chief town, **BOKHARA** (70,000,) on the Oxus. The inhabitants are wandering tribes, each ruled by its own chief or *khan*; and some more settled in the fertile lands near the Oxus and *Jaxartes*. A large part of the country consists of steppes with scanty vegetation, or sandy plains. The religion is Mohammedan.

444. **JAPAN**. The Japan Islands, **NIPHON**, **JESSO**, **SIKOKU**, and **KIUSIU** are in the N. E. Area, 260,000 square miles; population 25 millions. The chief towns are **JEDDO** (700,000,) and **MIACO** (500,000) both in Niphon. They are a polished and highly civilized people, somewhat like the Chinese, and have made great progress

in the arts. They are jealous of foreigners, and till lately, when the Americans concluded a treaty with them, traded with none but the Dutch, who were only allowed to import two ships' cargoes yearly. They have a spiritual sovereign who resides at Miaco, a temporal sovereign who lives at Jeddo.

445. INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. The Islands of the Indian Archipelago are SUMATRA, capital PADANG (10,000;) JAVA, capital BATAVIA (118,000;) BORNEO; CELEBES; MOLUCCAS or Spice Islands; the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, capital, MANILLA (150,000.) The Philippine Islands belong to Spain; Java and the Spice Islands to the Dutch, who have settlements also in Sumatra and Borneo. The English have a settlement at Sarawak in Borneo, and also, the island of Labuan, N. of Borneo. These islands abound in valuable mineral and vegetable products — particularly spices, as pepper, cloves, nutmegs. There are active volcanoes in Java.

XI. AFRICA.

446. AFRICA has the Mediterranean Sea in the N., the Isthmus of Suez, Red Sea and Indian Ocean on the E., the Atlantic (Southern) Ocean on the S., and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It extends from $34^{\circ}50'$ S. lat. to $37^{\circ}20'$ N. lat., and from $51^{\circ}20'$ E. long. to $17^{\circ}30'$ W. long. It is about 5000 miles long, and 4600 broad. Area, $11\frac{3}{4}$ millions square miles; population 70 millions.

447. Its *outer waters* are, the Gulf of Sidra, in the N.; Gulf of Guinea, with its branches, the Bight of Benin and Bight of Biafra, on the W., Table Bay at the S., Delagoa Bay and Mozambique Channel, at the E. Its *capes* are Bon and Spartel on the N., Verde and Lopez at the E., Good Hope and Agulhas at the S., Guardafui at the E. Its *rivers* are, the Nile, in the N. E., flowing into the Mediterranean Sea; the Senegal in the W., flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; the Niger in the W., flowing into the Gulf of Guinea; the Congo and Orange, flowing into the S. Atlantic Ocean; the Zambezi, into the Mozambique Channel. Its *mountains* are, the Atlas Mountains in the N.; the Kong Mountains N. of the Gulf of Guinea, the Mountains of the Moon, in the E.; the Lupata Mountains

W. of the Mozambique Channel ; the Nieuveld Mountains in the S. The great desert of Sahara is in the N.

448. The tropic of cancer, equator, and tropic of capricorn cross Africa, which is thus in the N. and S. temperate and torrid zones, chiefly in the latter. From its position mostly in this zone, its compact form, little penetrated by arms of the sea, and the extensive sandy deserts, Africa is the hottest part of the world. It is little known in the interior. Africa is inhabited by Moors in the N., of the Mohammedan religion ; Negroes in the middle ; Hottentots and Caffres in the S. The three last are idolaters.

449. The following are the chief divisions :—

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Egypt	Cairo.	Lower Guinea	{ St. Paul de Loanda.
Nubia	Khartoum.	Soudan	Timbuctoo.
Abyssinia	Gondar.	Cape Colony	Cape Town.
Tripoli	Tripoli.	Natal	{ Pietermaritzburg.
Tunis	Tunis.	Sofala	Sofala.
Algeria	Algiers.	Mozambique	Mozambique.
Morocco	Morocco.	Zanguebar	Zanzibar.
Senegambia	Bathurst.	Ajan	Magadoxo.
Upper Guinea	{ Cape Coast Castle.	Adel	Berbera.

500. EGYPT, in the N. E., is the most interesting country in Africa. Capital CAIRO, on the Nile (250,000.) Ports ; Alexandria (60,000,) Rosetta, Damietta, at the mouths of the Nile ; Suez, on the Red Sea. Egypt was one of the earliest civilized countries in the world ; near Cairo are the famous Pyramids of Ghizeh, and the ruins of Memphis ; and further up the Nile, the stupendous ruins of Thebes. Egypt is nominally a province of Turkey ; really under the rule of the Pasha of Egypt, the office being hereditary in his family. Egypt has recently become of great interest to Europeans, on account of the overland passage to India. A railway is now completed from Alexandria to Cairo, and will be continued to Suez. Egypt, Nubia, S. of it, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco in the N. are Mohammedan states. Algeria, in the N., the inhabitants of which are mostly Moors or Arabs, Mohammedans, has lately been conquered and taken possession of by the French, who also possess the islands of Goree and

St. Louis on the W. The Abyssinians (S. of Nubia) profess a form of Christianity.

501. The British settlements are Sierra Leone, and Gambia, in the W. ; Gold Coast settlements in the Gulf of Guinea ; Cape Colony in the S. ; Natal in the S. E. ; the islands of St. Helena and Ascension in the Atlantic Ocean ; Seychelles and Mauritius (Isle of France) in the Indian Ocean.

502. The middle and S. from Soudan southwards are inhabited by various nations of the Negro or Ethiopian race. Their religion is some form of idolatry. Their governments are cruel and despotic. Many of their chiefs sell those whom they have taken in battle, or even their own people, to planters in America, who send ships across the Atlantic for them. This is called the SLAVE TRADE, which is carried on chiefly at the coasts of Guinea. The French and British have in vain tried to put a stop to it. At the N. W. of the Gulf of Guinea, is LIBERIA, a country of civilized Negroes or Mulattoes ; many freed from slavery in America.

503. Many parts of Africa are rich in the vegetable products of tropical climes. Egypt produces rice, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, dates, and other fruits. Morocco yields fine wool and leather. Gold, ivory and palm oil are exported from the W. coasts. Myrrh and other aromatic plants are found in the E. The island of Socotra is celebrated for its aloes. MADAGASCAR, a large island at the E., is about 1000 miles in length, and 300 in breadth.

XII. OCEANIA.

504. Oceania consists of Australasia and Polynesia.

505. AUSTRALASIA consists of the great islands of Australia, Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land, New Guinea, with adjacent islands, and New Zealand.

506. AUSTRALIA lies between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is about 2400 miles long and 1200 broad ; area nearly 3 millions of square miles ; population, nearly 600,000 British Colonists, with a few of the original natives. The parts colonised are in the S. and W. New South Wales in the S. E., capital SYDNEY, on the E. coast (60,000 ;) Victoria or Port Philip, W. of New South Wales, capital MELBOURNE (70,000,) near the chief gold region ;

South Australia, W. of Victoria, capital ADELAIDE (15,000;) Western Australia, in the S. W., capital PERTH (2500.) Australia has few large rivers, and is rather deficient in moisture. The land is chiefly occupied in pasturage, great numbers of sheep and cattle being reared. Wool and gold are the chief exports; and the discovery of rich mines of the latter has drawn great numbers to Australia within the last few years. TASMANIA is separated from Australia by Bass' Straits; capital HOBART TOWN (21,000.) NEW ZEALAND consists chiefly of two large islands S. E. of Australia; chief towns AUCKLAND (10,500,) WELLINGTON (5000;) NELSON (3000.) In Tasmania and New Zealand, the grains and fruits of England flourish; in New Zealand there is also good timber, and a valuable kind of flax; these are also British Colonies. NEW GUINEA, with the adjacent islands of New Britain, New Hebrides, New Ireland, Queen Charlotte Islands, New Caledonia, affords many valuable products of tropical climes. They are inhabited by semi-savage tribes. New Caledonia has been taken possession of by the French.

507. POLYNESIA includes the numerous clusters of islands spread out through the Pacific Ocean. The principal of them are, the LADRONE Islands, in the N. W.; the CAROLINE ISLANDS, N. E. of New Guinea; the SANDWICH ISLANDS, just S. of the tropic of cancer; the FRIENDLY or TONGA ISLANDS, E. of the New Hebrides; the SOCIETY ISLANDS, with Tahiti, E. of the Friendly Islands; the Low ARCHIPELAGO, with Pitcairn Island, S. E. of the Society Islands; the MARQUESAS, N. E. of the Society Islands. Many of these islands are of volcanic origin; others are coral reefs, elevated a little above the water. They enjoy a fine climate, and are fertile, yielding the cocoa, banana, plantain and bread fruit, the sugar cane, and other valuable plants. The inhabitants are a dark or brown semi-savage race, somewhat like both Malays and Negroes. The Sandwich Isles, of which Owhyhee or Hawaii is the principal, are in some degree civilized and have a regular government, many British and Americans being settled there. The mountains Mowna Roa and Mowna Koa are nearly 14,000 feet high; and the volcano Kirauea is often in eruption, pouring out vast streams of lava.

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