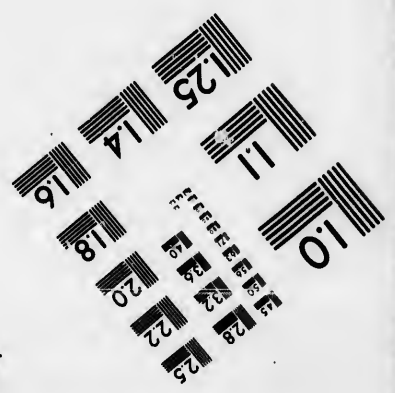
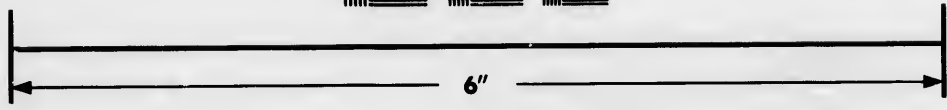
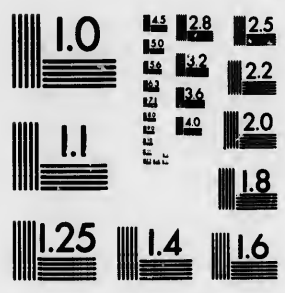


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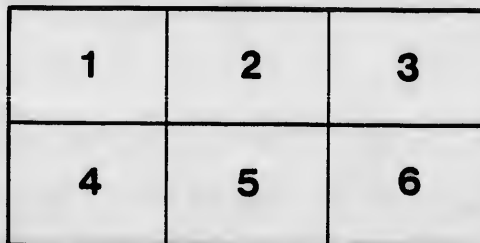
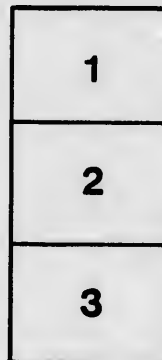
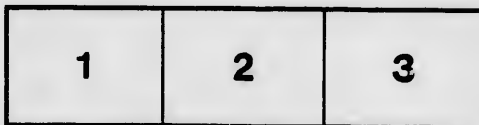
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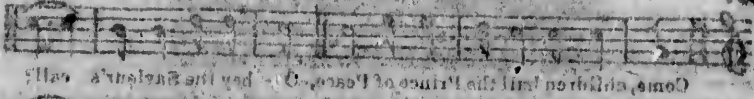
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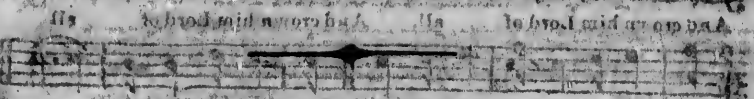
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HYMNS AND MELODIES

EDITED BY REV. C. H. BATEMAN



I. CHILDREN IN HEAVEN, (No. 1 in Sec. Songs)



A round the throne of God in heav'n, Ten thousand chil-



Whose sins are all thro' Christ



Sing-ing glo-ry, glo-ry, Sing-ing glo-ry, glo-ry

1. AROUND the throne of God in heav'n

Ten thousand children stand,

Whose sins are all through Christ forgiven,

A holy, happy band. — *Singing glory, glory, glory.*

2. What brought them to that world above,

That heaven so bright and fair,

Where all is peace, and joy, and love? —

How came these children there? — *Singing, &c.*

3. Because the Saviour shed his blood

To wash away their sin;

Bathed in that pure and precious blood,

Behold them white and clean. — *Singing, &c.*

4. On earth they sought the Saviour's grace

On earth they loved his name;

And now they see his blessed face,

And stand before the Lamb. — *Singing, &c.*

A little vessel full of grace

9.

CORONATION. (No. 8 in Sac. Songs.)



Come, children, hail the Prince of Peace, O - bey the Saviour's call;



And crown him Lord of all. And crown him Lord of all



Come sing a-land his glorious name, And crown him Lord of all



1. Come, children, hail the Prince of Peace, And crown him Lord of all.



2. For na he died that we might live, And crown him Lord of all.



3. Oh, let our hearts receive his call; No more refuse his call; That so in heaven we still may sing, And crown him Lord of all.

10.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER (No. 12 in S. Songs.)



Lord look e-pun a



1. Lord, look upon a little child, Borne in my arms, and made me thy child, Oh! put thy grace upon me, and make me thy child.



2. Make me thy child, Wash'd in my Saviour's precious blood, And my whole heart from thee, A little vessel full of thee.

3. A star of early dawn and bright,
Shining forth in the night;

A beam of grace to all around,
A light to illumine the ground.

4. Oh! Jesus take me to thy breast,

And bless me when I shall be dead,
Both when I wake and when I sleep,
Thy little lamb in safety keep.

CHILDREN'S PRAISE. (No. 1 in E-flat Major.)

Children of Jerusalem sang the praise of Je - sus'

name Children too of modern days Join to sing the Saviour's praise Hark

hark hark while infant voices sing Hark hark hark while infant voices sing

Loud hosannas, Loud hosannas, Loud hosannas to our King.

1. Children of Jerusalem

Sang the praise of Jesus' name;

Children, too, of modern days,

Join to sing the Saviour's praise.

*Hark! while infant voices sing
Loud hosannas to our King.*

2. We have often heard and read

What the royal Psalmist said,

Babes and sucklings in the streets

Shall proclaim the Saviour's praise. — *Hark, &c.*

We are taught to love and adore

We are taught to read his word

We are taught the way to heaven,

Praise for all to God be given! — *Hark, &c.*

4. Parents, teachers, old and young;

All unite to swell the song;

Higher and yet higher rise,

Thill' ye mount up to the skies! — *Hark, &c.*

5.

PRAISE TO CHRIST. (No. 4 in Sac. Songa.)



Come children join to sing Hal-le-lu-iah! A - men Loud praise to Christ

our King Hal-le-lu-iah! A - men Let all with heart & voice Before his

throne rejoice Praise is his gracious choice, Hal - le - lu - iah! A - men!

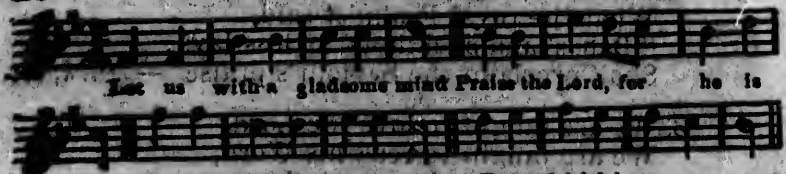
- 1. Come, children, join to sing,
Hallelulah! Amen!
Loud praise to Christ our King,
Hallelulah! Amen!
Let all with heart and voice,
Before his throne rejoice;
Praise is his gracious choice,
Hallelulah! Amen!

- 2. Come lift your hearts on high,—Hal., &c.
Let praises fill the sky,—Hal., &c.
He is our guide and friend;
To us he'll condescend;
His love shall never end,—Hal., &c.

- 3. Praise yet the Lord again,—Hal., &c.
Life shall not end the strain,—Hal., &c.
On heaven's blissful shore
His goodness we'll adore;
Singing for evermore,—Hal., &c.

6.

FAITHFUL MERCIES. (No. 9 in Sac. Songa.)

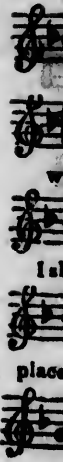


Let us with a gladsome mind Praise the Lord, for he is

kind, For his mercies shall en-dure, Ever faithful, e-ver sure.

- 1. Let us with a gladsome mind
Praise the Lord, for he is kind,
For his mercies shall endure,
Ever faithful ever sure.
- 2. Children come, extol his might;
Join with saints and angels bright.—For, &c.

7.



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3. All our wants he doth supply,
Loves to hear our humble cry.—For, &c.

4. He of old our fathers blest,
Led them to the land of rest.—For, &c.

5. His own Son he sent to die,
Us to raise to joys on high.—For, &c.

6. Let us then with gladsome mind,
Praise the Lord for he is kind.—For, &c.

7. **THE CHILD'S DESIRE.** (No. 7 in A. Songs.)

I think when I read the sweet story of old, How when Jesus was here among men, He once call'd little children as lambs to his fold; I should like to have been with them then, I wish that his hands had been placed on my head that his arms had been thrown around me; And that I might have seen his kind look when he said, Let the little ones come unto me.

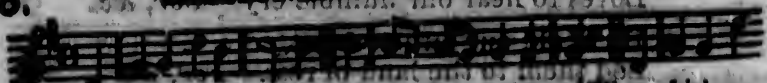
1. I think when I read the sweet story of old,
How when Jesus was here among men,
He once call'd little children as lambs to his fold;
I should like to have been with them then.
I wish that his hands had been placed on my head,
That his arms had been thrown around me;
And that I might have seen his kind look when he said,
"Let the little ones come unto me."

2. Yet still to his footstool in faith I may go,
And there ask for a share of his love;
And I know if I earnestly seek him below
I shall see him and hear him above,
In that beautiful place he is gone to prepare,
For all those who are wash'd and forgiven;
And many dear children are gathering there,
"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

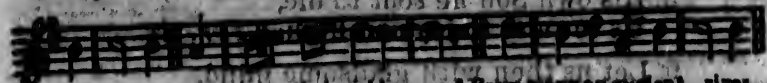
For, &c.

8.

MISSIONARY HYMN, (No. 1 in Sac. Songs.)



From greenland's icy mountains From india's coral strand Where africa's sun-



ny fountains roll down their golden sand From many an ancient river,



plain They call us to de - li - ver They call unto



us to say - we will obey their voice and speed their cry

1. From Greenland's icy mountains

From India's coral strand

Where Africa's sunny fountains

Roll down their golden sand;

From many an ancient river,

From many a balmy plain,

They call us to deliver

Their land from error's chain.

2. What though the sky were

Though every prospect pleases,

And only man is vile;

In vain with lavish kindness

The gifts of God are strewn;

The heathen, in his blindness

Bows down to wood and stone

3. Can we, whose souls are lighted

With wisdom from on high,

And that I might be said

The lamp of life to deny?

Salvation! O Salvation!

The joyful sound proclaim

Till each remotest nation

Has learned Messiah's name.

4. Wait, wait, ye winds, history

And you, ye waters, roll

And many a hill, like a sea of glory,

It rolls from east to west

Till o'er our ransom'd nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

9. THE FULNESS OF JESUS. (No. 12 in S. Songs.)

I lay my sins on Je-sus, The spotless Lamb of God;
He bears them all and frees us From the ac-cursed load.
I bring my guilt to Je-sus, To wash my crim-son stains
White in his blood most pre-cious, Till not a spot re-mains.

1. I lay my sins on Jesus,
The spotless Lamb of God;
He bears them all and frees us
From the accursed load.
I bring my guilt to Jesus,
To wash my crimson stains
White in his blood most precious,
Till not a spot remains.

2. I bring my wants to Jesus,
All fulness dwells in him;
He heals all my diseases,—
He doth my soul redeem.
I lay my griefs on Jesus,
My burdens and my cares;
He from them all releases,
He all my sorrows shares.

3. I long to be like Jesus,
Meek, loving, lowly, mild:
I long to be like Jesus,
The Father's holy child.
I long to be with Jesus,
Amid the heavenly throng,
And sing with saints and angels
To learn the angel's song.

10.

OPENING HYMN. (No. 10 in Sac. Songs.)



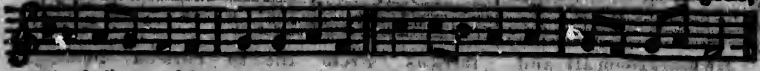
Lord, a little band and lowly, We are come to sing to thee;



Thou art great and high & ho-ly. Oh, how solemn we should be!



Fill our hearts with thoughts of Jesus And of heav'n where he is gone;



And let nothing ever please us He would grieve to look up on.

1. Lord, a little band and lowly,
We are come to sing to thee,
Thou art great and high, and holy,
Oh! how solemn we should be!
Fill our hearts with thoughts of Jesus,
And of heaven where he is gone;
And let nothing ever please us
He would grieve to look upon.

2. For we know the Lord of glory
Always sees what children do,
And is writing now the story
Of our thoughts and actions too.
Let our sins be all forgiven,
Make us fear whate'er is wrong;
Lead us on our way to heaven,
There to sing a nobler song.

11. RESURRECTION OF CHRIST. (No. 25 in S. Songs.)



Sweet spices they brought on their star-lighted way,



And came to the grave by the dawning of day.

1. Sweet spices they brought on their star-lighted way,
And came to the grave by the dawning of day.
2. But who will the stone from the sepulchre roll?
They said, as the tears from their weeping eyes stole.

3. The stone is removed, and the Saviour is gone;
Oh, hail, ye disciples, this bright Sabbath morn.

4. May Christ now appear, as to Mary he came,
And fill every bosom with piety's flame.

5. Then heaven's bright glories we soon shall obtain,
Nor Sabbaths, so peaceful, be useless and vain.

12. INVITATION TO JESUS. (No. 12 in St. Songs.)



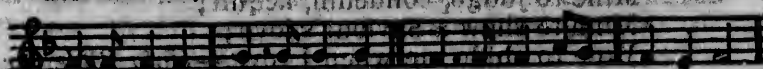
Come ye souls by sin af-flict-ed Bow'd with fruitless sorrow down,



By the broken law con-vict-ed Through the cross be-hold the crown.



Look to Je-sus, look to Je-sus! Mer-cy flows thro' Him a-lone.



Blessed are the eyes that see him; Blest the ears that hear his voice,



Bless-ed are the souls that trust him And in him a-lone re-joice.

1. Come, ye souls by sin afflicted,

Bow'd with fruitless sorrow down;

By the broken law convicted,

Through the cross behold the crown.

Look to Jesus! look to Jesus!

Mercy flows through Him alone.

Blessed are the eyes that see him,

Blest the ears that hear his voice;

Blessed are the souls that trust him,

And in him alone rejoice.

2. Take his easy yoke and wear it,

Love will make obedience sweet;

Christ will give you strength to bear it,

While his wisdom guides your feet

Safe to glory! safe to glory!

Where his ransom'd captives meet.

Sweet as home to pilgrim weary,

Light to newly open'd eyes,

Flowing springs in deserts dreary,

Is the rest the cross supplies.

13: 3003 **THE HOLY BIBLE.** (Not Church Song.)



Ho-ly Bi-ble book di-vine, Pre-cious trea-sure, thou art mine;



Mine to teach me whence I came, Mine to tell me what I am.



Ho-ly Bi-ble book di-vine, Pre-cious trea-sure, thou art mine.

1. Holy Bible, book divine,

Precious treasure, thou art mine;

Mine to teach me whence I came,

Mine to tell me what I am;

Holy Bible, book divine,

Precious treasure, thou art mine.

2. Mine thou art to guide my feet;

Mine to judge, condemn, acquit;

Mine to show a sinner's love,

Mine to show me when I rove. — *Holy Bible, &c.*

3. Mine to tell of joys to come,

And the rebel sinner's doom;

Mine to show, by living faith,

Man can triumph over death. — *Holy Bible, &c.*

14. UNIVERSAL PRAISE. (No. 14 in Sac. Songs.)



Mighty God while an-gels bless thee, May an in-fant lis-p thy name;



Lord of men as well as an-gels, Thou art ev'ry creature's theme Hal-



le-lu-ah Hal-le-lu-ah, Hal-le-lu-ah, Ho-ma-ni. (A-men.)

1. Mighty God, while angels bless thee,

May an infant lis-p thy name?

Lord of men as well as angels,

Thou art ev'ry creature's theme.

Halleluiah, Amen!

2. Lord of every land and nation,

Ancient of eternal days,

Sounded through thy wide dominion,

Be thy just and lawful praise. — *Hal., &c.*

Brightness of the Father's glory, HMT

Shall thy praise unutter'd be?

Hark, my soul, such guilty silence

Sing, the Lord who died for thee.—Hark, &c.

15. ORIGIN OF DARKNESS. (No. 1118 S. Song)

Musical notation for the hymn 'ORIGIN OF DARKNESS'. It consists of five staves of music with lyrics written below the notes.

What can all these wonders be? Je-sus dies on Cal-vary!

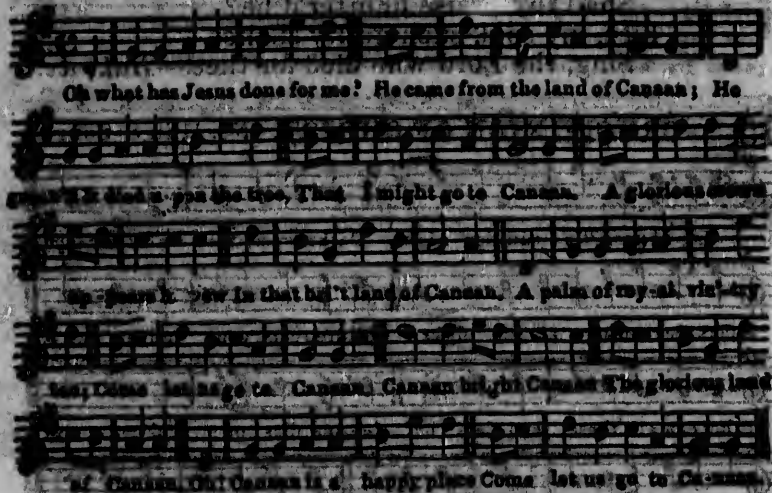
1. Lo, at noon, 'tis sudden night,
Darkness covers all the sky;
Rocks are rending at the sight;
Children, can you tell me why?
What can all these wonders be?
Jesus dies on Calvary!

2. Nailed upon the cross, behold,
How his tender limbs are torn;
For a royal crown of gold
They have made him one of thorn:
Cruel hands, that dare to bind
Thorns upon a brow so kind.

3. See the blood is falling fast,
From his forehead and his side;
Hark! He now has breathed his last,
With a mighty groan he died.
Children, shall I tell you why
Jesus condescends to die?

4. He who was a King above
Left his Kingdom for a grave,
Out of pity—out of love,
That the guilty he might save.
Down to this sad world he flew,
For such little ones as you.

18. THE LAND OF CANAAN. (No. 16 in S. Songs.)



1. Oh! what has Jesus done for me?
 He came from the land of Canaan;
 He groan'd and died upon the tree,
 That I might go to Canaan.
 A glorious crown appears in view
 In that bright land of Canaan;
 A palm of royal victory too
 Come let us go to Canaan.
Chorus—Canaan, bright Canaan,
 The glorious land of Canaan;
 Oh, Canaan is a happy place,
 Come let us go to Canaan.
2. When I shall join that blessed throng
 In the glorious land of Canaan,
 I'll sing the great Redeemer's song
 With the happy saints of Canaan.
 There Jesus sits upon his throne,
 Exalted high in Canaan;
 Inviting all his children home,
 To dwell with him in Canaan.—*Canaan, &c.*
3. Come, sinner, turn and go with me,
 For Jesus waits in Canaan,
 With angels bright to welcome thee
 To all the joys of Canaan.
 Come freely to salvation's streams;
 They sweetly flow in Canaan;
 There everlasting glory beams
 Around his throne in Canaan.—*Canaan, &c.*

17. **SALVATION.** (Gall.) (No. 15 in Sac Song.)

Oh, come let us sing To the God of Sal - va - tion, To
 Je - sus our King Who hath brought con - so - la - tion; Who in his
 own bo - dy Hath open'd a fountain To cleanse all our sins Tho' as
 high as a mountain Hal - le - luah to the Lamb Who hath bo't us a par -
 don We will praise him a - gain When we've pass'd o - ver Jor - dan.

1. Oh, come let us sing
 To the God of salvation,
 To Jesus our King,
 Who hath brought consolation;
 Who in his own body
 Hath opened a fountain
 To cleanse all our sins,
 Though as high as a mountain.

Chorus— Halleluiah to the Lamb,
 Who hath bought us a pardon;
 We will praise him again
 When we've pass'd over Jordan;

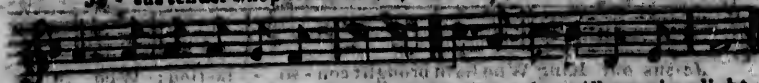
2. Though our hearts are depraved,
 Though with sin we are burden'd,
 Our souls may be saved,
 And our sins may be pardon'd;
 And Jesus, our Saviour,
 Hath promised to bless us,
 And free us for ever
 From those that oppress us.—*Hal., &c.*

3. The hour may be nigh,
 When our bosoms, faint heaving,
 Shall breathe their last sigh
 In the nearness of heav'n;
 And thro' from our pillow
 All darkness dispelling,
 Will calm the rude billow
 Of Jordan's proud swelling.—*Hal., &c.*

18. **EVENING HYMN** (No. 28 in Sac. Songs.)



Je - sus tender Shepherd hear me, Bless thy lit - tle lamb to - night,



Through the darkness be thou near me, Watch my sleep till morning light,

1. Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me,
Bless thy little lamb to-night,
Through the darkness be thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning light.

2. All this day thy hand hath led me,
And I thank thee for thy care:
Thou hast kept, and clothed, and fed me,
Listen to my humble prayer.

3. Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well:
Take me, when I die, to heaven,
Happy there with thee to dwell.

19. **THE LOVE OF JESUS.** (No. 17 in S. Songs.)



One is kind & love all others, O how he loves! His is love be - yond



a brother's O how he loves! Earthly friends may pains & grieves thee, One day kind



the next day leave thee, But this Friend will ne'er deceive thee, O how he loves

1. One is kind above all others,
O, how he loves!
His is love beyond a brother's,
O, how he loves!
Earthly friends may pain and grieves thee,
One day kind, the next day leave thee,
But this Friend will ne'er deceive thee,
O, how he loves!

2. Blessed Jesus! would'st thou know him, — O, &c.
Give thyself entirely to him, — O, &c.
Is't sin that pains and grieves thee?

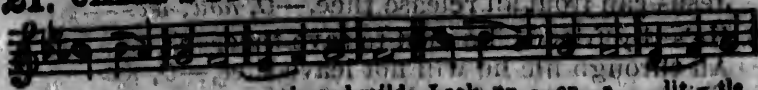
1. **Labels or trials seize thee?**
 Jesus can from all release thee, — *O, how, &c.*
 2. **Is thy friend he did to save thee,** — *O, &c.*
 All through life he will not leave thee, — *O, &c.*
 3. **Think no more of friendships hollow,**
 Take his easy yoke and follow,
 Jesus carries all thy sorrow, — *O, how, &c.*
 4. **All thy sins shall be forgiven,** — *O, &c.*
 Backward all thy foes be driven — *O, &c.*
 Every blessing he'll provide thee,
 Nought but good shall ever beside thee,
 Safe to glory he will guide thee — *O, how, &c.*

20.

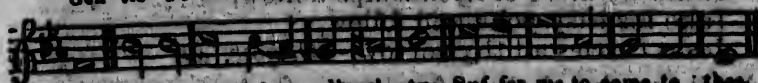
HEAVEN (No. 52 in Sac. Songs.)

Our home is on high, The home of joy un-changing;
 Here sorrow's cloud Our joys may shroud As night veils the sky;
 But there, where happy saints repose, Around them bright & bright
 The day which ne'er shall close In our home on high
 1. Our home is on high,
 The home of joy unchanging;
 Here sorrow's cloud
 Our joys may shroud,
 As night veils the sky,
 But there, where happy saints repose,
 Around them bright and brighter glows
 The day which ne'er shall close,
 In our home on high.
 2. Our home is on high,
 The home of love unchanging;
 Here those we love
 May faithless prove,
 Forsake us — or die!
 But there the blessed, joined in heart,
 Can never change, can never part,
 Nor feel bereavement's smart,
 In their home on high.

21. CHILD'S PRAYER TO JESUS. (No. 46 in S. Songs.)



Gentle Jesus meek and mild, Look upon a little child;



Pity my sin - pl - et - ty; Suffer me to come to thee.

1. Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child;
Pity my simplicity;
Suffer me to come to thee.

2. Fain I would to thee be brought:

Gracious God, forbid it not;
In the kingdom of thy grace,
Give a little child a place.

3. Oh, supply my ev'ry want:

Feed the young and tender plant;
Day and night my keeper be;
Ev'ry moment watch round me.

22. THE HAPPY LAND. (No. 19 in Sea. Songs.)



There is a happy land, Far, far away, Where saints in glo-



ry stand Bright bright as day. Oh how they sweetly sing, Worthy is



our Saviour king; Loud let his praises ring Praise praise for aye.

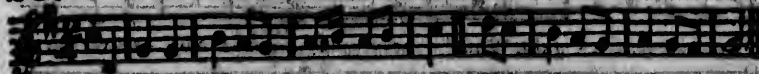
1. There is a happy land,
Far, far away,
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day,
Oh, how they sweetly sing,
Worthy is our Saviour king;
Loud let his praises ring—
Praise, praise for aye.

2. Come to this happy land,
Come, come away;
Why will ye doubting stand?
Why still delay?

Oh, we shall happy be,
When from sin and sorrow free,
Lord, we shall live with thee!
Blest, blest for aye.

3. Bright in that happy land
Beams every eye—
Kept by a Father's hand,
Love cannot die.
On then to glory run;
Be a crown and kingdom won;
And bright above the sun
We reign for aye.

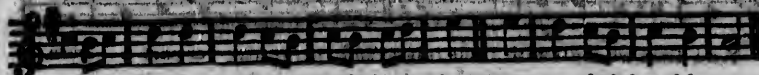
23. THE KIND SHEPHERD, (No. 18 in Sac. Song.)



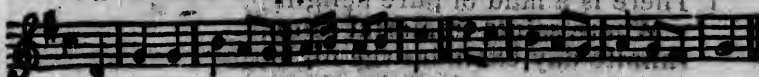
See the kind Shepherd Je - sus stands With all en - gaging charms.



Hark how he calls the ten - der lambs, And folds them in his arms.



"Per - mit them to ap - proach," he cries, Nor scorns their humble name.



For 'twas to bless such souls as these The Lord of an - gels came.

1. See the kind Shepherd, Jesus, stands,
With all engaging charms;
Hark, how he calls the tender lambs,
And folds them in his arms.

2. "Permit them to approach," he cries,
Nor scorns their humble name;
For 'twas to bless such souls as these
The Lord of angels came.

3. He'll lead us to the heavenly streams,
Where living waters flow;
And guide us to the fruitful fields,
Where trees of knowledge grow.

4. The feeblest lamb amidst the flock
Shall be its Shepherd's care;
While folded in the Saviour's arms,
We're safe from every snare.

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff begins with the lyrics 'There is a land of pure de-light, Where saints im-mortal reign.' The second staff continues with 'In - finite day ex-cludes the night, And plea-sures ban-ish pain.' The third staff starts with 'Come, chil-dren march to Em-manuel's ground For soon we'll hear the' and the fourth staff continues with 'trumpet sound; And then we shall with Jesus reign, And ne-ver,'. The fifth and sixth staves contain the final lines of the lyrics: 'And never, never part again.' and 'There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign, Infinite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.' The music is written in a simple, hymn-like style with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

1. There is a land of pure delight

Where saints immortal reign,
Infinite day excludes the night,

And pleasures banish pain.

Come, children, march to Emmanuel's ground,

For soon we'll hear the trumpet's sound;

And then we shall with Jesus reign,

And never, never part again.

2. There everlasting spring abides,

And never with'ring flowers;

Death, like a narrow stream, divides

That happy land from ours. — Come, &c.

3. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,

Stand dress'd in living green;

So to the Jews' old Canaan stood,

While Jordan roll'd between. — Come, &c.

4. Could we but climb where Moses stood,

And view the landscape o'er,

Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood,

Should fright us from the shore. — Come, &c.



Child of sin and sorrow,

Child of sin and sorrow,
Filled with dismay,
Wait not for to-morrow;
Told thee to-day.

Heav'n bids thee come
While yet there's room,
Child of sin and sorrow,
Hear and obey.

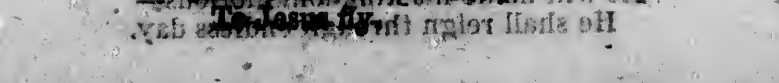
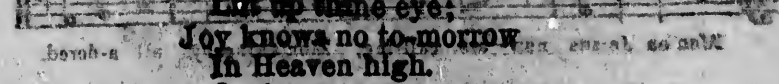
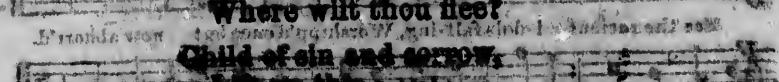
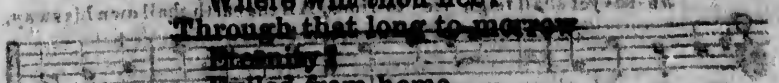
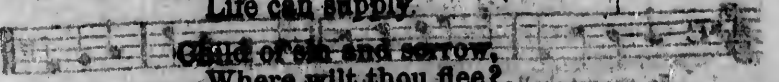
Child of sin and sorrow,
Why wilt thou stay
Wait not for to-morrow;
Jesus is high,

Grieve not that love
Which from above,
Child of sin and sorrow,
Life can supply.

Child of sin and sorrow,
Where wilt thou flee?
Through that long to-morrow
Exiled from home,
Darkly to roam—

Child of sin and sorrow,
Where wilt thou flee?
Child of sin and sorrow,
Lift up thine eye;

Joy knows no to-morrow
In Heaven high.
O sinner, come
While yet there's room,
Child of sin and sorrow,
To Jesus fly.



26. CRY OF THE HEATHEN. (No. 26 in Sac. Songs.)



Hark! what mean these in - men - tations Rolling sad - ly thro' the sky?



'Tis the cry of hea - then nations Come & help us, or we die.



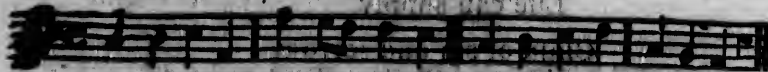
Hear the heathen's sad complaining Christians hear their dy - ing cry;



And, the love of Christ con - straining, Join to help them ere they die.

Hark! what mean those lamentations
Rolling sadly through the sky?
'Tis the cry of heathen nations,
"Come and help us, or we die!"
Hear the heathen's sad complaining,
Christians hear their dying cry;
And, the love of Christ constraining,
Join to help them ere they die.

27. THE REIGN OF JESUS. (No. 27 in Sac. Songs.)



Je - sus yet shall reign vic - torious, All the earth shall own his sway,



He will make his king - dom glo - rious— He shall reign thro' endless day.



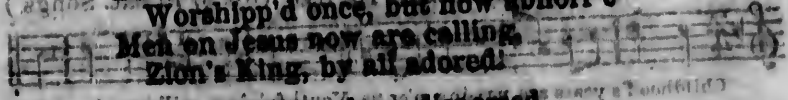
See the ancient i - dols fall - ing, Worshipp'd once but now abherr'd.



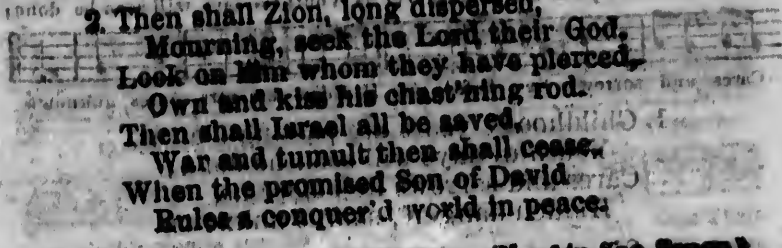
Now on Je - sus now are call - ing, Zion's hills b' all a - dored.

1. Jesus yet shall reign victorious,
All the earth shall own his sway;
He will make his kingdom glorious—
He shall reign through endless day.

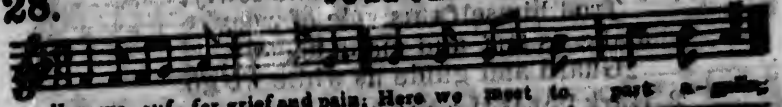
See the ancient idols falling,
 Worshipp'd once, but now abhorr'd
 Men on Jesus now are calling,
 Zion's King, by all adored!



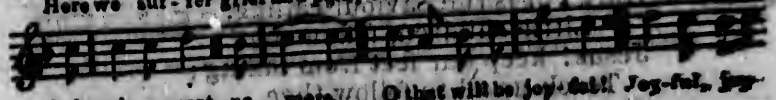
2. Then shall Zion, long dispersed,
 Mourning, seek the Lord their God,
 Look on Him whom they have pierced,
 Own and kiss his chast'ning rod.
 Then shall Israel all be saved,
 War and tumult then shall cease,
 When the promised Son of David
 Rules a conquer'd world in peace.



28. **JOYFUL** (No. 6 in Sat. Songs)



Here we suf- for grief and pain; Here we meet to part a- gain;



In heav'n we part no more, O that will be joy-ful! Joy-ful, joy-



ful, joyful! O that will be joyful, When we meet to part no more.

1. Here we suffer grief and pain;

Here we meet to part again;

In heaven we part no more.

Chorus—O, that will be joyful!

Joyful, joyful, joyful!

O, that will be joyful!

When we meet to part no more.

2. All who love the Lord below,

When they die to heaven will go,

And sing with saints above.—O, &c.

3. Little children will be there,

Who have sought the Lord by prayer,

From every Sabbath-school.—O, &c.

4. Oh! how happy we shall be!

For our Saviour we shall see

Exalted on his throne.—O, &c.

5. There we all shall sing with joy,

And eternly employ

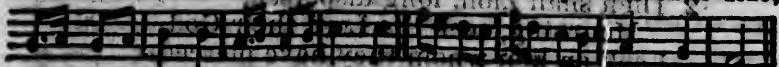
In praising Christ the Lord.—O, &c.

29.

CHILDHOOD'S YEARS. (No. 57 in Sac. Songs.)



Childhood's years are passing o'er us, Youthful days will soon be done;



Cares and sorrows lie before us, Hidden dangers, snares unknown.

1. Childhood's years are passing o'er us,
Youthful days will soon be done;
Cares and sorrows lie before us,
Hidden dangers, snares unknown.

2. Oh, may He who meek and lowly,
Trode himself this vale of woe,
Make us His, and make us holy,
Guard and guide us while we go.

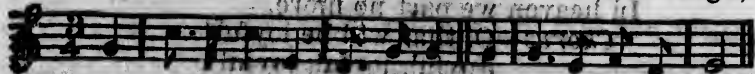
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3. Hark! it is the Saviour calling,
"Little children, follow me!"
Jesus! keep our feet from falling;
Teach us all to follow thee.

4. Soon we part — it may be never,
Never here to meet again;
Oh to meet in heaven for ever!
Oh the crown of life to gain!

30.

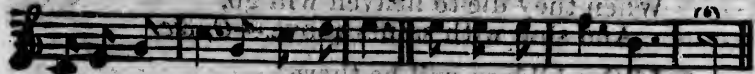
THE BIRTH OF CHRIST. (No. 81 in Sac. Songs.)



To us a Child of hope is born; To us a Son is giv'n;



Him shall the tribes of earth o-bey, Him all the hosts of heav'n.



Him shall the tribes of earth o-bey, Him all the hosts of heav'n.

1. To us a Child of hope is born;
To us a Son is giv'n;
Him shall the tribes of earth obey,
Him all the hosts of heav'n.

2. His name shall be the Prince of Peace,
For evermore adored,
The Wonderful, the Counsellor,
The great and mighty Lord.

3. His pow'r increasing still shall spread,
 His reign no end shall know.
 Justice shall guard his throne above,
 And peace abound below.

31. TRAVELLERS ZIONWARD. (No. 62 in S. Songs.)

Let the travellers Zi-on-ward Each one entering in-to
 the kingdom of your Lord, In the man-sions of the blest There
 to welcome Je-sus waits, Gives the crowns His followers win;
 Lift your heads ye golden gates, Let the lit-tle tra-vellers in!

1. Little travellers Zionward,
 Each one entering into rest
 In the kingdom of your Lord,
 In the mansions of the blest,
 There to welcome Jesus waits,
 Gives the crowns His followers win,
 Lift your heads, ye golden gates,
 Let the little travellers in!

2. Who are they whose little feet,
 Pacing life's dark journey through,
 Now have reach'd the heavenly seat,
 They had ever kept in view?
 "I from Greenland's frozen land;"
 "I from India's sultry plain;"
 "I from Afric's barren sand,"
 "I from islands of the main."

3. "All our earthly journey past,
 Every tear and pain gone by,
 We're together met at last,
 At the portal of the sky,"
 Each the welcome "COME" awails,
 Conquerors over death and sin;
 Lift your heads, ye golden gates,
 Let the little travellers in!

22.

SONGS OF PRAISE. (No. 39 in Sac. Songs.)

Songs of praise the an - gels sang, Heav'n with
hal - lu - jahs rang, When Je - ho - vah's
work be - gun, When he spake and it was done.

1. Songs of praise the angels sang,
Heaven with hallelujahs rang,
When Jehovah's work begun,
When he spake and it was done.

2. Songs of praise awoke the morn
When the Prince of Peace was born;
Songs of praise arose when he
Captive led captivity.

3. Heav'n and earth must pass away,
Songs of praise shall crown that day;
God will make new heav'ns and earth,
Songs of praise shall hail their birth.

4. Saints below, with heart and voice,
Still in songs of praise rejoice;
Learning here, by faith and love,
Songs of praise to sing above.

23.

MORNING HYMN. (No. 41 in Sac. Songs.)

By thee refresh'd with pleasant sleep We scorn the bed of sloth to keep
But rise & thee our Fa-ther pray To hear and bless our morning lay.

1. By Thee refresh'd with pleasant sleep,
We scorn the bed of sloth to keep,
But rise, and Thee our Father pray
To hear and bless our morning lay.

2. To Thee the voice be first address'd,
By Thee the waking thought possess'd,
That each succeeding act may be
Commenced, pursued, fulfill'd in Thee.

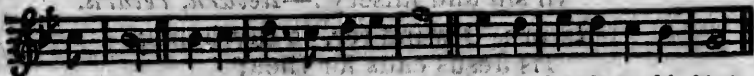
3. Now darkness fades before the light,
Yields to the dawn the gloom of night;
If aught of ill the night conceal'd,
So may it to Thy brightness yield.

4. Oh grant that thus our hearts within
May still be clean from taint of sin,
And still our outward lips may raise
To Thee the voice of deathless praise.

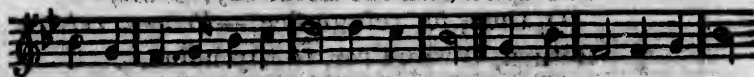
34. WHO HATH BELIEVED? (Gall.) (No. 29 S. Songs.)



Who hath be-liev-ed? Who hath be-liev-ed? To whom is thine arm Lord



re-veal'd? The Mes-si-ah came to earth But so low-ly was his birth,



That his ma-jes-ty from man was con-veal'd. Bless-ed Je-sus, kind Je-



sus! the meek, lowly Je-sus! We bless him for all he has done

1. Who hath believed? Who hath believed?

To whom is thine arm, Lord, revealed?

The Messiah came to earth,
But so lowly was his birth,

That his majesty from man was conceal'd.

Blessed Jesus! kind Jesus! the meek, lowly Jesus!

We bless him for all he has done.

2. He was afflicted—He was afflicted;

On him lay the sins of us all:

As a lamb to slaughter led,

So the lowly Saviour bled,

To redeem us from the curse of the fall, — *Blessed, &c.*

3. He has ascended—He has ascended,

And now sits enthroned in the sky;

But he'll come again to bear

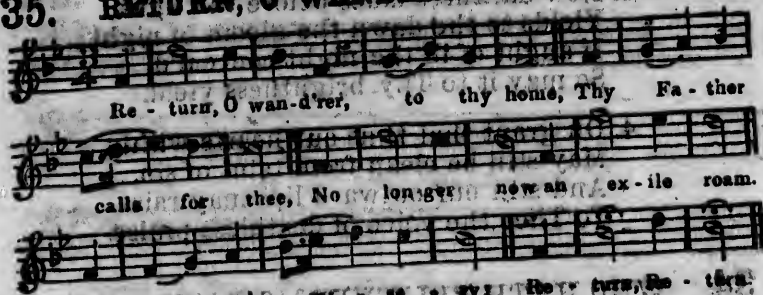
All his lowly people there,

And they'll reign as kings with Jesus on high.

Blessed Jesus! kind Jesus! the meek, lowly Jesus!

They'll reign as kings with Jesus on high

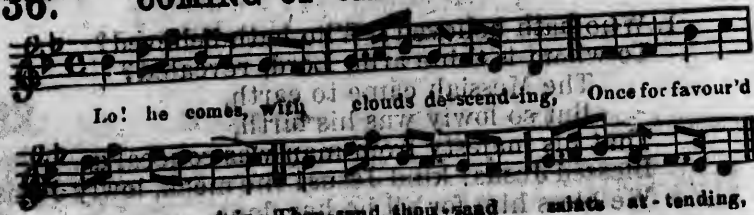
35. RETURN, O WANDERER. (No. 60 in S. Songs.)



Return, O wand'rer, to thy home,
Thy Father calls for thee;
No longer now an exile roam
In sin and misery:—Return, return.

Return, O wand'rer, to thy home,
'Tis Jesus calls for thee;
The Spirit and the Bride say, Come,
O, then, for refuge flee:—Return, return.
Return, O wand'rer, to thy home,
'Tis madness to delay;
There is no pardon in the tomb,
And brief is mercy's day:—Return, return.

36. COMING OF CHRIST: (No. 30 in Sac. Songs.)



Swell the triumph of his train, Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -
lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Je - sus comes, & comes to reign.

1. Lo! He comes, with clouds descending,
Once for favour'd sinners slain;
Thousand, thousand saints attending,
Swell the triumph of his train,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Jesus comes—and comes to reign!

2. Now redemption, long expected,
 See in solemn pomp appear!
 All his saints, by man rejected,
 Rise to meet Him free from fear.
 Hallelulah! Hallelulah!
 Shouts of welcome greet His ear.

3. Yes, Amen! let all adore Thee,
 High, on Thine eternal throne!
 Saviour, take the power and glory,
 Make Thy righteous sentence known.
 O come quickly! O come quickly!
 Claim the kingdom for Thine own.

37. HYMN FOR SABBATH-DAY. (No. 4 in S. Songs.)



Je-sus we love to meet, On this Thy ho-ly day. We worship



round thy seat, On this Thy ho-ly day Thou tender heav'nly friend To thee



our prayers ascend O'er our young spirits bend, On this Thy ho-ly day

1. Jesus, we love to meet,
 On this Thy holy day.

We worship round Thy seat,
 On this Thy holy day.

Thou tender, heavenly Friend,
 To Thee our prayers ascend:

O'er our young spirits bend,
 On this Thy holy day.

2. We dare not tarry now, — On this, &c.
 In silent awe we bow, — On this, &c.

Check every wandering thought,
 And let us all be taught

To serve Thee as we ought, — On this, &c.

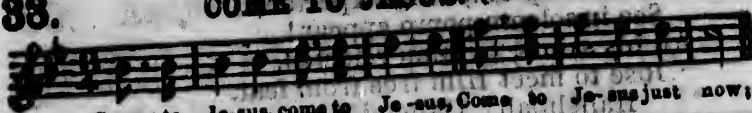
3. We listen to Thy Word, — On this, &c.
 Bless all that we have heard, — On this, &c.

Go with us when we part,
 And to each youthful heart

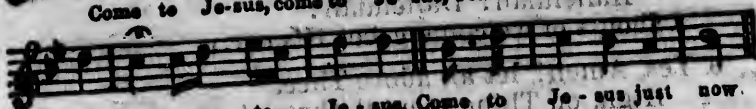
Thy saving grace impart, — On this, &c.

88.

COME TO JESUS. (No. 45 in Sac. Songs.)



Come to Je-sus, come to Je-sus, Come to Je-sus just now;



Just now come to Je-sus, Come to Je-sus just now.

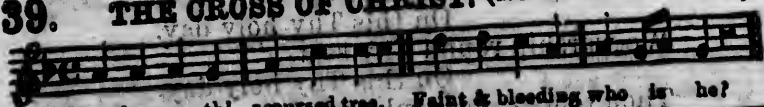
1. Come to Jesus, come to Jesus,
Come to Jesus just now;
Just now come to Jesus,
Come to Jesus just now.

- 2 He will save you, he will save you,
He will save you just now;
Just now he will save you,
He will save you just now.

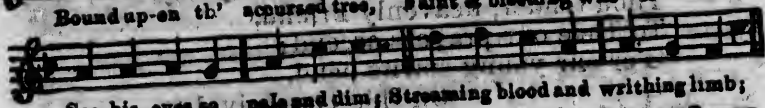
3. O believe him, O believe him,
O believe him just now;
Just now O believe him,
O believe him just now.

4. Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
Hallelujah, Amen.
Amen, Hallelujah,
Hallelujah, Amen.

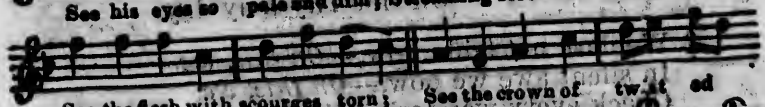
39. THE CROSS OF CHRIST. (No. 32 in Sac. Songs.)



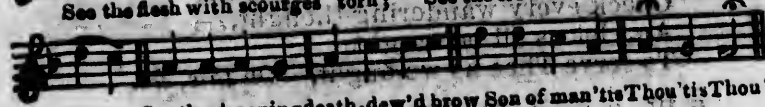
Bound up-on th' accursed tree, Faint & bleeding who is he?



See his eyes so pale and dim; Streaming blood and writhing limb;



See the flesh with scourges torn; See the crown of thorns



thorn; See the drooping death-dew'd brow Son of man 'tis Thou 'tis Thou'

1. Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Faint and bleeding, who is he?
See his eyes so pale and dim;
Streaming blood and writhing limb.

See the flesh with scourges torn;
See the crown of twisted thorn;
See the drooping death-dew'd brow,
Son of Man, 'tis Thou! 'tis Thou!

2. Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Sad and dying, who is he?
Hark! his prayer for them that slew,
"Lord, they know not what they do."
Lo, the sun at noon grown pale!
Rent in twain the temple's vail!
Trembling nature knows thee now,
Son of Man, 'tis Thou! 'tis Thou!

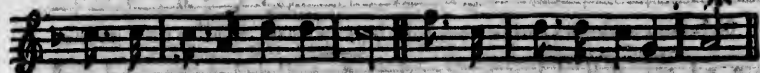
3. Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Dread and awful, who was he?
Though his lifeless corpse was laid
In a cold sepulchral bed,
Soon the Saviour from the grave
Rose a conqueror, strong to save;
Bright the crown that decks his brow—
Son of God, 'tis Thou! 'tis Thou!

40.

THE SABBATH. (No. 54 in Sac. Songs.)



Soon will set the Sabbath sun, Soon the sa-cred day be done;



But an end-less rest re-mains Where the glo-rious Saviour reigns.

1. Soon will set the Sabbath sun,
Soon the sacred day be done;
But an endless rest remains
Where the glorious Saviour reigns.

2. Sweet our evening praises rise
To our Maker in the skies;
But a music sweeter far
Breathes where angel spirits are.

3. Happy they on earth who read
Of a Saviour crucified;
Happier they who see him now,
And before his glory bow.

4. Who that endless rest shall gain,
Who shall sing that glorious strain?
They who here the Saviour own,
They shall worship round his throne.

41. THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS. (No. 41 in S. Song)

How delightful the thought that the angels in bliss Daily bend their bright wings
to a world such as this And leave the sweet songs of the mansions above To breathe
on our bosoms some message of love To breathe on our bosoms some message of love.

1. How delightful the thought that the angels in bliss
Daily bend their bright wings to a world such as this;
And leave the sweet songs of the mansions above,
To breathe on our bosoms some message of love!
2. They come! on the wings of the morning they come,
Impatient to lead some poor wanderer home;
Some pilgrim to cheer, or direction afford,
Or lay him to sleep in the arms of his Lord.

42. SABBATH EVENING SONG. (No. 34 in Sac. Songs)

Oh let our Sabbath evening song Like holy incense rise; And let the
praises of our tongue Ascend the lofty skies, Ascend the lofty skies.
Thro' all the dangers of the day Thy hand was still our guard; And still to
keep each want away Thy goodness was prepared, Thy goodness was prepar'd

1. Oh, let our Sabbath evening song
Like holy incense rise;
And let the praises of our tongue
Ascend the lofty skies.
Through all the dangers of the day,
Thy hand was still our guard;
And still to keep each want away,
Thy goodness was prepar'd.

2. Thy richest blessings from above
Efficass'd us around;

But yet how few returns of love
Hast thou, our Father, found!

Oh, wash from sin our guilty heart,
When to the cross we flee;

And let thy Spirit grace impart,
That we may live to thee.

43

THE MACEDONIAN CRY. (No. 53 in Sac. Songs.)

Hark what cry arrests my ear Hark what accents of despair 'Tis the heathen's

dying prayer, Friends of Jesus hear! Men of God, to you we cry, Rests on

you our tearful eye; Help us, Christians, or we die - Die in dark despair!

1. Hark! what cry arrests my ear?

Hark! what accents of despair?

'Tis the heathen's dying prayer,
Friends of Jesus, hear!

"Men of God, to you we cry,

Rests on you our tearful eye;
Help us, Christians, or we die!

Die in dark despair!

2. Hasten, Christians, haste to save,

O'er the land and o'er the wave,

Dangers, death, and distance brave:

Hark! for help they call!

Afric bends her suppliant knee—

Asia spreads her hands to thee:

Hark! they urge the heaven-born plea,

"JESUS WELCOMES ALL!"

3. Haste, then, spread the Saviour's name;

Snatch the firebrands from the flame;

Deck his glorious diadem

With their ransom'd souls.

See! the pagan altars fall!

See! the Saviour reigns o'er all!

Crown him, crown him Lord of all!

Echoes round the poles

44.

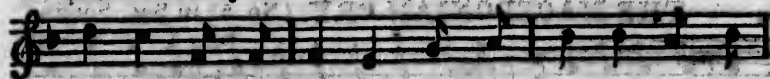
I WILL ARISE. (No. 45 in Sac. Songs.)



I will a-rise, I will a-rise and go to my Fa-ther,



And will say un-to him, Fa-ther, Father, I have



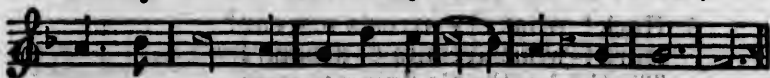
sin-ned, I have sin-ned, I have sin-ned against



Heav'n and be-fore thee, And am no more



worthy to be call-ed thy son. I will arise, I



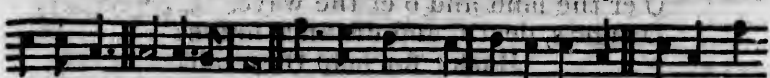
will a-rise, and go to my Fa-ther, my Fa-ther.

45.

LOVE OF JESUS. (No. 40 in Sac. Songs.)



Je-sus lit-tle children blesses Oh how he loves Fond-ly he each lamb



ca-ress-es, Oh how he loves Would you wish to go to hea-ven? Ask and have



your sins for-giv-en None from him were e-ver dri-ven, Oh how he loves

1. Jesus little children blesses,
Oh, how he loves!

Fondly he each lamb caresses,

Oh, how he loves!

Would you wish to go to heaven?

Ask, and have your sins forgiven;

None from him were ever driven,

Oh, how he loves!

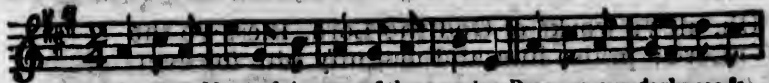
2. He will listen to your prayer, — *Oh, &c.*
Although feeble, if sincere, — *Oh, &c.*

He became a child, to sever
You from sin and Satan ever;
Those who come he'll cast out never, — *Oh, &c.*

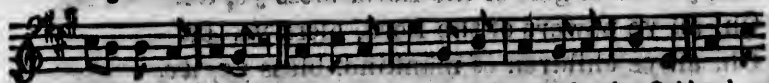
3. Trust him—he will ne'er forget you, — *Oh, &c.*
His Almighty arm protects you, — *Oh, &c.*
Truly he will ne'er forsake you,
But to endless glory take you,
Ever, ever happy make you, — *Oh, &c.*

46.

BIRTH OF CHRIST. (No. 47 in Sac. Songs.)



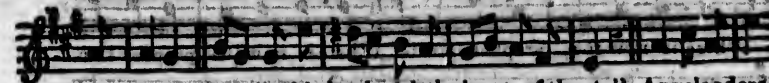
Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness &



lend us thine aid; Star of the east the horizon adorning, Guide where



our in-fant Re-deem-er is laid. Cold on his cradle the dew-drops



are shining Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, Angels adore



him in slumber re-clin-ing, Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all.

1. Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,

Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;

Star of the east, the horizon adorning,

Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dewdrops are shining;

Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall;

Angels adore him in slumber reclining—

Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all!

2. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,

Odours of Edom, and offerings divine;

Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean,

Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation—

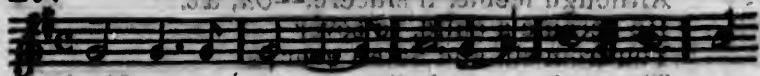
Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:

Richer by far is the heart's adoration—

Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

47.

BENEDICTION ANTHEM. (No. 71 in S. Songs.)



Oh, all ye works of God the Lord, Bless ye,



bless ye the Lord; Praise him and magnify



him, Praise him and magnify him for ever!

1. Oh, all ye works of God the Lord, Bless ye the Lord; praise him and magnify him for ever!
2. Oh, ye the angels of the Lord, bless ye, &c.
3. Oh, all ye powers of the Lord, bless ye, &c.
4. Oh, all ye children of mankind, bless ye, &c.
5. Oh, ye the servants of the Lord, bless ye, &c.

48.

THE PROMISED LAND. (No. 88 in S. Songs.)



Where is now the prophet Daniel? Safe in the promised land.



Where is now the great Elijah? Safe in the promised land.



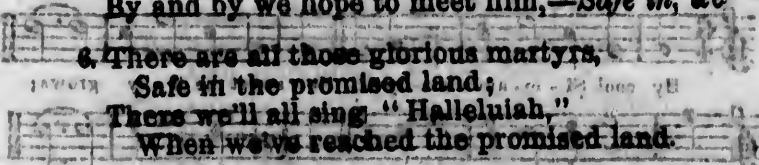
Where are now the Hebrew children? Safe in the promised land.



Where are now the twelve apostles? Safe in the promised land.

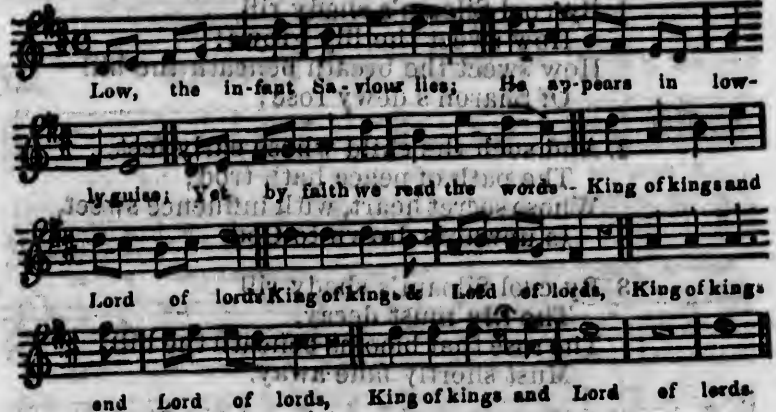
1. Where is now the prophet Daniel? Safe in the promised land; He went through the den of lions, Safe to the promised land.
2. Where is now the great Elijah? Safe, &c. He went up in a fiery chariot, Safe, &c.
3. Where are now the Hebrew children? Safe, &c. They pass'd through a fiery furnace, Safe, &c.
4. Where are now the twelve apostles? Safe, &c. They pass'd through great tribulation, Safe, &c.

(S. Song) Jesus now is pleading for us,—*High in, &c.*
By and by we hope to meet him,—*Safe in, &c.*



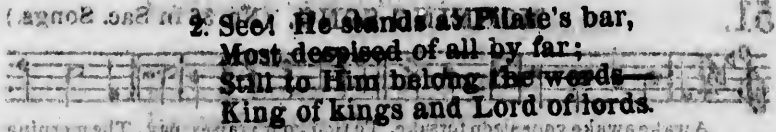
6. There are all those glorious martyrs,
Safe in the promised land;
There we'll all sing "Halleluiahs,"
When we've reached the promised land.

49. THE KING OF KINGS. (No. 35 in S. Songs.)

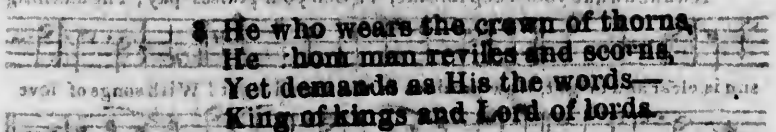


Low, the in-fant Sa-viour lies; He ap-pears in low-
ly guise; Yet by faith we read the words— King of kings and
Lord of lords King of king. & Lord of lords, King of kings
and Lord of lords, King of kings and Lord of lords.

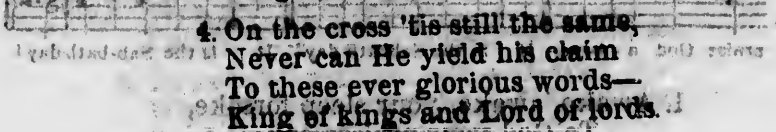
1. Low, the infant Saviour lies;
He appears in lowly guise;
Yet by faith we read the words—
King of kings and Lord of lords.



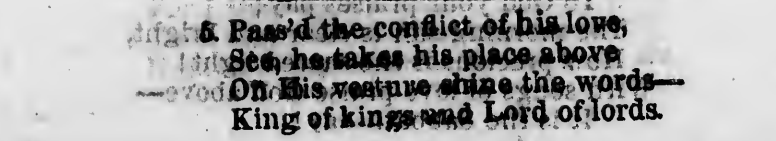
2. See! He stands at Pilate's bar,
Most despised of all by far;
Still to Him belong the words—
King of kings and Lord of lords.



3. He who wears the crown of thorns,
He whom man reviles and scorns,
Yet demands as His the words—
King of kings and Lord of lords.



4. On the cross 'tis still the same,
Never can He yield his claim
To these ever glorious words—
King of kings and Lord of lords.

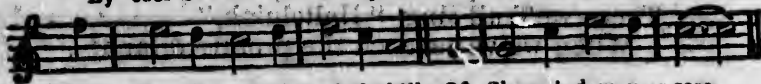


5. Pass'd the conflict of his love,
See, he takes his place above
On His vesture shine the words—
King of kings and Lord of lords.

50.

YOUTHFUL PIETY. (No. 65 in Sac. Songs.)

By cool Si - lo - am's sha - dy rill, How sweet the li - ly grows;



How sweet the breath beneath the hill Of Sharon's dew y rose.

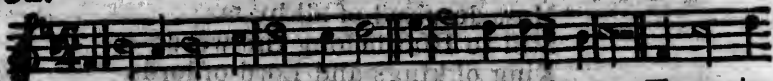
1. By cool Siloam's shady rill,
How sweet the lily grows!
How sweet the breath beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose!

2. And such the child whose early feet
The path of peace hath trod;
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upwards drawn to God.

3. By cool Siloam's shady rill
The lily must decay,
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.

4. O Thou who givest life and breath,
We seek Thy grace alone,
In childhood, manhood, age, and death,
To keep us still Thine own.

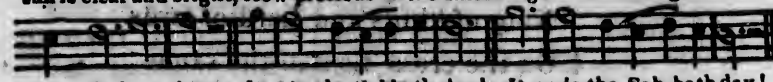
51.

MORNING SONG. (No. 36 in Sac. Songs.)

Awake awake your sleep forsake, To God your praises pay; The morning



sun is clear and bright, How precious is the sacred light! With songs of love



praise God a - bove, It is the Sabbath day! It is the Sab - bath day!

1. Awake, awake, your sleep forsake,
To God your praises pay;
The morning sun is clear and bright,
How precious is the sacred light!
With songs of love, praise God above—
It is the Sabbath-day!

2. Before the morn'g dawned the dawn,
The blessed Saviour rose;

He conquer'd death, and left the grave,
(While soft across the placid wave
The morning star shone forth afar,)
And vanquish'd all his foes.

3. The angels bright from worlds of light
To greet his rising came,

The Prince of Life with joy they view,
While heaven its glories o'er him threw.
Then haste to fly above the sky,
Their raptures to proclaim.

52.

HEAVEN OUR HOME. (No. 55 in S. Songs.)

I'm but a stran-ger here, Heaven is my home. Earth
is a de-sert drear, Heaven is my home. Dan-ger
and sor-row stand Round me on a-very hand. Heaven
is my fa-ther-land, Heaven is my home.

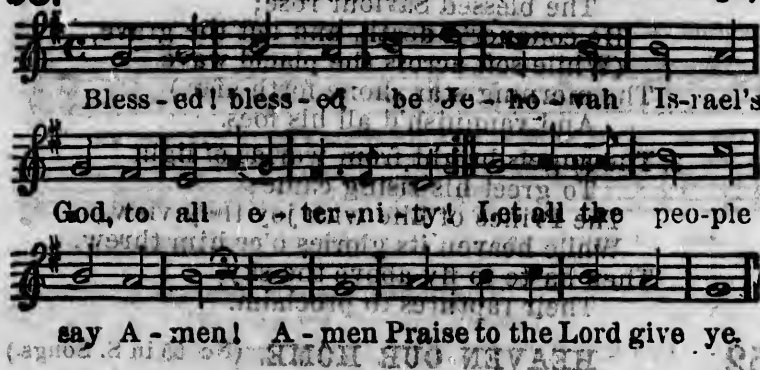
1. I'm but a stranger here,
Heaven is my home;
Earth is a desert drear,
Heaven is my home:
Danger and sorrow stand
Round me on every hand:
Heaven is my fatherland,
Heaven is my home.

2. What though the tempest rage, — Heaven, &c.
Short is my pilgrimage, — Heaven, &c.
And Time's wild wintry blast
Soon will be overpast:
I shall reach home at last, — Heaven, &c.

3. Therefore I murmur not, — Heaven, &c.
Whatever my earthly lot, — Heaven, &c.
For I shall surely stand
Then at my Lord's right hand;
Heaven is my fatherland, — Heaven, &c.

53.

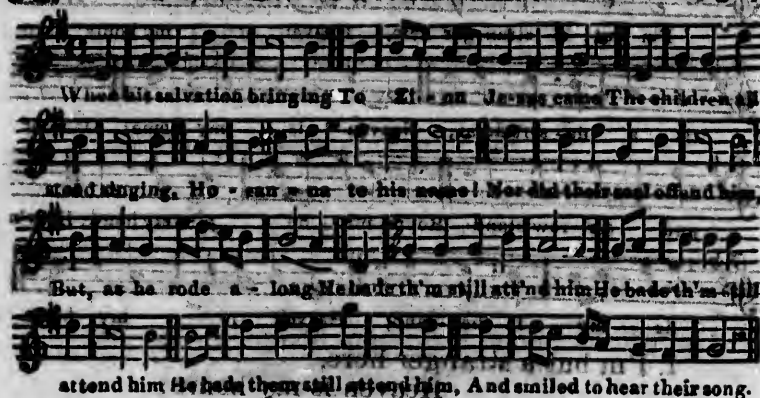
DOXOLOGY. (No. 79 in Sac. Songs.)



Bless-ed! bless-ed be Je-ho-vah! Is-ra-el's
God, to all e-ter-ni-ty! Let all the peo-ple
say A-men! A-men Praise to the Lord give ye.

54.

CHILDREN'S HOSANNA. (No. 27 in S. Songs.)



When his salvation bringing To Zion Jesus came The children all
head singing, Ho-san-na to his name! Nor did their zeal offend him,
But, as he rode a-long He had them still attend him He bade them still
attend him He had them still attend him, And smiled to hear their song.

1. When, his salvation bringing,
To Zion Jesus came;
The children all stood singing,
Hosanna to his name!
Nor did their zeal offend him,
But, as he rode along,
He bade them still attend him,
And smiled to hear their song.

2. Then since the Lord retaineth
His love for children still,
Though now as King he reigneth
On Zion's heavenly hill,
We'll flock around his banner,
Who sits upon the throne,
And sing aloud, Hosanna,
To David's royal son.

3. For should we fall proclaiming,
 Our great Redeemer's praise,
 The stones, our silence shaming,
 Would their hosannas raise.
 But shall we only render
 The tribute of our words?
 No, while our hearts are tender,
 They too shall be the Lord's!

55. SPRING TIME. (No. 48 in Sac. Song.)

Win-ter's days of gloom are past, Happier hours are come at last;
 Flowers & blossoms brightly spring, Birds amid the branches sing.
 Win-ter's days of gloom are past, Happier hours are come at last.

1. Winter's days of gloom are past,
 Happier hours are come at last!
 Flowers and blossoms brightly spring,
 Birds amid the branches sing. — *Winter's, &c.*
2. Oh! how great the love and power
 Which protecteth bird and flower!
 At the time appointed, still
 Bidding each its station fill. — *Oh! &c.*

3. But they do not understand;
 We can own the guiding hand
 Which hath led our youthful way
 Safe to this rejoicing day. — *But, &c.*

4. As with melody and song
 Joyously we pass along,
 Let our hearts with rapture swell
 All our Father's love to tell. — *As, &c.*

5. There are brighter paths than these,
 Ways of sacred pleasantness:
 Pastures ever green and fair:
 Are our spirits travelling there? — *There, &c.*

6. Thorns may sometimes strew the road,
 But it leadeth on to God;
 Let us go, a pilgrim band,
 To that bright and happy land. — *Thorns, &c.*

56.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR. (No. 60 in Sac. Songs.)

Time is wing-ing us a way To our eternal home; Life is but a win-
ter's day, A journey to the tomb. Youth and vigour soon will cease, Bloom-ing
beauty lose its charms, All that's mortal soon will be Inclosed in death's cold arms

1. Time is winging us away
To our eternal home;
Life is but a winter's day,
A journey to the tomb.
Youth and vigour soon will cease,
Blooming beauty lose its charms;
All that's mortal soon will be
Inclosed in Death's cold arms.

2. Time is winging us away
To our eternal home;
Life is but a winter's day,
A journey to the tomb.
But the Christian shall enjoy
Health and beauty from above,
Far above the world's alloy,
Secure in Jesus' love.

57. PRAYER OF THE NEEDY. (No. 70 in Sac. Songs.)

Poor and need-y though I be, God Al-migh-ty cares for me;
Gives me cloth-ing, shel-ter, food, Gives me all I have of good.
Gives me cloth-ing, shel-ter, food, Gives me all I have of good.

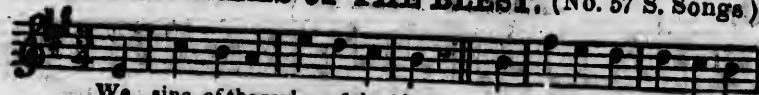
1. Poor and needy though I be,
God Almighty cares for me;
Gives me clothing, shelter, food,
Gives me all I have of good.

2. He will hear me when I pray;
He is with me night and day,
When I sleep and when I wake,
For the Lord my Saviour's sake.

3. Though I labour here a while,
He will bless me with his smile;
And when this short life is past,
I shall rest with Him at last.

4. Then to him I'll tune my song,
Happy as the day is long;
This my joy for ever be,—
God Almighty cares for me!

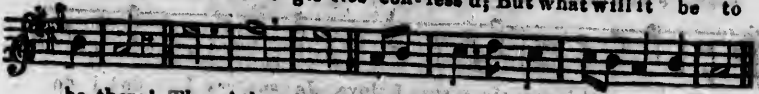
58. THE REALMS OF THE BLEST. (No. 57 S. Songs)



We sing of the realms of the blest, That country so bright & so



fair; And oft are its glories confess'd; But what will it be to



be there! There! there! there! Oh! what will it be to be there!

1. We sing of the realms of the blest,
That country so bright and so fair;
And oft are its glories confess'd;
But what will it be to be there!
There! there! there!
Oh! what will it be to be there!

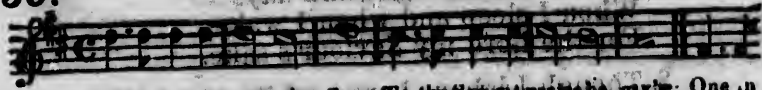
2. We speak of its freedom from sin,
From sorrow, temptation, and care,
From trials, without and within;
But what must it be to be there!—*There, &c.*

3. We speak of its service of love,
The robes which the glorified wear,
The church of the first-born above;
But what must it be to be there!—*There, &c.*

4. Do thou, Lord, 'midst pleasure or woe,
For heaven our spirits prepare;
And shortly we also shall know
And feel what it is to be there.—*There, &c.*

59.

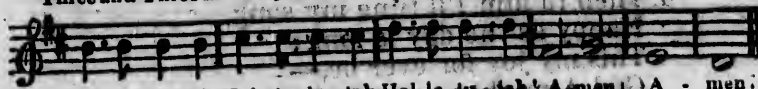
DOXOLOGY. (No. 59 in Sac. Songs)



To the Fa-ther, to the Son, To the Spi-rit who pro-ceeds from the Fa-ther, One in



Three and Three in One, Lord of earth and Lord of heav'n. Hal-le-lu-iah



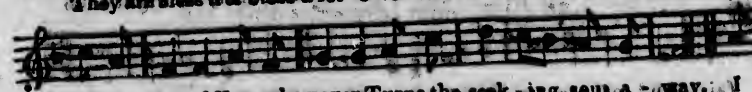
Hal-le-lu-iah Hal-le-lu-iah Hal-le-lu-iah! A-men! A-men!

60.

EARLY FIFTY. (No. 60 in Sac. Songs)



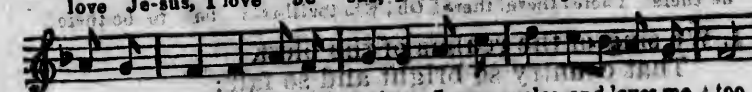
They are bless'd & bless'd for ever Who in child-hood's ear-ly day,



Seek the care of Him who never Turns the seek-ing soul a-way: I



love Je-sus, I love Je-sus, I love Je-sus, yes I do! I do.



I love Je-sus He's my Saviour, Je-sus smiles, and loves me too.

1. They are bless'd, and bless'd for ever,
Who in childhood's early day
Seek the care of Him, who never
Turns the seeking soul away.
I love Jesus; I love Jesus,
I love Jesus, yes I do! I do!
I love Jesus, he's my Saviour,
Jesus smiles, and loves me too.
2. They, the world's temptations scorning,
Follow after Christ the Lord,
Who, in youth's delightful morning,
Yield themselves unto the Lord.—I love, &c.
3. He, their Shepherd and their Saviour,
Will with eyes of love behold,
And regard with kindest favour,
Every Lamb within his fold.—I love, &c.

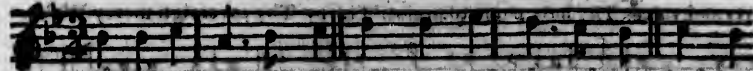
4 He will in his bosom cherish

Those who follow his commands,

They shall never, never perish,

None shall pluck them from his hands. — *I love, &c.*

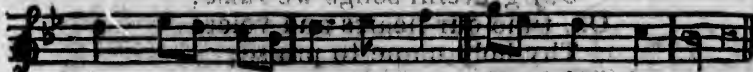
61. GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH. (No. 10 in Sac. Songs)



Glory to God on high Let earth and heaven re- ply, Praise ye



his name. An- gels his name a- dore Who all our sor- rows bore;



Saints sing for ever more, Wor- thy the Lamb

1. Glory to God on high!
Let earth and heaven reply,
Praise ye his name.
Angels, his name adore
Who all our sorrows bore;
Saints, sing for evermore,
Worthy the Lamb!

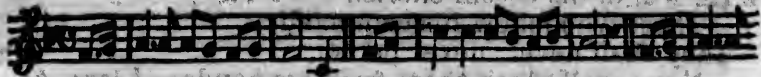
2. Ye who surround the throne,
Cheerfully join in one,
Praising his name;
Ye who have felt his blood
Sealing your peace with God,
Sound through the earth abroad,
Worthy the Lamb!

3. Join all the ransom'd race,
Our God and Saviour bless,
Praise ye his name:
In him we will rejoice,
Making a cheerful noise;
Shouting, with heart and voice,
Worthy the Lamb!

4. Soon must we change our place;
Yet will we never cease
Praising his name.
Still will we tribute bring;
Hail him our gracious King:
And through all ages sing,
Worthy the Lamb!

62.

PRAISE OF JESUS. (No. 73 in Sac. Songs.)



To thee oh bless-ed Saviour, Our grateful songs we raise; Oh tune our



hearts and voices Thy holy name to praise. 'Tis by Thy sov'reign mercy We're



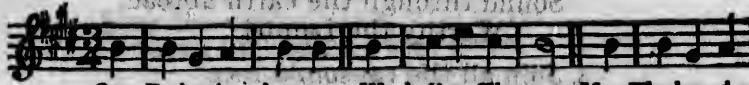
here allowed to meet, To join with friends & teachers, Thy blessing to entreat.

1. To thee, oh, blessed Saviour,
Our grateful songs we raise;
Oh, tune our hearts and voices
Thy holy name to praise;
'Tis by thy sov'reign mercy
We're here allowed to meet,
To join with friends and teachers
Thy blessing to entreat.

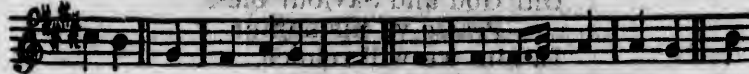
2. Oh, may thy precious gospel
Be publish'd all abroad,
Till the benighted heathen
Shall know and serve the Lord.
Till o'er the wide creation
The rays of truth shall shine;
And nations now in darkness
• Arise to light divine.

63.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. (No. 61 in Sac. Songs.)



Our Father in hea-ven We hallow Thy name May Thy kingdom



he-ly On earth be the same: O give to us dai-ly Our



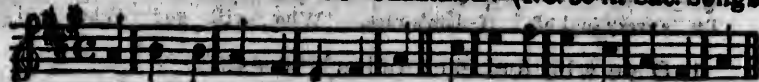
per-tion of bread; It is from Thy bounty That all must be fed.

1. Our Father in heaven,
We hallow Thy name,
May Thy kingdom holy
On earth be the same:

O give to us daily
Our portion of bread;
It is from Thy bounty
That all must be fed.

2. Forgive our transgression,
And teach us to know
That humble compassion
Which pardons each foe.
Keep us from temptation,
From weakness and sin,
And Thine be the glory,
For ever, Amen.

64. COMING TO CHRIST. (No. 56 in Sac. Songs.)



Just as I am without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me,



And that thou bid'st me come to thee, Oh Lamb of God, I come I come!

1. Just as I am—without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

2. Just as I am—and waiting not
To rid my soul of one dark blot,
To Thee whose blood can cleanse each spot,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

3. Just as I am, though toss'd about,
With many a conflict, many a doubt,
Fightings within and fears without,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

4. Just as I am—poor, wretched, blind;
Sight, riches, healing of the mind,
Yea, all I need, in Thee I find,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

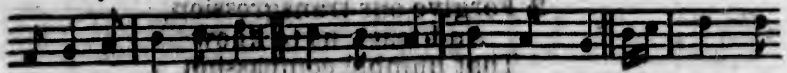
5. Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve,
Because thy promise I believe,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

6. Just as I am—Thy love unknown
Hath broken every barrier down,
Now, to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come!

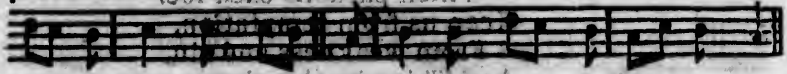
85. CALL FOR MISSIONARIES. (No. 72 in S. Songs.)



O ye who feel each other's woe: Who will go? Who will go? Go tell



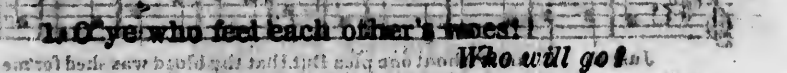
poor sinners Jesus rose, Who will go? Who will go? Go preach the



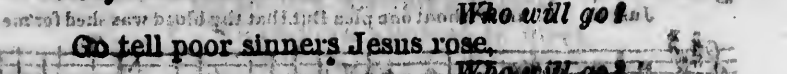
Saviour's boundless grace; Oh point out Christ, the Hiding-place



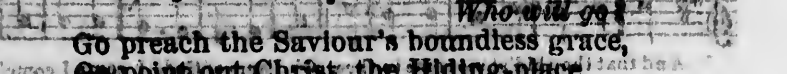
To every soul of Adam's race, Who will go? Who will go?



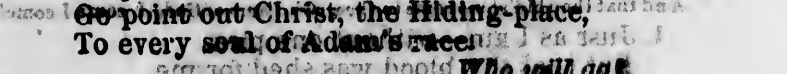
O ye who feel each other's woe!



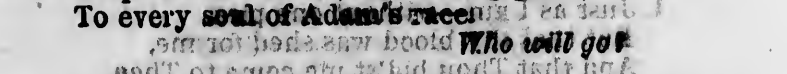
Go tell poor sinners Jesus rose,



Go preach the Saviour's boundless grace,



Go point out Christ, the Hiding-place,



To every soul of Adam's race.

2. Go forth to Africa's teeming land, — Who, &c.
 'Midst China's myriads take your stand, — Who, &c.
 Tell India's millions, "Jesus reigns,"
 Let countless isles resound the strain,
 From rocks and vales, or hills and plains. — Who, &c.

3. Go seek the scatter'd tribes which roam, — Who, &c.
 Oppress'd, despised, without a home, — Who, &c.
 Tell the poor Jews Messiah's come,
 And in that heart they pierce, there's room
 For all who flee the impending doom. — Who, &c.

4. Proclaim Immanuel's power to save, — Who, &c.
 From sin and Satan, and the grave, — Who, &c.
 The silver trumpet sweetly blow,
 The great salvation plainly show
 To black and white, to friend and foe. — Who, &c.

5. Lift up the Gospel standard high, — Who, &c.
 Rise, Zion's watchman! rise and cry, — Who, &c.
 "Behold! behold your Saviour King!"
 His praise rehearse, his triumph sing,
 Till earth with hallelujah's ring. — Who, &c.

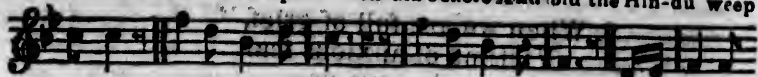
6. Dear brethren, let us haste away, — *Who, &c.*
 When Jesus calls, nor idly stay, — *Who, &c.*
 Come, make his will your happy choice,
 Go bid the wilderness rejoice ;
 Unite, and say with heart and voice,

"We will go! We will go!"

66. MISSIONARY HYMN (Gall.) (No. 51 S. Songs.)



Go sound the trumpet on India's shore And bid the Hindu weep



no more, Hindu weep no more! Hindu weep no more! From idols



vain, and Ganges' wave, The lowly Saviour comes to save. From



tyrant's power and Satan's sway, The gospel gives the vic-to-ry.

1. Go sound the trumpet on India's shore,
 And bid the Hindu weep no more. —
Hindu, weep no more!

From idols vain, and Ganges' wave,
 The lowly Saviour comes to save.
 From tyrant's power, and Satan's sway,
 The gospel gives the victory.

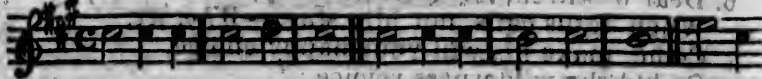
2. Go sound the trumpet on Africa's shore,
 And bid the negro weep no more! — *Negro, &c.*
 From cruel chains, and bloody grave,
 The lowly Saviour comes to save. — *From, &c.*

3. Go sound the trumpet on Judah's shore,
 And say to Israel, weep no more! — *Israel, &c.*
 The Lord of glory, slain by you,
 Will yet restore the guilty Jew. — *From, &c.*

4. Go sound the trumpet on every shore,
 And bid poor sinners weep no more! — *Sinners, &c.*
 The blood that flows from Jesus' veins
 Will wash away your crimson stains. — *From, &c.*

67.

PRAYER TO THE SAVIOUR.



Sav-iour and Lord of all, We lift our hearts to Thee; Guide us



and guard us, Guide us and guard us, What-e'er our lot may be.

1. Saviour and Lord of all,
We lift our hearts to Thee;
Guide us and guard us,
Whate'er our lot may be.

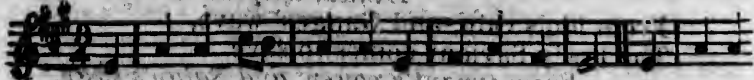
2. When we are full of grief,
Victims of anxious fear,
Save us—oh, save us—
Jesus! then be thou near!

3. Brighten our darkest hours
Till the last hour shall come—
Take us—then take us—
All safe to our home!

4. Thou glorious Deliv'rer!
How long wilt thou delay?
Bear us—oh, bear us—
Great Saviour, away!

68.

THE LORD MY SHEPHERD. (No. 76 in S. Songs.)



The Lord is my Shepherd how happy am I, How ten-der



and watchful, my wants to sup-ply: He dai-ly pro-vides me with



raiment and food What-e'er He de-nies me is meant for my good.

1. The Lord is my Shepherd, how happy am I,
How tender and watchful my wants to supply:
He daily provides me with raiment and food;
Whate'er he denies me is meant for my good.

2. The Lord is my Shepherd, then I must obey
His gracious commandments, and walk in his way;
His fear he will teach me, my heart he'll renew,
And though I'm so sinful, my sins he'll subdue.

69.



Rich

3. The Lord is my Shepherd, how happy am I!
 I'm blest while I live, and am blest when I die;
 In death's gloomy valley no evil I'll dread,
 For "I will be with thee," my Shepherd hath said.

4. The Lord is my Shepherd, I'll sing with delight,
 Till call'd to adore him in regions of light;
 Then praise him with angels on bright harps of gold,
 And ever and ever His glory behold.

69. SEEKING CHRIST'S BLESSING. (No. 71 S. Songs.)

Sa- vour, sin and want con- fess- ing, We would humbly seek thy bless-
 ing. Rich in- deed if that pos- sess- ing, Grant it now, we
 pray! All the ric- es of the earth, Without this are nothing worth
 Saviour, sin and want confess- ing, We would humbly seek Thy blessing,
 Rich in- deed if that pos- sess- ing; Send us blest a - way.

1. Saviour, sin and want confessing,
 We would humbly seek thy blessing,
 Rich indeed if that possessing,
 Grant it now we pray!
 All the riches of the earth,
 Without this, are nothing worth:
 Saviour, sin and want confessing,
 We would humbly seek thy blessing,
 Rich indeed if that possessing;
 Send us blest away!

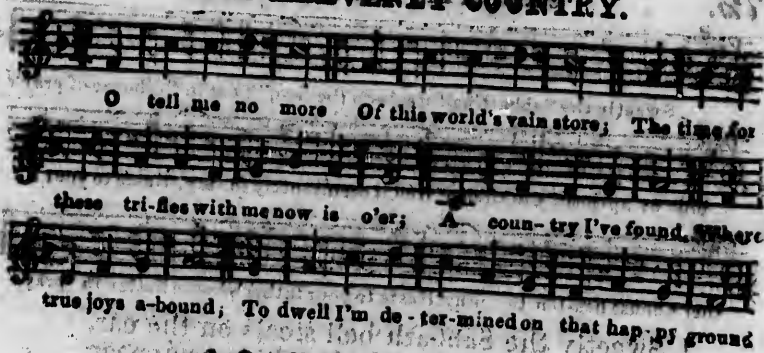
2. Sweet it is to kneel before Thee,
 And with prayer and praise adore Thee;
 Dwell among us, we implore Thee;
 Leave us not alone.
 May we lambs of Jesus be;
 Saviour, we would follow Thee,
 Humbly trusting, kneel before Thee,
 And with prayer and praise adore Thee.
 Guide and keep us, we implore Thee;
 Make us all Thine own.

REST FOR THE WEARY.

In the Christian's home in glory, There remains a land of rest Where the
Saviour's gone before me To fulfil my soul's request On the other side
of Jordan, In the sweet fields of Eden, Where the tree of life is bloom-
ing, There is rest for you There is rest for the weary There is rest
for the weary, There is rest for the weary, There is rest for you

1. In the Christian's home in glory,
There remains a land of rest,
Where the Saviour's gone before me
To fulfil my soul's request.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the Tree of Life is blooming,
There is rest for you.
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you.
2. He is fitting up my mansion,
Which eternally shall stand;
My stay shall not be transient,
In that holy, happy land.—*On the, &c.*
3. Pain nor sickness e'er can enter;
Grief nor woe my lot shall share;
But in that celestial centre,
I a crown of life shall wear.—*On the, &c.*
4. Death itself shall then be vanquish'd,
And its sting shall be withdrawn,
Shout with gladness, O ye ransom'd!
Hail with joy the happy dawn.—*On the, &c.*
5. Sing, O sing, ye heirs of glory,
Shout your triumphs as you go,
Zion's gates will open to you,
You shall find an entrance through.—*On the, &c.*

THE HEAVENLY COUNTRY.



O tell me no more Of this world's vain store; The time for
these trifles with me now is o'er; A coun-try I've found, Where
true joys a-bound; To dwell I'm de-ter-mined on that hap-py ground

1. O tell me no more
Of this world's vain store;
The time for these trifles with me now is o'er,
A country I've found,
Where true joys abound;
To dwell I'm determined on that happy ground.

2. Christ calls me away
That call I obey,
I follow my Leader, and bless the glad day,
Still onward I'll move,
Constrain'd by his love,
Till through grace I behold Him in glory above.

3. Through life I'll proclaim
The praise of his name,
And labour to serve Him with glad loving aim;
Whene'er I'm distress'd,
I'll flee to his breast,
And on it reckning, find pardon and rest.

4. And when I'm to die,
Receive me, I'll cry,
For Jesus has loved me—I cannot tell why,
But this I do find,
We two are so join'd,
He'll not be in glory and leave me behind.

5. Then calmly I'll rest
On Jesus's breast,
And wait for the time when he'll call me to rest
But while I remain,
Let this be my aim,
To spread the sweet savour of Jesus's name.

72.

SABBATH BELLS. (No. 77 in Sac. Songs.)



Sweetly the Sabbath bell steals on the ear, That in the house of pray'r



bids us ap-pear. Children of God it seems softly to say, Haste to your Fa-

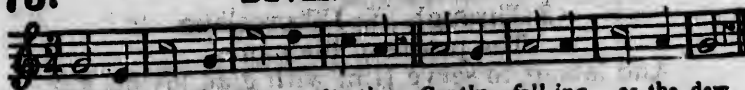


ther's house has-ten to pray Haste to your father's house hasten to pray.

1. Sweetly the Sabbath bell steals on the ear,
That in the house of prayer bids us appear,
"Children of God," it seems softly to say,
"Haste to your Father's house, hasten to pray!"
2. Sadly the funeral knell strikes on the heart,
When from their earthly home kind friends depart,
How like a warning voice sent from on high—
Bidding gay mortals think they, too, must die!
3. Oft as the Sabbath chimes summon to pray,
May we their holy call gladly obey;
That when the last sad knell for us shall sound,
Ready our Judge to meet we may be found.

73.

DIVINE HELP. (No. 63 in Sac. Songs.)



Fa-ther, let Thy ben-e-dic-tion, Gently fall-ing as the dew.



And Thy e-ver gracious presence, Bless us all our journey through.



May we e-ver, May we e-ver, Keep the end of life in view!

1. Father, let Thy benediction,
Gently falling as the dew,
And Thy ever-gracious presence,
Bless us all our journey through.
May we ever
Keep the end of life in view!
2. Young in years, we need the wisdom
Which can only come from Thee:

In the morn of our existance
Let us thy salvation see.

Changed in spirit,
Then shall we thy children be
3. When temptations shall assail us,
When we falter by the way,
Let thine arm of strength defend us,
Saviour, hear us when we pray,
Thou art mighty,
Be thou then our rock and stay.

4. Praise and blessing, power and glory,
Will we render, Lord, to thee;
For the news of thy salvation,
Shall extend from sea to sea.
All the nations
Joyfully shall worship Thee.

74.

PRAISE THE LORD.

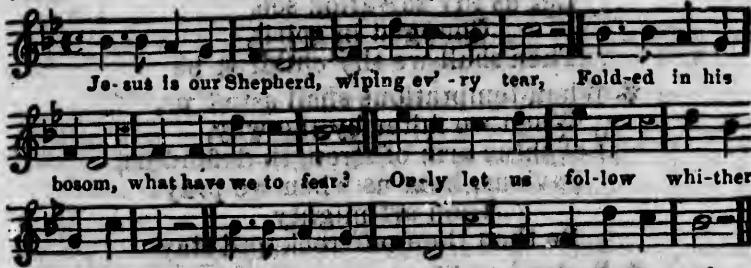
Musical notation for the hymn 'Praise the Lord'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes.

light. Hal-le-lu-jah A-men Hal-le-lu-jah A-men! A-men!

1. Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore him;
Praise him, angels, in the height;
Sun and moon, rejoice before him;
Praise him, all ye stars of light.
Hallelujah! Amen!
2. Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken,
Worlds his mighty voice obey'd,
Laws which never can be broken
For their guidance he hath made.—Hal., &c.
3. Praise the Lord, for he is glorious;
Never shall his promise fall;
God hath made his saints victorious,
Sin and death shall not prevail.—Hal., &c.
4. Praise the God of our salvation,
He sits on high his power proclaim;
Heaven and earth, and all creation,
Praise and magnify his name.—Hal., &c.

75.

JESUS IS OUR SHEPHERD.



- He doth lead, To the thir-s-ty de-sert, or the dewy mead.
1. Jesus is our Shepherd, wiping ev'ry tear,
Folded in His bosom, what have we to fear?
Only let us follow whither He doth lead,
To the thirsty desert, or the dewy mead.
 2. Jesus is our Shepherd, may we know His voice;
How its gentle whisper makes our heart rejoice!
Even when He chideth, tender is His tone;
None but He shall guide us: we are His alone.
 3. Jesus is our Shepherd; for the sheep He bled;
Ev'ry lamb is sprinkled with the blood He shed;
Then on each He setteth His own secret sign,
They that have my Spirit—these, saith He, are mine.
 4. Jesus is our Shepherd: guarded by His arm,
Though the wolves may raven, none can do us harm.
When we tread death's valley, dark with fearful gloom
We will fear no evil, victors o'er the tomb.

76.

CALL TO SINNERS.



- Sin-ner, come while there's room
While the feast is waiting;
While the Lord, by His word,
Kindly is inviting.
2. Sinner, come, lo, the tomb
Opens wide before thee!
See Death stand, lift his hand,
Waiting to destroy thee.

2 Sinner, come, 'mid thy gloom,
All thy guilt confessing;
Trembling now, contrite now,
Take the offer'd blessing.

3 Sinner, come, see thy home
High in heaven gleaming;
Jesus calls, lift thine eye,
With true sorrow streaming.

4 Sinner, come, ere thy doom
Shall be seal'd for ever;
Now return, grieve and mourn,
Flee to Christ the Saviour.

77.

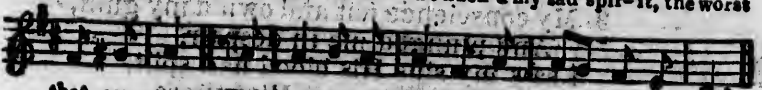
REST IN HEAVEN (No. 67 in Sac. Songs)



My rest is in heaven, my rest is not here, Then why should I



mur-mur when tri-als are near? Be hush'd my sad spir-it, the worst



that can come; But shortens my journey and has-tens me home.

1. My rest is in heaven, my rest is not here,
Then why should I murmur when trials are near?
Be hush'd, my sad spirit, the worst that can come
But shortens my journey, and hastens me home.

2. It is not for me to be seeking my bliss,
And building my hopes in a region like this;
I seek for a city which hands have not piled,
I pant for a country by sin undefiled.

3. The thorn and the thistle around me may grow,
I would not sit down upon roses below;
I ask not my portion, I seek not my rest,
Until I shall find them in Jesus' kind breast.

4. Afflictions may damp me—they cannot destroy,
One glimpse of His love turns them all into joy;
And the bitterest tears, if He smile but on them,
Like dew in the sunshine, grow diamond and gem.

5. With a scrip on my back, and a staff in my hand,
I am marching on to Immanuel's land;
The way may be rough, but it cannot be long,
So I'll smooth it with hope, and I'll cheer it with song.

78.

THE LAMB OF GOD.



I saw one hang-ing on a tree, In a-go-



nies and blood, Who fix'd His lan-guid eyes on me, As



near His cross I stood, As near His cross I stood.

1. I saw One hanging on a tree,
In agonies and blood,
Who fix'd His languid eyes on me,
As near His cross I stood.

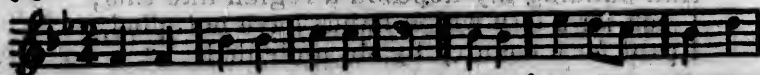
Sure, never till my latest breath,
Can I forget that look;
It seem'd to charge me with His death,
Though not a word He spoke.

3. My conscience felt and own'd my guilt,
And plunged me in despair,
I saw my sins His blood had spilt,
And help'd to nail Him there.

4. A second look He gave, which said,
"I freely all forgive;
This blood is for thy ransom paid,
I die that thou may'st live."

79.

PRAYER.



Come my soul, thy suit pre-pare, Je-sus loves to an-swer



prayer, He him-self has bid thee pray Therefore will not say thee nay.

1. Come, my soul, thy suit prepare,
Jesus loves to answer prayer,
He himself has bid thee pray,
Therefore will not say thee nay.

2. Thou art coming to a King:
Large petitions with thee bring;
For his grace and power are such,
None can ever ask too much.

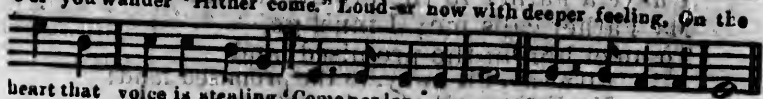
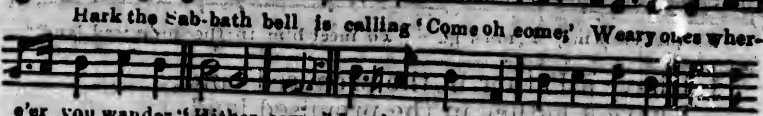
3. With my burden I begin:
Lord, remove this load of sin;
Let thy blood for sinners split,
Set my conscience free from guilt.

4. Lord, I come to Thee for rest;
Take possession of my breast;
There thy blood-bought right maintain,
And without a rival reign.

5. While I am a pilgrim here,
Let thy love my spirit cheer:
As my Guide, my Guard, my Friend,
Lead me to my journey's end.

80.

THE SABBATH BELL.



Hark the Sabbath bell is calling 'Come oh come,' Weary ones where'er you wander "Hither come." Loud-er now with deeper feeling, On the heart that voice is stealing 'Come nor longer roam,' 'Come nor longer roam.'

1. Hark! the Sabbath bell is calling,
"Come, oh come;"
Weary ones, where'er you wander,
"Hither come;"
Louder now, with deeper feeling,
On the heart that voice is stealing,
"Come!—nor longer roam."

2. Now again its tones are pealing,
"Come, oh come;"
In the sacred temple kneeling,
"Seek thy home."
Come, and in his presence bending,
See thy Lord, in love descending,
Bids thy spirit come.

3. Still the pleading voice is ringing,
"Come, oh come;"
Every heart pure incense bringing,
"Hither come."
Father, round Thy footstool bending,
May our souls, to Thee ascending,
Find in Thee their home!

THE PROMISED LAND.

I have a Fa-ther in the promised land; I have a Fa-ther in
 the promised land; My Fa-ther calls me, I must go, To meet
 him in the promised land. I'll a-way, I'll a-way, to the pro-
 mised land. I'll a-way, I'll a-way, to the pro-mised land; My
 Fa-ther calls me, I must go, To meet him in the promised land.

1. I have a Father in the promised land;
 I have a Father in the promised land.
 My Father calls me; I must go,
 To meet him in the promised land.
 I'll away, I'll away, to the promised land!
 My Father calls me; I must go,
 To meet him in the promised land.

2. I have a Saviour in the promised land;
 I have a Saviour in the promised land.
 My Saviour calls me; I must go;
 To meet him in the promised land.
 I'll away, I'll away, to the promised land!
 My Saviour calls me; I must go,
 To meet him in the promised land.

3. I have a crown in the promised land;
 I have a crown in the promised land.
 When Jesus calls me I must go,
 To wear it in the promised land.
 I'll away, I'll away, to the promised land!
 When Jesus calls me I must go,
 To wear it in the promised land.

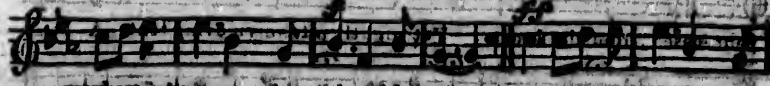
4. I hope to meet you in the promised land;
 I hope to meet you in the promised land.
 At Jesus' feet a joyous band,
 We'll praise him in the promised land.
 We'll away, we'll away, to the promised land.
 At Jesus' feet a joyous band,
 We'll praise him in the promised land.



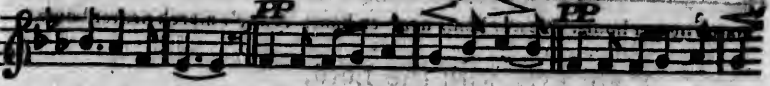
Hush'd be my murmur'ing, let cares de - part, Je - sus is near me



to cheer my heart. He's near to help me whilst life's hours remain. He



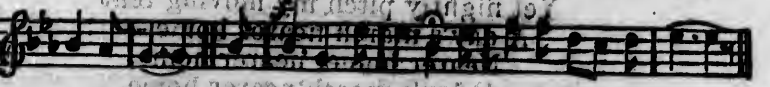
speaks to cheer me in toil and in pain. He speaks to cheer me in



toll and in pain. Gentle an - gels near me glide, Hopes of glory round



me 'bide. And there lingers by my side, A Saviour, a Saviour, a Saviour



e - ver near, A Saviour, a Saviour, a Saviour e - ver near.

1. Hush'd be my murmur'ing, let cares depart;
 Jesus is near me, to cheer my heart;
 He's near to help me whilst life's hours remain;
 He speaks to cheer me in toil and in pain.
 Gentle angels near me glide,
 Hopes of glory round me 'bide.
 And there lingers by my side
 A Saviour ever near.
2. Why should I languish, why should I fear?
 In sorrow and anguish he's ever near;
 Sleeping or waking, in pleasure or pain,
 Roaming or resting, he'll near me remain. *Gentle, &c.*
3. Scenes that will vanish smile on me now,
 Joys of a moment 'ply round my brow;
 But soon in heaven he'll meet me again,
 There will end my sorrow, and there will end thy pain. —
Gentle angels, &c.

For e- ver with the Lord. A - men, so let it be; Life from the
 dead is in that word 'Tis im-mor-tal-i-ty. Here in the bo- dy
 pent A-ben: from him I roam; Yet nightly pitch my moving tent, A day's
 march nearer home. Nearer home near-er home A day's march nearer home.

1. For ever with the Lord,
 Amen, so let it be;
 Life from the dead is in that word—
 'Tis immortality.
 Here in the body pent,
 Absent from Him I roam;
 Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
 A day's march nearer home,—
 Nearer home, nearer home,
 A day's march nearer home.

2. My Father's house on high,
 Home of my soul, how near,
 At times, to Faith's foreseeing eye,
 Thy golden gates appear!—*Here in, &c.*

3. My thirsty spirit faints
 To reach the land I love,
 The bright inheritance of saints,
 Jerusalem above.—*Here in, &c.*

4. For ever with the Lord!
 Father, if 'tis Thy will,
 The promise of that faithful word,
 Ev'n here to me fulfil.—*Here in, &c.*

5. So, when my latest breath
 Shall rend the veil in twain,
 By death I shall escape from death,
 And life eternal gain.—*Here in, &c.*

6. Knowing as I am known,
 How shall I love that word,
 And oft repeat before the throne,
 For ever with the Lord!—Here in, &c.

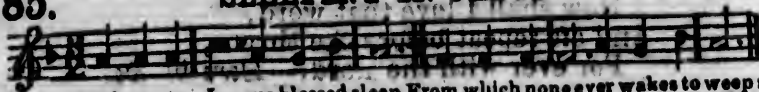
84. **FAR, FAR AWAY.**

Had I the wings of a dove I would fly Far far a-way, far, far a-way,
 Where not a cloud-er darkens the sky Far, far away, far a-way. Fade-less
 the flow'rs in yon Eden that blow Green green the bow'rs where the still waters
 flow Hearts like their garments are pure as the snow Far far away far a-way

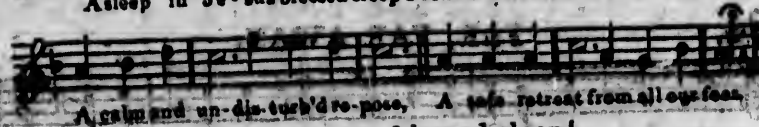
1. Had I the wings of a dove, I would fly
 Far, far away, far, far away,
 Where not a cloud ever darkens the sky,
 Far, far away, far away.
 Fadeless the flowers in yon Eden that blow,
 Green, green the bowers where the still waters flow;
 Hearts, like their garments, are pure as the snow,
 Far, far away, far away.
2. There never trembles a sigh of regret,—*Far, &c.*
 Stars of the morning in glory ne'er set,—*Far, &c.*
 There I for ever from sorrow would rest,
 Leaning with joy on Emmanuel's breast,
 Tears never flow in the home of the blest,—*Far, &c.*
3. Friends there united in glory ne'er part,—*Far, &c.*
 One is their temple, their home, and their heart,—*Far, &c.*
 The river of crystal, the city of gold,
 The portals of pearl such a glory unfold,
 Eye cannot image and tongue hath not told,—*Far, &c.*
4. List how yon harpers on golden harps play,
 Come, come away, come, come away:
 "Falling and frail is your cottage of clay,
 * Come, come away, come away."
 "Come to these mansions, there's room yet for you,
 "Dwell with the Friend ever faithful and true,
 "Sing ye the song never old, ever new,
 "Come, come away, come away."

85.

SLEEPING IN JESUS.



Asleep in Je-sus blessed sleep From which none ever wakes to weep:



A calm and un-dis-turb'd re-pose, A safe retreat from all our foes.

1. Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!
From which none ever wakes to weep:
A calm and undisturb'd repose,
A safe retreat from all our foes.

2. Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest,
Whose waking is supremely blest:
No fear, no woe, shall dim that hour
Which manifests the Saviour's power.

3. Asleep in Jesus! time nor space
Affects this precious 'hiding-place';
On Indian plains, or Lapland snows,
Believers find the same repose.

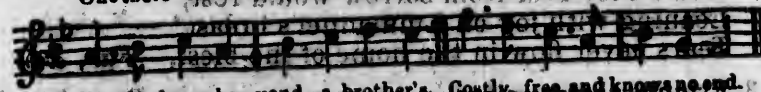
4. Asleep in Jesus! O, for me
May such a blissful refuge be!
Securely shall my ashes lie,
Waiting the summons from on high.

86.

THE SAVIOUR'S LOVE.



One there is a-bove all others, Well deserves the name of Friend



His is love be-yond a brother's, Costly, free, and knows no end.



They who once his kind-ness prove, Find it a ver-er-last-ing love.

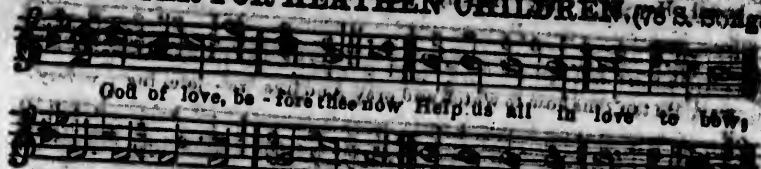
1. One there is above all others,
Well deserves the name of Friend;
His is love beyond a brother's,
Costly, free, and knows no end!
They who once His kindness prove,
Find it everlasting love.

2. Which of all our friends to save us
Could or would have shed his blood;

38
But our Jesus died to have us
Reconciled in Him to God,
This was boundless love indeed,
Jesus is a friend in need.

3. O for grace our hearts to soften
Teach us, Lord, at length to love,
We, alas! forget too often
What a Friend we have above
But when home our souls are brought,
We will love Thee as we ought.

87 PRAYER FOR HEATHEN CHILDREN. (78 S. Song.)



God of love, be - fore thee now Help us all in love to bow,



As the dew on Her - mon fall, Let Thy blessing rest on all!

1. God of love! before Thee now
Help us all in love to bow,
As the dew on Hermon fall,
Let Thy blessing rest on all!

2. Let it soften every breast,
Hush ungentle thoughts to rest,
Till we feel ourselves to be
Children of one family;

3. Children who can look above
For a heavenly Father's love,
Who shall meet, life's journey past,
In that Father's house at last.

4. But while thankfully we stand
Round Thy footstool, hand in hand,
Yet one humble, earnest plea
Father, we would bring to Thee;

5. Far across the ocean wave,
Brethren, sisters too, we have,
But they have not heard of Thee;
Wilt thou not their Father be?

6. Let them hear the Shepherd's voice,
And beneath His care rejoice,
And together let them come
To the fold while yet there's room.

88.

O HAPPY DAY!

O hap-py day, that fix'd my choice On Thee my Sa-viour and my
 God Well may this glowing heart rejoice, And tell its rap-tures all a-
 broad. Hap-py day! Hap-py day! When Je-sus wash'd my sins a-
 way, He taug't me how to watch and pray And live re-joic-ing e-very
 day. Hap-py day! hap-py day When Je-sus wash'd my sins a-way.

1. O happy day, that fix'd my choice
 On Thee, my Saviour and my God!
 Well may this glowing heart rejoice,
 And tell its raptures all abroad.
 Happy day! happy day!
 When Jesus wash'd my sins away,
 He taught me how to watch and pray,
 And live rejoicing every day.
 Happy day! happy day!
 When Jesus wash'd my sins away.
2. O happy bond, that seals my vows
 To Him who merits all my love!
 Let cheerful anthems fill His house,
 While to that sacred shrine I move.—*Happy, &c.*
3. 'Tis done—the great transaction's done,
 I am my Lord's, and he is mine;
 He drew me, and I follow'd on,
 Charm'd to confess the voice divine.—*Happy, &c.*
4. Now rest, my long-divided heart,
 Fix'd on this blissful centre rest,
 Nor ever from thy Lord depart,
 With Him of every good possess'd.—*Happy, &c.*
5. High Heaven, that heard the solemn vow,
 That vow renew'd shall daily hear;
 Till in life's latest hour I bow,
 And bless, in death, a bond so dear.—*Happy, &c.*

90.

1. I or
 I k
 Tho
 Jeh

89.

ALL FOR YOU.

Chil-dren, think on Je - sus' love, All for you. How He came
 from heaven a - bove, All for you. He whom an - gels did a -
 dore, Full of wisdom, grace, and power, How He all your
 sorrows bore. Chil-dren 'twas for you, yes for you, all for you!

1. Children, think on Jesus' love—All for you!
 How He came from Heaven above—All for you!
 He whom angels did adore;
 Full of wisdom, grace, and power;
 How He all your sorrows bore.
 Children, 'twas for you! yes, for you, all for you!

2. Think how He contrived the plan—All for you!
 And to save, became a man—All for you!
 Left his glorious throne on high;
 Came to suffer, bleed, and die,
 You to raise above the sky.—*Children, &c.*

3. See He hangs upon the tree—All for you!
 Crown'd with thorns in agony—All for you!
 Yes, for you all this He bore,
 And for thousands, thousands more,
 All to save from hell's dark door.—*Children, &c.*

90.

THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

I once was a stranger to grace and to God,
 I knew not my danger, and felt not my load.

1. I once was a stranger to grace and to God,
 I knew not my danger, and felt not my load;
 Tho' friends spoke in raptures of Christ on the tree,
 Jehovah Tsidkenu was nothing to me.

2. Like tears from the daughters of Zion that roll,
I wept when the waters went over His soul;
I thought not that my sins had nail'd to the tree—
Jehovah Tsidkēnu—'twas nothing to me!


3. When free grace awoke me, by light from on high,
Then legal fears shook me—I trembled to die;
No refuge nor safety in self could I see—
Jehovah Tsidkēnu my Saviour must be!

4. My terrors all vanish'd before the sweet Name;
My guilty fears banish'd, with boldness I came
To drink at the fountain, life-giving and free,
Jehovah Tsidkēnu is all things to me!

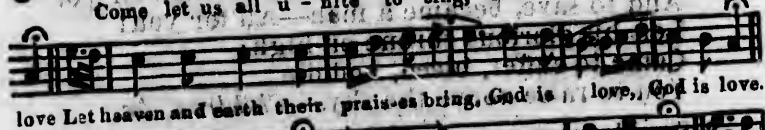
5. Even threading the valley and shadow of death,
This watchword shall rally my faltering breath;
For when from life's fever my God sets me free,
Jehovah Tsidkēnu my death-song shall be!

91.

GOD IS LOVE.



Come let us all u - nite to sing, God is love, God is



love Let heaven and earth their praises bring, God is love, God is love.



Let every soul from sin awake, Each in his heart, sweet music make, And



sing with us for Je - sus' sake, God is love, God is love!

1. Come, let us all unite to sing,—God is love!
Let heaven and earth their praises bring, God is love!
Let every soul from sin awake,
Each in his heart sweet music make,
And sing with us, for Jesus' sake,
God is love!

2. Oh! tell to earth's remotest bound,—God is, &c.
In Christ we have redemption found;—God is, &c.
His blood has wash'd our sins away,
His spirit turn'd our night to day,
And now we can rejoice to say,—God is, &c.

3. How happy is our portion here!—*God is, &c.*
 His promises our spirits cheer—*God is, &c.*
 He is our Sun and Shield, by day,
 Our Help, our Hope, our Strength and Stay;
 He will be with us all the way:—*God is, &c.*
4. What though my heart and flesh should fail!—*God is, &c.*
 Through Christ I shall o'er death prevail,—*God is, &c.*
 Though Jordan swell I need not fear,
 My Saviour will be with me there,
 My head above the waves to bear,—*God is, &c.*
5. In Zion we shall sing again,—*God is, &c.*
 Yes, this shall be our highest strain,—*God is, &c.*
 Whilst endless ages roll along,
 In concert with the heavenly throng,
 This shall be still our sweetest song—*God is, &c.*

92.

HOMeward BOUND.



Out on an ocean all boundless we ride We're homew'd bound, homew'd b'nd.



Toss'd on the waves of a rough restless tide We're homew'd b'nd homeward, bound.



Far from the safe quiet harbour we've rode Seeking our Father's celestial abode.



Pro-mise of which on us each He bestow'd We're homew'd bound, homew'd b'nd.

1. Out on an ocean all boundless we ride;
 We're homeward bound,
 Toss'd on the waves of a rough, restless tide;
 We're homeward bound,
 Far from the safe quiet harbour we've rode,
 Seeking our Father's celestial abode;
 Promise of which on us each he bestow'd,
 We're homeward bound!
2. Wildly the storm sweeps us on as it roars;—*We're, &c.*
 See yonder dawns the celestial shores—*We're, &c.*
 Come, trembling sinners, forlorn and oppress'd,
 Come to the Saviour, oh come and be blest;
 Journey with us to the mansions of rest,—*We're, &c.*

3. Down the horizon the earth disappears,—*We're, &c.*
Joyful, oh brethren, no sighing or fears,—*We're, &c.*
Listen what music comes soft o'er the sea—
"Welcome, thrice welcome, and blessed are ye!"
Can it the greeting of paradise be?—*We're, &c.*

4. Into the harbour of heaven we glide;
We're home at last!
Softly we rest on its bright silver tide,
We're home at last!
Glory to Jesus, our dangers are o'er,
Safely we stand on the radiant shore;
Glory to God, we will shout evermore!
We're home at last.

93. JOYFULLY, JOYFULLY.



Joyfully joyful-ly onward we move Bound for the land of bright spi-rits



above Jesus our Saviour in mercy says Come Joyfully joyfully haste to your home.



Soon will our pilgrimage end here below, Soon to the presence of God we shall go;



Then if to Jesus our hearts have been given Joyfully joyfully, rest we in heaven.

1. Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move,
Bound for the land of bright spirits above:
Jesus, our Saviour, in mercy says "Come!"
Joyfully, joyfully, haste to your home.
Soon will our pilgrimage end here below;
Soon to the presence of God we shall go;
Then if to Jesus our hearts have been given,
Joyfully, joyfully, rest we in heaven.

2. Death with his arrow may soon lay us low,
Safe in our Saviour, we fear not the blow;
Jesus hath broken the bars of the tomb,
Joyfully, joyfully, we will go home!
Bright will the morn of Eternity dawn,
Death shall be conquer'd, his sceptre be gone;
Over the plains of sweet Canaan we'll roam,
Joyfully, joyfully, safely at home!

3. Friends fondly cherish'd have pass'd on before,
 Waiting, they watch us approaching the shore,
 Singing, to cheer us while passing along,
 "Joyfully, joyfully, haste to your home!"
 Sounds of sweet melody fall on the ear;
 Harps of the blessèd, your strains we can hear,
 Filling with harmony heaven's high dome:
 Joyfully, joyfully, Jesus, we come!

94. THE SHINING SHORE.

My days are glid-ing swift-ly by, And I, a pil-grim stran-ger,
 Would not de-tain them as they fly! These hours of toil and dan-ger.
 For now we stand on Jordan's strand Our friends are pass-ing o-ver.
 And, just be-fore, the shin-ing shore We al-most may dis-co-ver.

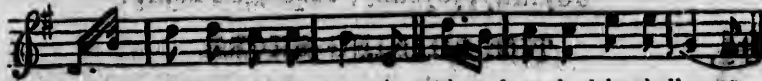
1. My days are gliding swiftly by,
 And I, a pilgrim stranger,
 Would not detain them as they fly!
 These hours of toil and danger.
 For now we stand on Jordan's strand,
 Our friends are passing over,
 And, just before, the shining shore
 We almost may discover.
2. Our absent Lord has left us word,
 Let every lamp be burning;
 With eye of faith we look afar,
 Our happy Home discerning.—*For now, &c.*
3. Should coming days be cold and dark,
 We need not cease our singing;
 That perfect rest nought can molest,
 Where golden harps are ringing.—*For now, &c.*
4. Let sorrow's rudest tempest rise,
 Each cord on earth to sever;
 There, bright and joyous in the skies,
 There is our Home for ever.—*For now, &c.*



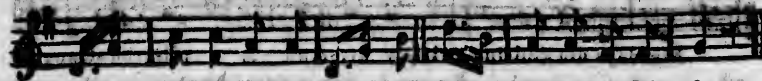
A - - ra - bians de - sert ran - ger, To Christ shall bow the knee;



The Eth - i - o - pian stran - ger His glo - ry come to see;



With off - rings of de - vo - tion, Ships from the Isles shall meet;



To pour the wealth of o - cean In tri - bute at His feet,

1. Arabia's desert ranger,

To Christ shall bow the knee;

The Ethiopian stranger

His glory come to see;

With offerings of devotion,

Ships from the Isles shall meet,

To pour the wealth of ocean

In tribute at His feet.

2. Kings shall fall down before Him;

And gold and incense bring;

All nations shall adore Him—

His praise all people sing:

For He shall have dominion

O'er river, sea, and shore;

Far as the eagle's pinion

Or dove's light wing can soar.

3. To Him shall prayer unceasing,

And daily vows ascend;

His kingdom still increasing;

A kingdom without end.

The heavenly dew shall nourish

A seed in weakness sown,

Whose fruit shall spread and flourish,

And shake like Lebanon.

4. O'er every foe victorious,

He on his throne shall rest;

From age to age more glorious;

All blessing and all blest,

The tide of time shall never

His covenant remove;

His name shall stand for ever—

His great, best name of Love.

Good news from heav'n, good news for thee, There flows a pardon full
and free, To guilty sinners, thro' the blood Of the Incarnate Son of God. He
paid the debt that thou didst owe, He suffer'd death for thee below;
He bore the wrath Divine for thee, He groan'd and bled on Cal-va-ry.
Good news from heav'n good news for thee, There flows a pardon full and
free. To guilty sinners, thro' the blood Of the Incarnate Son of God.

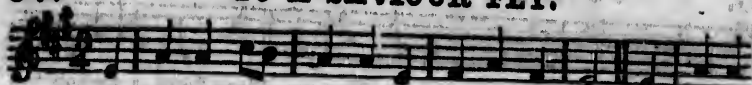
1. Good news from heav'n, good news for thee,
There flows a pardon full and free,
To guilty sinners, through the blood
Of the Incarnate Son of God.
He paid the debt that thou didst owe,
He suffer'd death for thee below;
He bore the wrath Divine for thee,
He groan'd and bled on Calvary.—*Good news, &c.*

2. Good news from heav'n, good news for thee;
The Saviour cries, "Come unto me
All ye who toll, with fears oppress,
Come, weary one, oh, come and rest!"
He loves thee with o'erflowing love,
He hears thy prayer in heaven above,
He all thy pasture shall prepare,
And lead thee with a Shepherd's care.—*Good news, &c.*

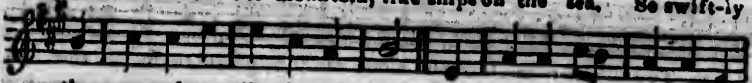
3. Good news from heav'n, good news for thee,
Has echoed from eternity;
And loud shall our hosannas ring,
When with the ransom'd throng we sing,—
Worthy the Lamb, whose precious blood
Has made us kings and priests to God;
Our harps we'll tune to noblest strains,
And glory give to Him who reigns.—*Good news,*

97.

TO A SAVIOUR FLY.



Like mist on the mountain, like ships on the sea, So swift-ly



the years of our pil-grim-age flee; In th' grave of our fathers how



soon we shall lie: Dear chil-dren, to-day, to a Sa-vi-our fly.

1. Like mist on the mountain, like ships on the sea,
So swiftly the years of our pilgrimage flee;
In th' grave of our fathers how soon we shall lie!
Dear children, to-day, to a Saviour fly.
2. How sweet are the flow'rets in April and May!
But often the frost makes them wither away,
Like flow'rs you may fade:—are you ready to die?
While "yet there is room," to a Saviour fly.
3. When Samuel was young, he first knew the Lord,
He slept in his smile and rejoiced in his word;
So most of God's children are early brought nigh;
Oh, seek him in youth—to a Saviour fly.
4. Do you ask me for pleasure? then lean on His breast
For there the sin-laden and weary find rest;
In th' Valley of Death you will triumphing cry—
"If this be called dying, 'tis pleasant to die!"

98.

FAITH IN CHRIST.



My faith looks up to Thee Thou Lamb of Calvary Saviour divine Now hear me



while I pray Take all my guilt away O let me from this day Be wholly Thine

My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Saviour divine;
Now hear me while I pray,
Take all my guilt away,
O let me from this day
Be wholly Thine.

2. May Thy rich grace impart
Strength to my fainting heart,
My zeal inspire ;
As Thou hast died for me,
O may my love to Thee
Pure, warm, and changeless be,
A living fire.

3. When Life's dark maze I tread,
And griefs around me spread,
Be Thou my guide—
Bid darkness turn to day,
Wipe sorrow's tears away,
Nor let me ever stray
From Thee aside.

4. When ends Life's transient dream,
When Death's cold sullen stream,
Shall o'er me roll ;
Blest Saviour then in love,
Fear and distrust remove,
O bear me safe above—
A ransom'd soul.

99. THE SPIRITUAL EGYPT.

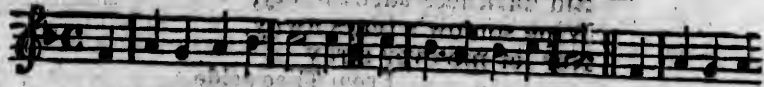
From Egypt's bondage come Where death & darkness reign We seek a
new, a better home Where we our rest shall gain Where we our rest
shall gain. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Ha - le - lu - jah!
We are on our way to God, We are on our way to God.

1. From Egypt's bondage come,
Where death and darkness reign,
We seek a new, a better home,
Where we our rest shall gain.
Halleluiah! We are on our way to God.
2. There sin and sorrow cease,
And, ev'ry conflict o'er,
We there shall dwell in endless peace,
Nor thirst, nor hunger more.—Hal., &c.

2. There, in celestial strains,
Enraptured myriads sing,
And love in ev'ry bosom reigns,
For God himself is king.—*Hal., &c.*

4. We hope to join the throng,
And all their pleasures share,
And sing the everlasting song
With all the ransom'd there.—*Hal., &c.*

100. I WOULD BE LIKE AN ANGEL.



I would be like an angel, And with the angels stand, A crown upon



my forehead, A harp within my hand Then right before my Saviour, So



glorious & so bright I'd wake the sweetest music And praise him day & night

1. I would be like an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand;
Then, right before my Saviour,
So glorious and so bright,
I'd wake the sweetest music,
And praise Him day and night.

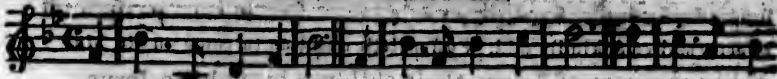
2. I never would be weary,
Nor ever shed a tear,
Nor ever know a sorrow,
Nor ever feel a fear;
But blessed, pure, and holy,
I'd dwell in Jesus' sight,
And, with ten thousand angels,
Praise Him both day and night.

3. I know I'm weak and sinful,
But Jesus will forgive,
For many little children
Have gone to Heaven to live.
Dear Saviour, when I languish,
And lay me down to die,
Oh send a shining angel
To bear me to the sky.

& Oh there I'll be an angel,
 And with the angels stand,
 A crown upon my forehead,
 A harp within my hand;
 And there, before my Saviour,
 So glorious and so bright,
 I'll wake the heavenly music,
 And praise Him day and night.

101.

GLAD TIDINGS.



Hark! hark! the notes of joy Roll o'er the heavenly plains And seraphs find



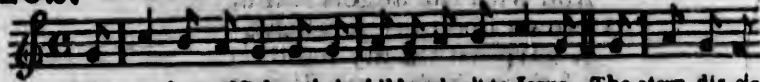
employ For their sublimest strains Some new delight in heaven is known



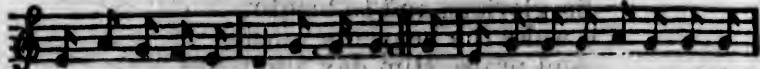
Loud ring the harps a-round the throne Loud ring the harps around the throne.

1. Hark! hark! the notes of joy
 Roll o'er the heavenly plains,
 And seraphs find employ
 For their sublimest strains:
 Some new delight in heaven is known,
 Loud ring the harps around the throne,—*Loud, &c.*
2. Hark! hark! the sounds draw nigh,
 The joyful hosts descend;
 Jesus forsakes the sky;
 To earth his footsteps bend:
 He comes to save our fallen race,
 He comes with messages of grace,—*He comes, &c.*
3. Bear, bear the tidings round,
 Let every creature know
 What love in God is found,
 What pity He can show;
 Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll,
 Bear the glad news from pole to pole,—*Bear, &c.*
4. Strike, strike the harps again,
 To great Immanuel's name!
 Arise, ye sons of men,
 And loud his grace proclaim;
 Angels and men, wake every string;
 'Tis God the Saviour's praise we sing,—*'Tis God, &c.*

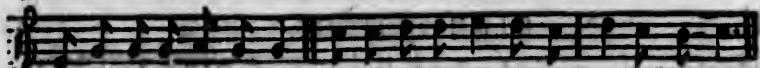
102. SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME.



When mothers of Salem their children bro't to Jesus The stern dis-ci-



ples drove them back & bade them depart; But Jesus saw them ere they fled, &



sweetly smiled & kindly said, Suffer little children to come un- to Me.

1. When mothers of Salem their children brought to Jesus,
The stern disciples drove them back, and bade them depart
But Jesus saw them ere they fled, and sweetly smiled and
kindly said—
“Suffer little children to come unto Me.”
2. For I will receive them, and fold them in my bosom;
I'll be a Shepherd to these lambs, oh! drive them not away,
For if their hearts to me they give, they shall with me in glory
live;
“Suffer little children to come unto Me!”
3. How kind was our Saviour to bid these children welcome,
But there are many thousands who have never heard His name;
The Bible they have never read, they know not that the Saviour
said,
“Suffer little children to come unto Me!”
4. Oh! soon may the heathen, of every tribe and nation,
Fulfil Thy blessed Word, and cast their idols all away!
Oh! shine upon them from above, and shew Thyself a God of love,
Teach the little children to come unto Thee!

103.

LIKE JESUS.



I want to be like Je - sus, So low-ly and so meek;



For no one mark'd an ang-ry word That e-ver heard him speak.

1. I want to be like Jesus,
So lowly and so meek;
Fer no one mark'd an angry word
That ever heard Him speak.
2. I want to be like Jesus,
So frequently in prayer;
Alone upon the mountain top,
He met his Father there.

3. I want to be like Jesus,
I never, never find
That He, though persecuted, was
To any one unkind.

4. I want to be like Jesus,
Engaged in doing good,
So that of me it may be said,
"She hath done what she could."

5. Alas! I'm not like Jesus,
As any one may see:
O gentle Saviour, send Thy grace
And make me like to Thee.

104.

EVEN ME.



Lord, I hear of showers of bless-ing Thou art scat-tring full and



free Showers the thirsty land re-fresh-ing; Let some droppings fall on



me. E - ven me, e - ven me. Let some droppings fall on me.

1. Lord, I hear of showers of blessing
Thou art scatt'ring full and free;
Showers, the thirsty land refreshing;
Let some droppings fall on me—Even me.
2. Pass me not, O God my Father!
Sinful though my heart may be;
Thou might'st leave me, but the rather
Let Thy mercy light on me!—Even me.
3. Pass me not, O gracious Saviour!
Let me live and cling to Thee;
Oh, I'm longing for Thy favour:
Whilst Thou'rt calling, oh, call me—Even me.
4. Pass me not, O mighty Spirit!
Thou canst make the blind to see
Witnesser of Jesus' merit,
Speak some word of power to me—Even me.
5. Have I long in sin been sleeping—
Long been slighting, grieving Thee?
Has the world my heart been keeping?
Oh, forgive and rescue me!—Even me.

6. Love of God—so pure and changeless;
Blood of Christ—so rich, so free!
Grace of God—so strong and boundless,—
Magnify it all in me!—Even *me*.

7. Pass me not—Thy lost one bringing,
Bind my heart, O Lord, to Thee.
Whilst the streams of life are springing,
Blessing others, oh, bless me!—Even *me*.

105.

THE SAVIOUR'S LOVE.



How kind is the Saviour How great is his love! To bless lit-



tle child-ren He came from a - bove; He left ho - ly an-gels and



their bright a-bode, To dwell here with children And teach them the road.

1. How kind is the Saviour—

How great is His love!

To bless little children

He came from above;

He left holy angels,

And their bright abode,

To dwell here with children,

And teach them the road.

2. He wept in the garden,

And died on the tree,

To open a fountain

For sinners like me;

His blood is that fountain,

Which pardon bestows,

And cleanses the foulest

Wherever it flows.

3. He went back to glory,

But left us His word,

Which oft from our teachers

And pastors we've heard:

He sends forth His Spirit

Our hearts to inflame,

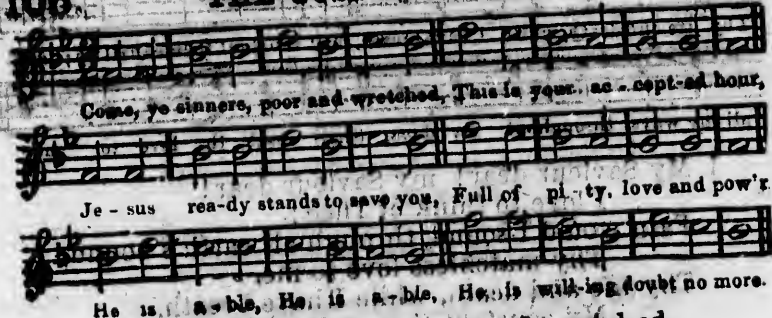
With joy in His service,

And love to His name.

4. Oh, help us, blest Jesus,
 More sweetly to praise,
 And walk in Thy footsteps,
 The rest of our days;
 Then raise us, dear Saviour,
 To taste of Thy love,
 And praise Thee for ever
 With children above.

106

THE GOSPEL MESSAGE.



He is a - ble, He is a - ble, He is will - ing doubt no more.

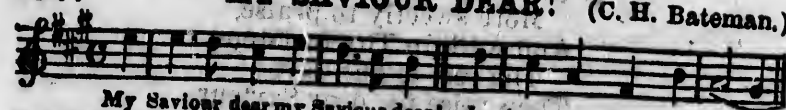
1. Come, ye sinners, poor and wretched,
 This is your accepted hour,
 Jesus ready, stands to save you,
 Full of pity, love, and power,
 He is able,—
 He is willing, doubt no more.

2. Come, ye weary, heavy laden,
 Lost and ruin'd by the fall!
 If you tarry till you're better,
 You will never come at all
 Not the righteous,—
 Sinners, Jesus came to call!

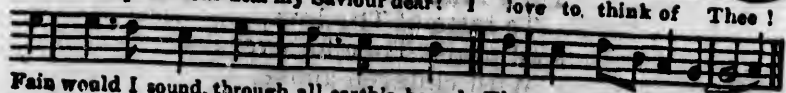
3. Let not conscience make you linger,
 Nor of fitness fondly dream,
 All the fitness he requireth,
 Is to feel your need of him;
 This He gives you,—
 'Tis the Spirit's rising beam!

4. Lo! th' incarnate God, ascended,
 Pleads the merit of His blood:
 Venture on Him, venture wholly,—
 Let no other trust intrude:
 None but Jesus
 Can do helpless sinners good.

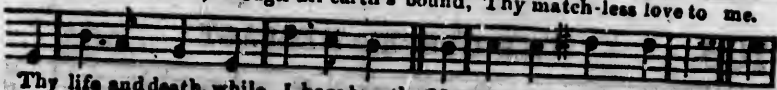
107.

MY SAVIOUR DEAR! (C. H. Bateman.)

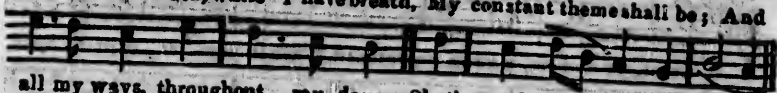
My Saviour dear my Saviour dear! I love to think of Thee!



Fain would I sound, through all earth's bound, Thy match-less love to me.



Thy life and death, while I have breath, My constant theme shall be; And



all my ways, throughout my days, Shall speak thy love to me.

1. My Saviour dear! my Saviour dear!
I love to think of Thee!

Fain would I sound, through all earth's bound,
Thy matchless love to me.

Thy life and death, while I have breath,
My constant theme shall be;

And all my ways, throughout my days,
Shall speak Thy love to me.

2. My Saviour dear! my Saviour dear!

I long, I faint to see

Thy lovely face, in yon blest place

Thou hast prepared for me.

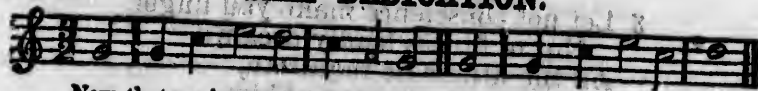
There, clothed in light, with angels bright,

I'll worship and adore;

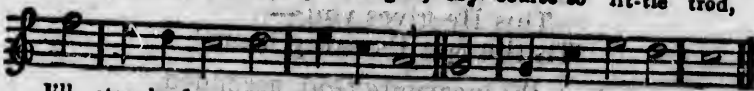
And love and praise—through endless days,

A trophy of this power.

108.

SELF DEDICATION.

Now that my journey's just be-gun, My course so lit-tle trod,



I'll stay, be-fore I far-ther run, And give my-self to God.

1. Now that my journey's just begun,

My course so little trod,

I'll stay, before I farther run,

And give myself to God.

2. What sorrows may my steps attend,
I cannot now foretell;
But if the Lord will be my Friend,
I know that all is well.

3. If I am rich, He'll guard my heart
Temptation to withstand;
And make me willing to impart
The bounties of his hand.

4. If I am poor, He can supply
Who has my table spread;
Who feeds the ravens when they cry,
And fills His poor with bread.

5. And, Lord, whatever grief or ill
For me may be in store,
Make me submissive to Thy will,
And I would ask no more.

6. Attend me through my youthful way,
Whatever be my lot;
And when I'm feeble, old, and gray,
O Lord, forsake me not.

109.

ROCK OF AGES.



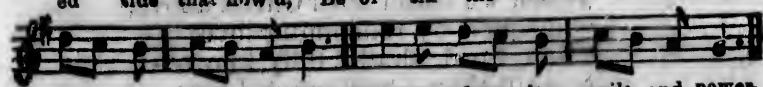
Rock of A - ges! cleft for me, Let me hide my - self



in Thee! Let the wa - ter and the blood From thy wound -



ed side that flow'd, Be of sin the dou - ble cure Cleanse me



from its guilt and power, Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

1. Rock of Ages! cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee!
Let the water and the blood,
From Thy wounded side that flow'd,
Be of sin the double cure;
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

2. Not the labour of my hands
Can fulfil Thy law's demands;
Could my zeal no respite know—
Could my tears for ever flow,
All for sin could not atone;
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

3. Nothing in my hand I bring;
Simply to Thy cross I cling;
Naked, come to Thee for dress;
Helpless, look to Thee for grace;
Vile, I to the Fountain fly—
Wash me, Saviour, or I die!

4. While I draw this fleeting breath;
When my eyelids close in death;
When I soar to worlds unknown—
See Thee on Thy judgment throne:
Rock of Ages! cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee!

110.

HOW MUCH I OWE.

When this passing world is done, When has sunk yon glo - rious sun,
When we stand with Christ a - bove, Ransom'd by re - deem - ing love;
Then, Lord, shall I ful - ly know, Not till then, how much I owe

1. When this passing world is done,
When has sunk yon glorious sun,
When we stand with Christ above,
Ransom'd by redeeming love;
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—
Not till then—how much I owe.

2. When I stand before the throne
Dress'd in beauty not my own,
When I see Thee as Thou art,
Love Thee with unsinning heart:
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—
Not till then—how much I owe.

3. Ev'n on earth, as through a glass,
 Darkly, let Thy glory pass;
 Make forgiveness feel so sweet;
 Make Thy Spirit's help so meet;
 Ev'n on earth, Lord, make me know
 Something of how much I owe.

4. Chosen not for good in me,
 Waken'd up from wrath to flee,
 Hidden in the Saviour's side,
 By the Spirit sanctified;
 Teach me, Lord, on earth to show,
 By my love, how much I owe.

111. HOW LOVING IS JESUS.

How lov-ing is Je-sus who came from the sky, In ten-
 der-est pi-ty for sin-ners to die! His hands & his feet they
 were nail'd to the tree, And all this He suf-fer'd for
 sinners like me, And all this He suf-fer'd for sinners like me.

1. How loving is Jesus, who came from the sky,
 In tenderest pity for sinners to die!
 His hands and his feet, they were nail'd to the tree,
 And all this He suffer'd for sinners like me!

2. How gladly does Jesus free pardon impart
 To all who receive Him by faith in their heart!
 No evil befalls them, their home is above,
 And Jesus throws round them the arms of his love.

3. How precious is Jesus to all who believe!
 And out of His fulness what grace they receive!
 When weak He supports them, when erring He guides,
 And everything needful He kindly provides.

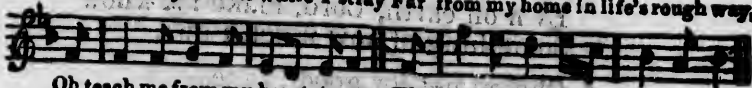
4. Oh! give then to Jesus your earliest days;
 They only are blessed who walk in his ways:
 In life and in death He will still be their Friend;
 For those whom He loves, He will love to the end.

112.

THY WILL BE DONE.



My God my Father while I stray Far from my home in life's rough way,



Oh teach me from my heart to say, Thy will be done, Thy will be done.

1. My God! my Father! while I stray
Far from my home in life's rough way,
Oh teach me from my heart to say,
"Thy will be done!"

2. If Thou shouldst call me to resign
What most I prize;—it ne'er was mine:
I only yield Thee what is Thine,
"Thy will be done!"

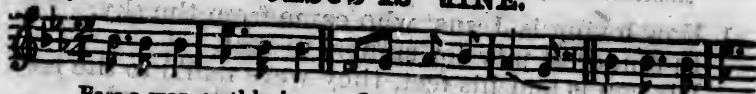
3. Should pining sickness waste away
My life in premature decay,
"My Father," still I'll strive to say,
"Thy will be done!"

4. Renew my will from day to day,
Blend it with Thine, and take away
Whatever makes it hard to say,
"Thy will be done!"

5. Then when on earth I breathe no more
The prayer oft mix'd with tears before,
I'll sing upon a happier shore,
"Thy will be done!"

113.

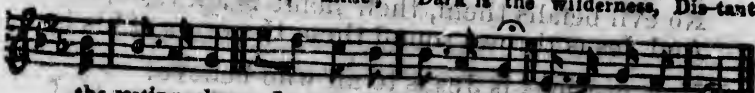
JESUS IS MINE.



Pass a-way, earthly joy, Je - sus is mine; Break e-very mor-



tal tie, Je - sus is mine; Dark is the wilderness, Dis-tant



the resting-place; Je - sus a-lone can bless; Je - sus is mine.

1. Pass away, earthly joy, —Jesus is mine;
Break every mortal tie, —Jesus is mine;

Dark is the wilderness,
Distant the resting-place;

Jesus alone can bless! —Jesus is mine.

2. Tempt not my soul away,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 Here would I ever stay,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 Perishing things of clay,
 Born but for one brief day,
 Pass from my heart away,—*Jesus is, &c.*
3. Fare-ye-well, dreams of night,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 Mine is a dawning bright,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 All that my soul has tried
 Left but a dismal void,
 Jesus has satisfied,—*Jesus is, &c.*
4. Farewell, mortality,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 Welcome, eternity,—*Jesus is, &c.*
 Welcome, ye scenes of rest,
 Welcome, ye mansions blest,
 Welcome, a Saviour's breast,—*Jesus is, &c.*

114. JESUS THE REFUGE.

Jesus, Lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly,
 While the nearer wa-ters roll, While the tem-pest still is high.
 Hide me, O my Sa-viour hide, Till the storm of life be past;
 Safe in-to the ha-ven guide, O receive my soul at last.

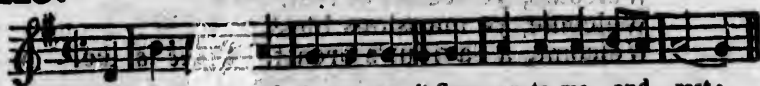
1. Jesus, Lover of my soul,
 Let me to Thy bosom fly,
 While the nearer waters roll,
 While the tempest still is high.
 Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,
 Till the storm of life be past;
 Safe into the haven guide,
 O receive my soul at last.
2. Other refuge have I none,
 Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;
 Leave, oh! leave me not alone,
 Still support and comfort me.

All my trust on Thee is stay'd,
 All my help from Thee I bring;
 Cover my defenceless head
 With the shadow of Thy wing.

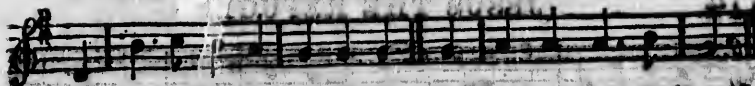
3. Plenteous grace with Thee is found;
 Grace to pardon all my sin;
 Let the healing streams abound,
 Make and keep me pure within.
 Thou of life the fountain art,
 Freely let me take of Thee;
 Spring Thou up within my heart,
 Rise to all eternity.

115.

THE VOICE OF JESUS.



I heard the voice of Je-sus say, "Come un-to me and rest;



Lay down, thou weary one, lay down Thy head up-on my breast.



I came to Je-sus as I was, Wea-ry and worn and sad;



I found in Him a rest-ing place, And He has made me glad.

1. I heard the voice of Jesus say,

"Come unto me and rest;

Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
 Thy head upon my breast."

I came to Jesus as I was,
 Weary and worn and sad;

I found in Him a resting-place,
 And He has made me glad.

2. I heard the voice of Jesus say,

"Behold I freely give

The living water; thirsty one,
 Stoop down, and drink and live.

I came to Jesus, and I drank
 Of that life-giving stream;

My thirst was quenched, my soul revived,
 And now I live in Him.

3. I heard the voice of Jesus say,
 "I am this dark world's light;
 Look unto me, thy morn shall rise,
 And all thy day be bright!"
 I look'd to Jesus, and I found
 In Him my Star, my Sun;
 And in that Light of life I'll walk,
 Till travelling days are done.

116.

WILL YOU GO?



We're travelling home to heaven above, Will you go? Will you go?



To sing the Saviour's dying love, Will you go? Will you go? Mil-lions



have reach'd that blest a-bode, A-noi-nted kings and priests to God;



And millions more are on the road, Will you go? Will you go?

1. We're travelling home to heaven above,

Will you go?

To sing the Saviour's dying love,

Will you go?

Millions have reach'd that blest abode,

Anointed kings and priests to God;

And millions more are on the road,—

Will you go?

2. We're going to see the bleeding Lamb,— Will, &c.

In joyful strains to praise his name,— Will, &c.

The crown of life we there shall wear,

The conqueror's palms our hands shall bear,

And all the joys of heaven share,—

Will you go?

3. We're going to join the heavenly choir,— Will, &c.

To raise our voice and tune the lyre,— Will, &c.

There saints and angels gladly sing

Hosannah to their God and King,

And make the heavenly arches ring,—

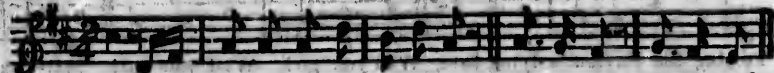
Will you go?

4. Ye weary, heavy-laden come,—*Will, &c.*
 In that blest home there still is room,—*Will, &c.*
 The Lord is waiting to receive
 If thou wilt on Him now believe,
 He will thy fainting soul relieve,—
 Will you go?

5. Oh sinner turn without delay,—*Will, &c.*
 And seek to find the narrow way,—*Will, &c.*
 The Saviour calls aloud to thee—
 Take up thy cross and follow me,
 And thou shalt my salvation see;—
 Will you go?

117.

OH! SO BRIGHT.



There is a better world they say Oh so bright Oh so bright



Where sin and woe are done a-way. Oh so bright Oh so bright And



music fills the balmy air, And an-gels bright and pure are



there, And harps of gold & mansions fair. Oh so bright Oh so bright

1. There is a better world, they say,—
 Oh, so bright!
 Where sin and woe are done away,
 Oh, so bright!

And music fills the balmy air,
 And angels bright and pure are there,
 And harps of gold and mansions fair,
 Oh, so bright! Oh, so bright!

2. No clouds e'er pass along its sky,
 Happy land!
 No tear-drop glistens in the eye,
 Happy land!
 They drink the gushing streams of grace,
 And gaze upon the Saviour's face,
 Whose brightness fills the holy place.
 Happy land! Happy land!

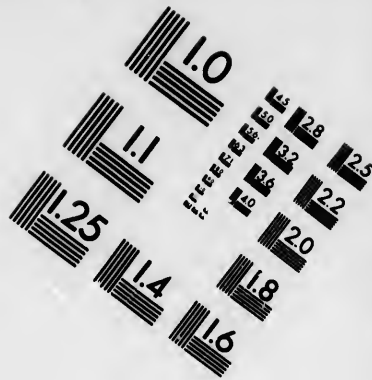
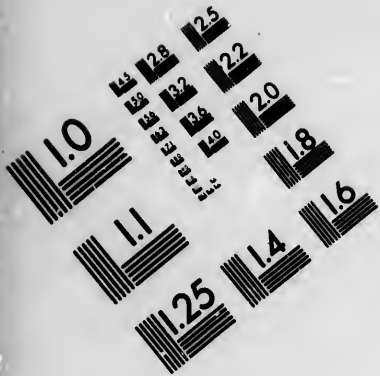
3. Though we are sinners, every one,
 Jesus died!
 And though our crown of peace is gone,
 Jesus died!
 We may be cleansed from every stain,
 We may be crown'd with peace again,
 And in that land of pleasure reign.
 Jesus died! Jesus died!

118. THE DIVINE REDEEMER.

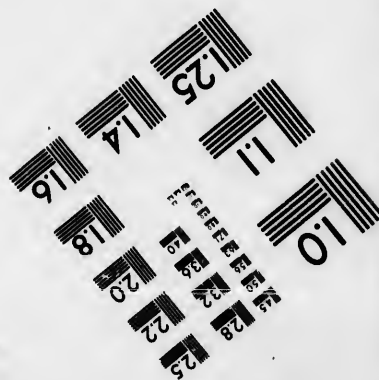
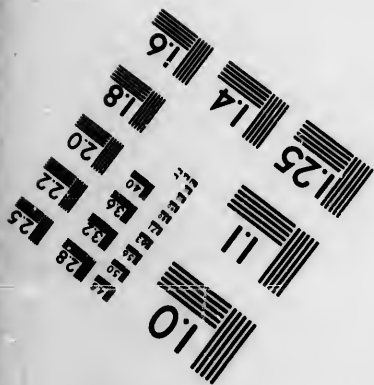
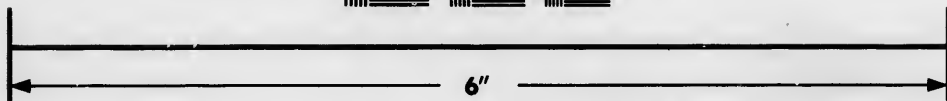
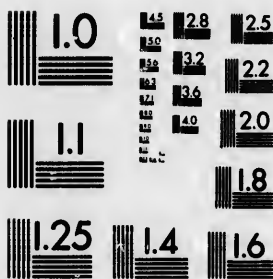
Cre - a - tor, Pre - ser - ver, Re - deem - er, of men, Di - vine
 In - ter - cess - or a - bove; O when shall the song of Thy prais -
 es be - gin, Or how shall I speak of Thy love? Hea - ven is
 telling, And earth is revealing, What wonders Thy mercy can prove.

1. Creator, Preserver, Redeemer of men,
 Divine Intercessor above,
 O when shall the song of Thy praises begin,
 Or how shall I speak of Thy love?
 Heaven is telling,
 And earth is revealing,
 What wonders Thy mercy can prove.
2. And do I not love Thee, O Saviour divine,
 The chief of ten thousands to me?
 Yes, infinite beauty and glory are Thine,
 Whose brightness no mortal can see.
 Angels shall bless Thee,
 And men shall confess Thee;
 All worlds shall acknowledge Thy sway,
3. Thine, thine is the kingdom, the wisdom, and power,
 The glory and honour supreme;
 For ever and ever my soul would adore
 The unspeakable worth of Thy name!
 For ever and ever,
 O glorious Saviour,
 I'll dwell on the rapturous theme.





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Es 28
Es 32
Es 36
Es 22
Es 20
Es 18

11
10
9
8

THE SINNER'S FOUNTAIN.



There is a fountain fill'd with blood Drawn from Immanuel's veins,



And sinners plung'd beneath that flood Lose all their guilty stains.

1. There is a fountain fill'd with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;
And sinners plung'd beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

2. The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day;
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

3. Dear dying Lamb, Thy precious blood
Shall never lose its power,
Till all the ransom'd Church of God
Be saved, to sin no more.

4. E'er since by faith I saw the stream
Thy flowing wounds supply,
Redeeming love has been my theme,
And shall be till I die.

5. Then in a nobler, sweeter song,
I'll sing Thy power to save;
When this poor lisping, stammering tongue
Lies silent in the grave.

120.

BEAUTIFUL ZION.



Beau-ti-ful Zi-on, built a-bove; Beau-ti-ful city, that I love;



Beau-ti-ful gates of pear-ly white; Beautiful tem-ple, God its light;—



He who was slain on Cal-va-ry, O-pen those pearly gates to me!

1. Beautiful Zion, built above;
Beautiful city, that I love;
Beautiful gates, of pearly white;
Beautiful temple, God its light;—

He who was slain on Calvary
Opens those pearly gates to me!

2. Beautiful heav'n, where all is light;
Beautiful angels, clothed in white;
Beautiful harps through all the choir;
Beautiful strains, that never tire;—
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshipping at the Saviour's feet!

3. Beautiful crowns on every brow;
Beautiful palms the conquerors show;
Beautiful robes the ransom'd wear;
Beautiful all who enter there;—
Thither I press with eager feet;
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

4. Beautiful throne of Christ our King;
Beautiful songs the angels sing;
Beautiful rest, all wanderings cease;
Beautiful home of perfect peace;—
There shall my eyes my Saviour see,
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

101.

BEST IN CHRIST.



Awake, my soul, in joy-ful lays, To sing thy great Re-



deem-er's praise, He just-ly claims a song from me, His lov-ing-



kindness, His lov-ing-kindness O how free His lov-ing-kindness O how free

1. Awake, my soul, in joyful lays,
To sing thy great Redeemer's praise;
He justly claims a song from me;
His loving-kindness, O how free!

2. He saw me ruin'd by the fall,
Yet loved me notwithstanding all;
He saved me from my lost estate,
His loving-kindness, O how great!

3. Often I feel my sinful heart
Prone from my Saviour to depart;
But though I have Him oft forgot,
His loving-kindness changes not.

4. Soon shall I pass the gloomy vale;
Soon all my mortal powers must fall.
O may my last expiring breath,
His loving-kindness sing in death.

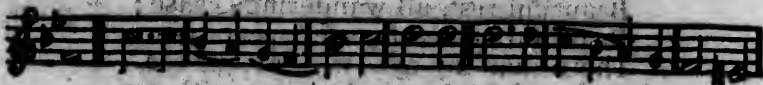
5. Then let me mount and soar away
To the bright world of endless day;
And sing, with rapture and surprise,
His loving-kindness in the skies.

122.

IT IS FINISHED.



Hark! the voice of love and mer - cy. Sounds a - loud from Calva -



ry, See it rends the rocks asunder Shakes the earth and veils the



sky! It is a - nish'd It is a - nish'd Hear the dying Saviour cry.

1. Hark! the voice of love and mercy
Sounds aloud from Calvary.

See! it rends the rocks asunder,
Shakes the earth and veils the sky!

"It is finish'd!"

Hear the dying Saviour cry.

2. Oh, the life, the peace, the pleasure,
Which these precious words afford;
Heavenly blessings without measure
Flow to us through Christ the Lord.

"It is finish'd!"

Saints the dying words record.

3. Tune your harps anew, ye seraphs,
Sound aloud Immanuel's fame;
All creation swell the chorus
These delightful words proclaim.

"It is finish'd!"

Glory, glory to His Name!

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.

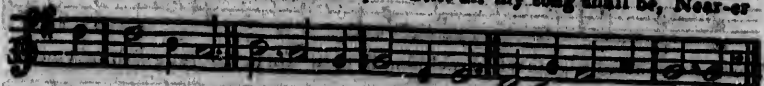
481



Near - er, my God, to Thee, Near - er to Thee; Ev'n though it be



a cross That raiseth me; Still all my song shall be, Near - er



my God, to Thee, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Near - er to Thee.

1. Nearer my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee;

Ev'n though it be a cross

That raiseth me;

Still all my song shall be,

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.

2. Though like a wanderer,

The sun gone down,

Darkness comes o'er me,

My rest a stone;

Yet in my dreams I'd be

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.

3. Here let my way appear

Steps unto heaven,

All that Thou sendest me,

In mercy given;

Angels to beckon me

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.

4. Then, with my waking thoughts

Bright with Thy praise;

Out of my stony griefs

Bethel I'll raise,—

So by my woes to be

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.

5. And when on joyful wing

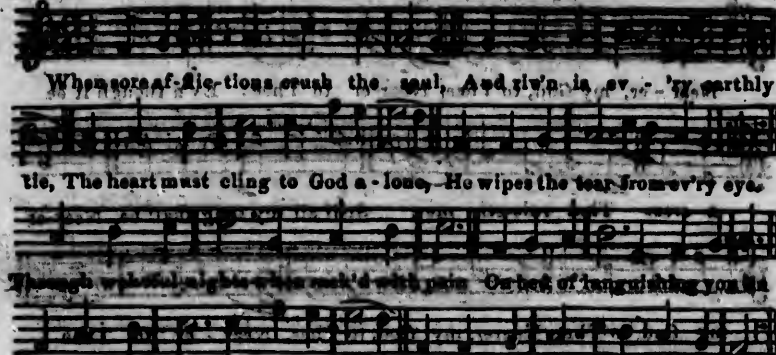
Cleaving the sky,

Sun, moon, and stars forgot,

Upward I fly,—

Still all my song shall be,

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.



When sore af-flic-tions crush the soul, And riv'n is ev-'ry earthly

tie, The heart must cling to God a-lone, He wipes the tear from ev-'ry eye.



Re-mem-ber still that God is near; He wipes the tear from ev-'ry eye.

1. When sore afflictions crush the soul,
And riv'n is every earthly tie,
The heart must cling to God alone—
He wipes the tear from every eye.
Through wakeful nights; when, rack'd with pain,
On bed of languishing you lie,
Remember still that God is near;
He wipes the tear from every eye.
2. A few short years, and all is o'er;
Your sorrow—pain—will soon pass by;
Then lean in faith on God's dear Son;
He wipes the tear from every eye.
Oh! never be your soul cast down,
Nor let your soul desponding sigh;
Assured that God, whose name is Love,
Will wipe the tear from every eye.



Sun of my soul thou Saviour dear It is not night if Thou be near; O



may no earth-born cloud arise To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes.

1. Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear,
It is not night, if Thou be near;
O may no earth-born cloud arise,
To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes!

2. Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without Thee I cannot live;
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For without Thee I dare not die.

3. When the soft dews of kindly sleep
My wearied eyelids gently steep,
Be my last thought—How sweet to rest
For ever on my Saviour's breast!

4. Come near and bless me when I wake,
Ere through the world my way I take;
Till, in the ocean of Thy love,
I lose myself in heaven above.

120.

BLESSED JESUS.

[Music by M. F. Bateman
Words by C. H. Bateman]



Bless-ed Je-sus, Sav-iour dear Breathe Thy peace thro' ev-'ry breast

1. Blessed Jesus, ere we part,
Speak Thy blessing to each heart.
Blessed Jesus, Saviour blest!
Breathe Thy peace through every breast.

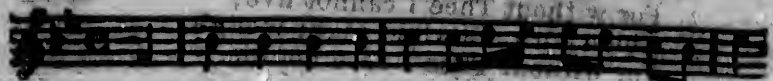
2. When this night our eyelids close,
Let us in Thine arms repose.
Blessed Jesus, Son of God,
Wash us in Thy precious blood.

3. Blessed Jesus, Saviour dear!
Through the darkness be Thou near.
Blessed Jesus, Light Divine!
Let Thy presence round us shine.

4. By our couch Thy watch-ful keep,
Guard from evil while we sleep.
Blessed Jesus, Saviour bright!
Guide us safe to realms of light.

127.

DOXOLOGY.



Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; Praise Him



all creatures here below; Praise Him a - bove, ye hea-



venly host; Praise Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Ghost.

128.

DOXOLOGY.



To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Ghost, The God whom we a - dore; Ho-



glo-ry as it was and is, And shall be e - ver more

129.

DISMISSION.



Lord, dismiss us, with Thy blessing, Fill our hearts with joy and peace,



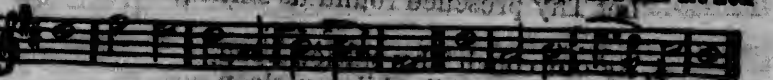
Let us all, Thy love pro-sec-ut-ing, Tri-umph in re - deem-ing gr

130.

DISMISSION.



O may we stand be-fore the Lamb, When earth and seas are dead.



And hear the Judge pro-nounce our name, With bless-ing on our head

THE END.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

My first word in this little note must be one of gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, for the singular acceptance with which He has favoured the former Editions of this selection of Sacred Songs. Above a MILLION AND A HALF OF COPIES, in the aggregate, have been sold; while, from Ireland, America, South Africa, the South Seas, and many Mission Stations, I have received, repeatedly, expressions of the benefits it has conferred upon the little ones. Not a few have passed into the region of song above, whom its sweet strains and holy sentiments have helped upon their way. For all this I wish to feel deeply humbled and devoutly thankful.

The new form of it, which is now in the reader's hands, will be found to contain various and important improvements.

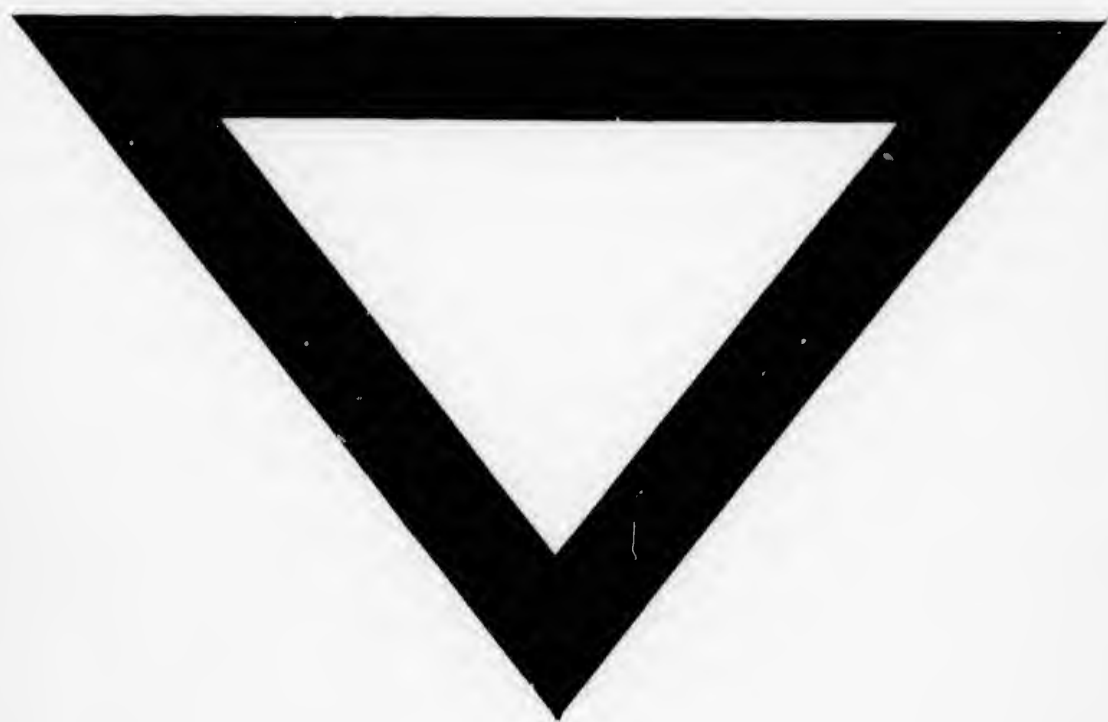
1. Several *omissions* have been made of tunes and words, that were either not so popular or useful as the bulk of the pieces, to make way for tunes of a better or more taking class.

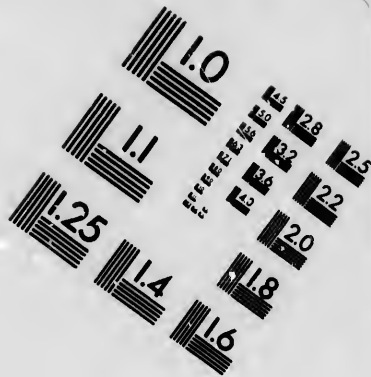
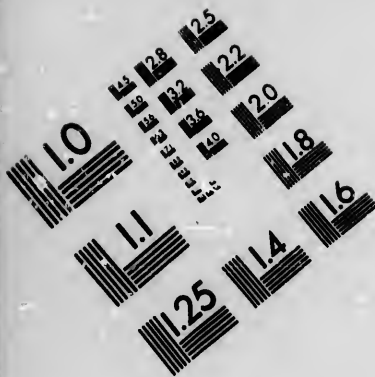
2. In their place, and over and beyond them, a large number of new and popular pieces have been added, swelling the whole to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MELODIES, without adding to the price,—and forming, I think, together, the cheapest Hymn-Book in the market.

3. The air of each of the Melodies has been inserted over the words best adapted for it, or for which it was composed; and in such a type as to bring all into the small dimensions of an ordinary Child's 32mo Hymn-Book.

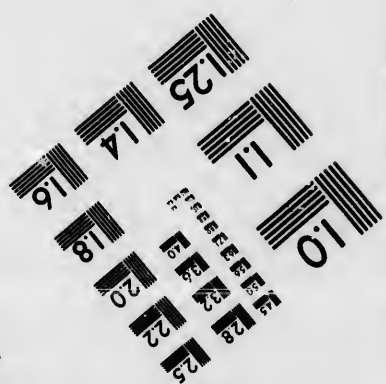
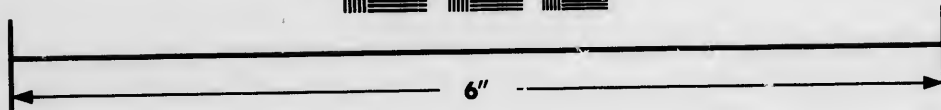
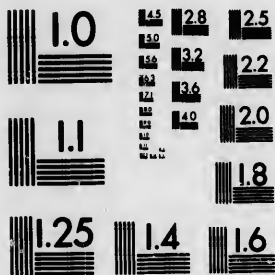
4. Great care has been bestowed upon the selection of the type, and the whole of the Melodies have been cut expressly for this Work. The extreme beauty, accuracy, and neatness with which this has been done, will not fail to commend the book to all who look into it, as, in this respect, a little gem.

5. A considerable number of what may be called "*Revival Hymns and Music*" have been added, to meet a happy want of many of our schools. God has lately poured out largely of His Spirit on many of our schools and families,





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of Yarriba, founded by the Fellatahs.

Angola, a country of Lower Guinea, extending from Congo to the Coanza, which divides it from Benguela. The chief traffic is in slaves to Brazil, of whom many thousands are annually exported.

Angor'nou, a town of Bornou, about 16 miles from Kouka. Pop. 30,000.—12, 40 N. 14, 37 E.

Annobon', a pretty little island off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to the Portuguese. Pop. 3000.

Ar'dra, an industrious city of Western Africa, on the Slave Coast, about 25 miles inland. P. 20,000.

Ar'ish, or El Ar'ish, a frontier-town of Egypt, towards Syria, on the shore of the Mediterranean.

Ascension, a small island in the South Atlantic, 685 miles to the N. W. of St Helena, frequented by ships on account of the great abundance of turtle and fish.—7, 56 S. 14, 24 W.

Asbantee', a kingdom of Western Africa, extending about 300 miles inland from the Gold Coast, and possessed by a warlike people whose king has conquered many of the surrounding countries. It is thickly covered with forests, and abounds in gold.

Assou'an, the ancient *Syène*, the frontier-town of Egypt towards Nubia, situate on the eastern bank of the Nile, and surrounded by mountains of granite. Opposite is the celebrated island of Elephantine; and about three miles above commence the cataracts of the Nile.

Atlas, a lofty chain of mountains, traversing the greater part of Barbary from N. E. to S. W. The height of Mount Hentet has been estimated at 15,000 feet above the sea.

Ax'um, a town of Abyssinia, with a Christian church. In the principal square is a remarkable ancient obelisk 60 feet high, of a single block of granite, and curiously sculptured. Pop. 6000.

Azores', or Western Islands, a group in the North Atlantic, about 800 miles from Portugal, to which they belong. They consist of nine islands, of which St Michael is the largest, although Terceira is the residence of the governor. The

Azores are exceedingly fertile, producing the finest wines, oranges, and lemons, but are subject to dreadful earthquakes. P. 205,000.

BABELMAN'DEB. See p. 215.

Bad'agry, a large and populous town of Western Africa, on the Gulf of Benin.

Bahr el Abiad. See Nile.

Bambar'ra, a kingdom of Central Africa, on the banks of the Niger. It is fertile and well cultivated, and is irrigated through its whole extent.

Bambouk (Bambook'), a mountainous country of Central Africa, between the Senegal and the Falemè, celebrated for its rich gold-mines; hence it has been styled the Peru of Africa. The climate is intensely hot, and extremely unhealthy.

Bar'ca, an extensive but sterile territory, consisting mostly of sand, between Tripoli and Egypt. The ancients, however, had flourishing settlements there; and considerable remains of *Cyrene*, *Ptolemais*, &c. have recently been discovered.

Bassa', Grand, or Great, a seaport of Upper Guinea, on the Grain Coast.

Ba'thurst, a town and settlement of the British, at the mouth of the Gambia. Pop. 3000.

Beeroo', a country E. of Ludamar, and N. of Bambarra, on the borders of the Great Desert.

Begar'mee, a country to the S. E. of the lake Tchad, and to the E. of Bornou, with which it is almost constantly at war.

Benga'zi, the ancient *Berenicè* a seaport of Barca, on the east of the Gulf of Sidra. Population 2000.—32, 7 N. 20, 2 E.

Bengue'la, an extensive territory of Western Africa, S. of Angola, between the Coanza and Cape Negro.

Bengue'la, San Felipe' de, a seaport, the capital of Benguela. Pop. 3000.—10, 53 S. 13, 50 E.

Benin', a kingdom of Upper Guinea, extending along the coast of the Gulf or Bight of Benin. It is intersected by a number of estuaries, now ascertained to be branches of the Niger, by which that great river discharges its waters into the Atlantic.

Benin', the capital of the above

kingdom
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kingdom, situate inland, on an open plain. Pop. 15,000.

Be'nowm, the capital of Ludamar, where Mungo Park was detained some time in captivity.

Berbe'ra, a seaport between Cape Guardafui and the entrance of the Red Sea, a place of considerable trade.

Ber'goo or Dar Sa'ley. See Remarks, p. 250.

Bia'fra, a country of Upper Guinea, bordering on the Cameroons River.

Bir'nie or Bornou', Old. See Remarks, p. 250.

Bizer'ta, a seaport of Tunis, at the head of a deep bay. Population 14,000.—37, 17 N. 9, 50 E.

Blan'co, Cape, the most western point of the Sahara or Great Desert.—20, 47 N. 17, 2 W.

Bojador, Cape (Boyador'), a promontory of Western Africa, S. of Morocco, stretching far into the Atlantic.—26, 7 N. 14, 30 W.

Bon, a cape N. E. of Tunis, opposite to Sicily.—37, 5 N. 11, 5 E.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers, near the ruins of the ancient *Hippo Regius*.—36, 54 N. 7, 46 E.

Bon'dou, a kingdom of Central Africa, between the Senegal and the Gambia. The king's residence is at Fatteconda.

Bon'ny, a town of Upper Guinea, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Niger, which carries on a great traffic in slaves and palm-oil. Population 20,000.

Bor'goo, a mountainous country of Central Africa, W. of the Niger, divided into several small states, of which the principal are Niki, Loo-goo, and Pandi.

Bornou. See Remarks, page 250.

Bor'nou or Bir'nie, New, a city of the above kingdom, the residence of the sultan. Pop. 10,000.

Bourbon (Boorbong'), a fertile island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles east of Madagascar, belonging to the French, 48 miles long and 36 broad. It is almost entirely of volcanic formation, and a mountain in the S. emits flame, smoke, and ashes. Pop. 106,099. St Denis, the capital, has a pop. of 9000.

Bous'sa, the capital of a fertile country of the same name on the

Niger, where Park was killed. Clapperton and the Landers were well received by the natives. Population 12,000.

Brass River, called by the Portuguese Nun, one of the principal branches of the Niger, which separates into two channels before reaching the sea. The navigation is impeded by a dangerous bar at its mouth.

CA'BES, a gulf of the Mediterranean, the *Syr'tis Minor* of antiquity, indenting the coast of Tunis.

Ca'bes, a seaport of Tunis, on the above gulf. Pop. 20,000.—33, 50 N. 10, 10 E.

Caffra'ria, the country of the Caffres. See Remarks, p. 244.

Cai'ro, the modern capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa, is situate near the Eastern bank of the Nile. It is in general ill built, but contains many elegant mosques. Pop. about 270,000.—30, 2 N. 31, 15 E.

Cal'abar, New, a town of Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the Bonny, an estuary of the Niger.

Cal'abar, Old, a river of Upper Guinea, one of the principal estuaries of the Niger; it is navigable for large vessels.

Cameroons', a river of Upper Guinea, which falls into the Gulf of Biafra, opposite the island of Fernando Po.

Canaries, formerly distinguished by the name of the Fortunate Islands, a beautiful group in the Atlantic, off the N. W. coast of Africa, belonging to Spain. They are seven in number, of which Teneriffe, Grand Canary, and Fuerteventura are the principal. The interior is occupied with lofty mountains of volcanic origin, presenting magnificent scenery; the Peak of Teneriffe rises 12,166 feet above the sea, and is seen by mariners at the distance of 140 miles. These islands are in general fertile, and enjoy a fine climate; their most valuable production is wine, of which Teneriffe yields 25,000 pipes annually. Pop. 200,000.

Can'tin, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Morocco.—32, 35 N. 9, 15 W.

Cape Coast Castle, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, built on a rock, and strongly

fortified. Population 8000.—5, 7 N. 1, 9 W.

Cape Colony. See Remarks, p. 244.

Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, and of the British possessions in Southern Africa, situate on Table Bay; a most important naval station in the passage to the East Indies. Pop. 20,000.—33, 53 S. 18, 20 E.

Ceu'ta, a strong seaport in Morocco, situate on the Straits of Gibraltar, belonging to Spain. Pop. 8000.—35, 54 N. 5, 16 W.

Che'licut, a town of Abyssinia, the occasional residence of the sovereign. Pop. 8000.

Coan'za, a river of Lower Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic between Angola and Benguela.

Cob'be, a city of Central Africa, the capital of Darfûr. Pop. 4000.

Com'oro Islands, a group of four, lying between Madagascar and the continent. They are mountainous, and abound in cattle and tropical fruit, but have been almost depopulated by pirates.

Con'go, a country of Lower Guinea, separated from Loango on the N. by the Zaire or Congo, and bounded on the S. by Angola. The soil on the banks of the river is fertile: the climate is intensely hot.

Con'go or Zaire, a large and rapid river of Western Africa, which discharges its waters into the Atlantic. Although it has been traced 300 or 400 miles upwards, its origin and early course are still enveloped in mystery.

Constanti'na, the ancient *Cirta*, the capital of the eastern province of Algiers, situate on a steep rock, 2900 feet above the sea, and strongly fortified. It is distinguished by many fine remains of Roman architecture. Population 40,000.—36, 18 N. 6, 28 E.

Coomas'sie, the capital of the Kingdom of Ashantee, situate on a rocky hill. Pop. 15,000.—7, 0 N. 1, 24 W.

Corrien'tes, Cape, on the eastern coast.—24, 7 S. 35, 30 E.

Coss'eir, a seaport of Egypt, on the Red Sea.—26, 8 N. 31, 4 E.

DAHOM'EY, a kingdom of Western Africa, N. of the Slave Coast. The country, so far as known to Europeans, is very fer-

tile. The government is a sanguinary despotism, and the people ferocious savages.

Damlet'ta, a seaport of Egypt, near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile. Pop. 20,000.—51, 25 N. 31, 47 E.

Da'rah, a country S. of Mount Atlas, which separates it from Morocco, to which it is subject. Its chief product is dates.

Dar'fûr. See CENTRAL AFRICA, p. 250.

Delago'a Bay, on the S. E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape of Good Hope. It is much frequented by the South Sea whalers, who find good stations, abounding in whales.

Deiga'do, Cape, the ancient *Præsum*, a promontory on the Mozambique coast.—10, 6 S. 40, 50 E.

Del'ta or Lower Egypt. See Remarks, p. 246.

Dem'bea or Tza'na, Lake of. See Remarks, p. 247.

Der'na, a seaport, the capital of Barca, surrounded with gardens, and watered by refreshing rivulets, —32, 43 N. 22, 36 E.

Derr, a town, reckoned the capital of Lower Nubia, on the eastern bank of the Nile. Pop. 3000.

Dib'ble, an extensive lake of Central Africa, S. W. of Timbuctoo, formed by the waters of the Niger.

Don'ga, a mountainous country S. of Darfûr, in which, it is supposed, numerous streams unite in forming the Bahr el Abiad, or principal branch of the Nile.

Dongo'la. See Remarks, p. 247.

Dongo'la, New, or Marag'ga, the capital of Dongola, a province of Nubia, situate on the Nile. P. 8000.

E'BOE, a town on the Niger, about 100 miles from the sea, the centre of the trade in slaves and palm-oil. Pop. 6000.

Eb'samboul, in Nubia, celebrated for its magnificent ancient temple and monuments cut out of the solid rock.

Eg'ga, a large trading town on the Niger, the most southern in the kingdom of Nyffè.

E'gypt. See Remarks, p. 246.

El Mî'na, a seaport of Upper Guinea, the capital of the Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast, and strongly fortified. Pop. 10,000.

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rica, capital of Yarriba, stated by Clapperton to be 15 miles in circumference.

FALSE BAY, a spacious bay on the south coast, immediately to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Fernan'do Po, a mountainous island off the coast of Guinea, opposite the mouth of the Cameroons River. It is fertile and beautiful, but very unhealthy.

Fer'ro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, formerly used by geographers as the first meridian. Pop. 4000.—27, 45 N. 18, 10 W.

Fez, a city of Northern Africa, once famous as a seat of learning and the capital of a Moorish kingdom, to which it gave name,—now united to Morocco. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills covered with orchards and orange-groves, and has considerable manufactures of woollens, carpets, and morocco leather. Population 80,000.—34, 6 N. 5, 0 W.

Fez'kan, a country to the S. of Tripoli, forming an oasis or island in the Great Desert. The heat is intense, and the soil is a light sand. It is the great emporium of the caravan-trade, and a central point of communication between Tripoli and the interior of Africa.

Fit're, a lake of Central Africa, said to be four days' journey in circumference, and to be double that extent in the rainy season.

Formo'sa, one of the principal estuaries of the Niger, opens into the Gulf of Benin, and is about two miles wide.

Formo'sa, Cape, the eastern boundary of the Gulf of Benin.—4, 25 N. 6, 0 E.

Fou'lahs, an amiable negro race, widely diffused through Western Africa.

Freetown, the capital of the colony of Sierra Leone, situated on a bay at the mouth of the Rokelle. Pop. 10,500.—8, 22 N. 13, 18 W.

Fun'chal, the capital of the island of Madeira. Pop. 20,000.

Fun'da, a large town of Central Africa, on the Tchadda, near its junction with the Niger. P. 60,000.

GAM'BIA, a large river of Western Africa, which rises among the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic, south of Cape Verde.

Gibral'tar Straits of, between

Europe and Africa, uniting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The breadth of the channel, in the narrowest part, is 15 miles.

Gold Coast, a country of Upper Guinea, extending from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta, on which the British have several settlements.

Gon'dar, the capital of Abyssinia, now in possession of the Galla. Pop. 6000.—12, 35 N. 37, 32 E.

Good Hope, Cape of, a celebrated promontory of Southern Africa, which was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Diaz in 1487, and was doubled by Vasco de Gama on 20th Nov. 1497.—34, 22 S. 18, 28 E. The British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, called the Cape Colony, occupies the S. extremity of the continent, and extends from near the Orange River on the west, to beyond the Great Fish River on the east.

Goree, a small rocky island on the west coast, about a mile to the S. of Cape Verde, belonging to the French; with a town of the same name, strongly fortified, the capital of all their African settlements. Population 3000.

Graham Town, a town of Cape Colony, to the W. of the Great Fish River. Pop. 3000.

Guardafui (Gardafwee'), Cape, a bold headland, the most eastern point of Africa, near the Straits of Babelmandeb.—11, 41 N. 51, 12 E.

Guin'ea, the name at first given to the countries on the western coast, deeply indented by the great gulf of the same name, from Cape Mesurada to Cape Lopez, and afterwards extended to the Angola coast. See Remarks, p. 243.

HELE'NA, St, an island in the South Atlantic, about 1200 miles from Cape Negro, the nearest point of the African coast. It is 28 miles in circuit, and presents an immense wall of perpendicular rock from 600 to 1200 feet high. St Helena is famous, as having been the abode of Napoleon Bonaparte, from 16th Oct. 1815, till his death on 5th May 1821. Pop. 5000.—13, 55 S. 5, 42 W.

Hous'ia. See Remarks, p. 250.

JACO'BA, a city of Central Africa, on the Tchadda, said to be large and flourishing.

Je'bel Kum'rah, or Mountains of the Moon, an extensive chain in Central Africa.

Jen'nè, a city of Bambarra, in Central Africa. Pop. 10,000.

KAAR'TA, a kingdom of Central Africa, W. of Bambarra.

Kair'wan, a city of Tunis, once a Saracen capital; with a grand mosque, supported by 500 granite columns. Pop. 40,000.—35, 40 N. 10, 25 E.

Ka'no, a city, once the capital of Houssa, and still the chief seat of the caravan-trade. Pop. 40,000.—12, 5 N. 9, 20 E.

Kash'na or Kass'ina, a kingdom and city of Central Africa, to the north of Kano.

Kem'moo, the capital of Kaarta, in Central Africa.

Kia'na, a country and city to the W. of the Niger. The inhabitants are rude, but hospitable. The Landers found many of them dressed in Manchester cottons, and the royal house adorned with portraits of British characters. Pop. 50,000.

Kir'ree, a large trading town on the Niger, near which commences the Delta formed by that river.

Kong, a kingdom of Central Africa, between Bambarra and Ashantee, traversed by lofty mountains, of which the Jebel Kumrah appear to be a continuation.

Kordofan', a country between Darfûr and Sennaar, at present subject to the Pasha of Egypt.

Kou'ka, a city near Lake Tchad, the capital of Bornou.

Kurree'chancee', a town of the Boshuanas, in S. Africa. P. 16,000.

LA'GOS, a town on the Gulf of Benin, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Pop. 5000.

Lac'takoo, a town of S. Africa, the capital of the Boshuanas. Pop. 6000.—27, 10 S. 24, 50 E.

Libe'na, a colony on the coast of Upper Guinea, near Cape Mesurada, founded by the Americans for the settlement of free negroes from the United States. Monrovia, the capital, has a population of 1000.

Loan'da, St Paul de, a fortified seaport of Lower Guinea, the capital of Angola. Pop. 5000.—8, 48 S. 13, 12 E.

Loan'go, a town of Lower Gui-

nea, the capital of a kingdom to which it gives name. Pop. 15,000.—4, 37 S. 11, 48 E.

Log'gun, a populous district of Bornou, S. of Lake Tchad.

Lo'pez, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula, on the coast of Lower Guinea.—0, 37 S. 8, 35 E.

Lou'is, Fort St, a town of W. Africa, situate on an island at the mouth of the Senegal. Pop. 6000.

Lud'amar, a country of Central Africa, N. of Bambarra. The natives are Moors, and the most intolerant Mohammedans.

Lupa'ta, a chain of mountains in E. Africa, on the west of Mozambique and Zanguebar.

MADAGASCAR, a large and beautiful island to the E. of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. It is 850 miles in length and 220 in breadth: the interior is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, covered with valuable trees; the fertile plains along the coast are watered by numerous streams. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

Made'ra, a fine island off the N. W. coast, belonging to Portugal, 57 miles in length by 11 in breadth. It is famous for its wine, and also for its salubrious climate. Pop. 100,000.—32, 37 N. 16, 54 W.

Magadox'a, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the eastern coast. The inhabitants have always shown great hostility to Europeans.—2, 5 N. 45, 49 E.

Manda'ra, a kingdom of Central Africa, to the S. of Bornou, bordering on a chain of lofty mountains.

Mandln'goes, a mild and hospitable race of negroes, widely diffused over Senegambia and the interior of W. Africa.

Ma'nica, a town in the interior of E. Africa, on the Sofala, the principal mart for the trade in gold and ivory.

Mara'vi, a lake in the interior of E. Africa, said to be 300 miles long and 30 broad.

Mareo'is, a lake of Egypt, to the south of Alexandria; it is 50 miles long, and 20 broad.

Ma'suah, a seaport of Abyssinia, on an island in the Red Sea, with a considerable trade. Population 2000.

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Mauritius or Isle of France, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles E. of Madagascar. It is about 150 miles in circumference, and produces sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and ebony. Since 1810 it has belonged to Britain. Population 93,308.—20, 9 S. 57, 28 E.

Mejer'dah, the *Ba'gradas* of the ancients, a river which flows into the Mediterranean near Tunis.

Melin'da, once a flourishing city on the eastern coast, now completely destroyed by the Galla.

M'quinez, a city of Morocco, situate in a fine plain, watered by numerous rivulets. It is a favourite residence of the emperor. Pop. 60,000.—33, 58 N. 5, 32 W.

Mera'wè, a town of Dongola, in Nubia, on the Nile.—18, 17 N. 31, 58 E.

Mesura'da, a rapid river of W. Africa, which rises in the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic at Cape Mesurada.

Mesura'ta, a town of Tripoli, near the cape of the same name; it carries on a trade with Central Africa.—32, 23 N. 15, 9 E.

Mocaran'ga or Monomota'pa, a country of E. Africa, to the west of the Sofala coast. Gold-mines are found in it; but the interior is almost unknown to Europeans.

Mog'adore, a seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic. It is situate in the neighbourhood of a barren waste, but makes a fine appearance from the sea, and is the emporium of the trade with Europe. Population 17,000.—31, 50 N. 9, 44 W.

Momba'za, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, situate on an island, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade.—4, 4 S. 59, 38 E.

Monasteer', a seaport of Tunis, with a considerable trade. Population 12,000.

Moroc'co or Maroc'co, the ancient *Maurita'nia*, an empire in the N. W. of Africa, and the most important of the Barbary States. Mount Atlas traverses it from W. to E. and from N. to S. The region beyond the Atlas, comprehending Darah, Tafilet, and Segelmissa, yields the finest dates, but loses itself gradually in the sands of the Sahara. The government is

the most rigid despotism, the will of the emperor being the only law, and the lives and properties of his subjects being at his sole disposal.

Moroc'co, the capital of the above empire, situate on the N. of Mount Atlas, in a vast plain covered with date and olive trees. Pop. 50,000.—31, 39 N. 7, 38 W.

Mourzouk (Moorzook'), the capital of Fezzan, and the chief seat of the trade with Interior Africa. Population above 2500.

Mozambique', a seaport of Eastern Africa, the capital of the Portuguese settlements on that coast. It is situate on an island, and is fortified. Pop. 10,000.—15, 3 S. 40, 43 E.

Mozambique' Channel, a strait, or, more properly, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Madagascar and the continent, nearly 30 miles broad.

NATAL'. See SOUTHERN AFRICA, p. 244.

Ne'gro, Cape, a promontory of Benguela, in Lower Guinea.—15, 50 S. 11, 55 E.

Niger or Quor'ra, a great river, whose termination was long mysterious, has its source in the lofty mountains about 200 miles inland from Sierra Leone; flowing N. E., it is called the Joliba as far as Sego, and even to Timbuctoo. It then turns to the S. E. and S., and, after a course estimated at 2300 miles, falls, by numerous estuaries, into the Gulf of Benin.

Ni'ki, a large city of Central Africa, the capital of Borgoo.

Nile, the river of Egypt, and one of the most celebrated of the Old World, was an object of wonder and veneration to the ancients, and of eager curiosity to the moderns. The main branch, called Bahr el Abiad, or White River, is now understood to have its source (which, however, has never been visited by any European) among the mountains of Central Africa, to the S. of Darfûr. Uniting in Sennaar with the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue River, from Abyssinia, it forms one large stream, which flows through Nubia and Upper Egypt, where it is confined between the mountain-ranges. Near Cairo, the valley widens, and the Nile, separating into two great branches,

enters the extensive and level plain of the Delta, which it encloses, and falls into the Mediterranean by the western branch at Rosetta, and by the eastern at Damietta. The length of its course is supposed to be upwards of 2500 miles. See EGYPT, p. 246.

Nubia. See Remarks, p. 247.

Nyflè, a fine country of Central Africa, east of the Niger, where trade and manufactures are very flourishing.

OBÉID', the capital of Kordofan, Central Africa. Pop. 20,000.

OLIPHANT or Elephant River, rises in the mountains of the Cape Colony, and falls into the Atlantic.

O'ran, a seaport of Algiers. Pop. 4000.—35, 42 N. O, 39 W.

Or'ange or Gareep, a river of S. Africa, formed by the union of several streams which descend from the Snowy Mountains: after a circuitous course of above 1000 miles, it falls into the Atlantic near Cape Volta.

PAL'MAS, Cape, a promontory of W Africa, forming the western termination of the Ivory Coast.—4, 23 N. 7, 38 W.

Port Lou'is, the capital of the island of Mauritius, with a good harbour. Pop. 35,000.

Por'to Fari'na, on the site of the ancient *Utica*, a seaport of Tunis, at the mouth of the Mejerdah.

Prince's Island, a small island in the Gulf of Guinea. Pop. 4000.

QUILLIMANE', a seaport of E. Africa, at the mouth of the Zambezi. Pop. 3000.—17, 58 S. 37, 0 E.

Quil'oa, a seaport of Zanguebar, subject to the Imam of Mascat.

RAB'BA, a large city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Nyflè. It excels in the manufacture of mats.

Red Sea. See p. 233.

Ri'o Grande, a river of W. Africa, which opens into the Atlantic by several estuaries, opposite to which is a group of islands called the Archipelago of Bissagos.

Roset'ta, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile. Pop. 15,000.—51, 25 N. 30, 28 E.

Rox'o, a cape on the W. coast.

SACK'ATOO, the largest city of Central Africa, capital of Hous-

sa, on a tributary of the Niger. Pop. 80,000.—13, 0 N. 6, 15 E.

Saf'ee, a seaport of Morocco, with a fine harbour. Pop. 12,000.—32, 17 N. O, 12 W.

Saha'ra, or the Great Desert. See p. 242.

Saldan'ha, a bay on the S. W. coast of the Cape Colony.

Sallee', a seaport on the W. coast of Morocco, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was formerly a great stronghold of the Moorish pirates. Pop. 10,000. New Sallee, or Rabat', is on the opposite side of the river. Population 25,000.

Sal'vador, St, or Con'go, a city of W. Africa, the capital of Congo, on a steep and rocky hill. Population about 24,000.

Se'go, a flourishing city of Central Africa, capital of Hambarra, on the Niger. Pop. 30,000.

Sen'egal, a large river of Western Africa, which has its source in the Mountains of Kong, not far from those of the Gambia and Rio Grande. In its progress through the country of the Foulahs it is swelled by numerous streams, and, after a course of about 950 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

Senegam'bia, the name given to the countries of W. Africa, watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, extending southwards to Sierra Leone. This extensive region is divided into a number of states or kingdoms, and inhabited chiefly by the Foulahs, Mandingoes, and Yaloffs.

Senna'ar, a city of Nubia, on the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue River. Pop. 9000.—13, 33 N. 55, 30 E.

Seychel'les, a group of 30 islands, in the Indian Ocean, of which Mahé is the chief. Pop. 7000.

Shar'y, a large river of Central Africa, which falls into Lake Tchad. See Tchadda.

Shen'dy or Chen'dy, a town of Nubia, near the Nile, the emporium of the trade of Interior Africa with Egypt and Arabia. Pop. 6000.

Si'dra, a large gulf on the coasts of Tripoli and Barca; the *Syr'tis Major* of the ancients, by whom the navigation was considered very dangerous, from its quicksands.

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The climate is extremely un-
healthy and fatal to Europeans.
Pop. in 1836, 37,463.

Siout' or Essiout', a city of Up-
per Egypt, on the Nile, a place of
considerable trade. Pop. 12,000.

Slave Coast, a country of Upper
Guinea, extending from Rio Volta
to the Bay of Lagos.

Soco'tra or Soco'tora, an island
in the Indian Ocean, about 120
miles east from Cape Guardaful.
It is mountainous, and produces
the finest aloes.

Sof'ala, a country, with a town
of the same name, on the coast of
Eastern Africa.

Sondan' or Nirri'tia, the name
applied to the part of Central Africa
lying to the S. of the Great Desert,
and to the E. of Senegambia. It
comprehends the basin of Lake
Tchad and the regions watered by
the Niger and its tributaries.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory at
the W. extremity of the Straits of
Gibraltar.—35, 48 N. 5, 53 W.

Sua'kin, a seaport of Nubia, on
the Red Sea, with a good harbour.
Pop. 8000.—19, 5 N. 37, 33 E.

Su'ez, a celebrated isthmus which
connects the continents of Asia and
Africa, and separates the Mediter-
ranean from the Red Sea. It is
about 70 miles broad.

Su'ez, a maritime town, at the
head of the W. arm of the Red Sea.
Pop. 1000.—29, 58 N. 32, 31 E.

Sye'nè. See Assouan.

TA'BLE BAY, in the Cape Co-
lony, S. Africa, formed by three
lofty mountains.

Ta'bra, a city of Nyffè, in Cen-
tral Africa. Pop. 18,000.

Ta'pillet, a large district south of
Mount Atlas, tributary to Morocco.
It is a vast level plain, of which
dates are the chief produce.

Tan'gier, a seaport of Morocco,
on the Straits of Gibraltar. Pop.
10,000.—35, 47 N. 5, 48 W.

Tan'ta, a town of Lower Egypt,
containing a sacred shrine, which
is visited at a particular season by
150,000 pilgrims. Pop. 10,000.

Taroudant', a city of Morocco,
famous for the manufacture of
leather. Pop. 20,000.—30, 10 N.
8, 50 W.

Tat'ta, and Ak'ka, two towns on
the S. frontier of Morocco, the

principal stations from which the
caravans for Timbuctoo take their
departure.

Tchad, a large lake or inland sea
of Central Africa, about 200 miles
long and 150 broad, in which are
numerous islands, covered with
rich pastures, and well peopled.

Tchad'da or Shar'y, a large river
of Central Africa, which falls into
the Niger.

Temis'sa, a town of Fezzan, the
first reached by the caravans from
Calro, after crossing the Libyan
Desert.

Tetuan, a seaport of Morocco,
within the Straits of Gibraltar.
Pop. 16,000.—35, 38 N. 5, 24 W.

Thom'as, St., an island in the Gulf
of Guinea, situate nearly on the
Equator. It is remarkable for its
fertility, but is very unhealthy.
Pop. 18,000.

Timbuc'too or Tombuc'too, a ce-
lebrated commercial city and em-
porium of Central Africa, situate
about 8 miles from the bank of the
Niger, on the borders of the Great
Desert. Europeans for three cen-
turies made fruitless efforts to pen-
etrate to Timbuctoo; at last Major
Laing succeeded in reaching it in
1826, but was murdered on his
return homewards. Pop. about
12,000.—15, 42 N. 2, 40 E.

Trem'ecen or Tiem'san, a city
of Algiers, once the capital of a
Moorish kingdom. Pop. 10,000.
—35, 5 N. 1, 5 W.

Trip'oli, the most easterly of the
Barbary States, to the E. of Tunis,
consisting of a long line of coast.
For a few miles inland it is ex-
tremely fertile, but beyond that
is occupied with deserts of sand,
or with mountainous districts.
Pop. 660,000.

Trip'oli, the capital of the above
state, stands on a rock washed by
the sea, and is defended by nume-
rous batteries. It is the chief seat
of the intercourse with Bornou
and Houssa, the finest countries
of Interior Africa. Pop. 25,000.
—32, 53 N. 13, 11 E.

Tris'tan d'Acun'ha, three small
islands in the S. Atlantic, nearly
1500 miles to the west of the Cape
of Good Hope, and about midway
between Africa and Americ.

Tu'nis, one of the Barbary
States, situate between Algiers

and Tripoli, and remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Stretching into the Mediterranean, its northern extremity is only about 80 miles from the coast of Sicily. To the commercial advantage of its situation is to be ascribed the greatness of ancient Carthage, once the rival of Rome. Pop. 1,800,000.

Tu'nis, the capital of the above state, situate 10 miles S. W. from the site of *Carthage*, on a spacious bay, and strongly fortified. Its trade and manufactures are extensive. Pop. 100,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews.—36, 48 N. 10, 11 E.

VERDE, CAPE, a bold headland, stretching into the Atlantic, and forming the extreme western point of Africa.—14, 43 N. 17, 32 W.

Verde, Cape, Islands, a group belonging to Portugal, about 80 miles W. from Cape Verde, are ten in number, three of which are large, St Jago, St Antonio, and St Nicholas. Fogo, one of the smallest, has a volcano, of which the eruptions are frequent. Cotton and sea-salt are the staple productions of these islands. Pop. 35,000.

Vol'ta, a river of W. Africa, which forms the boundary between the Gold and Slave Coasts.

WA'LET, a city of Central Africa, the capital of Beeroo; it carries on a large trade in salt.

War'ra, a considerable city of Central Africa, the capital of Bergoo.

Waree', a city of Upper Guinea, capital of a district of Beniu. Population 5000.

Wa'wa', a town of Central Africa, subject to Bousa. Population 18,000.—9, 55 N. 5, 55 E.

Whi'dah, a seaport, on the Slave Coast, now subject to the King of Dahomey. Pop. 7000.

YAR'RIBA or Eye'o, a large kingdom, W. of the Niger. It is very fruitful, and is inhabited by a mild and industrious people.

You'ri, a kingdom of Central Africa, productive in rice and other grains, and very populous.

You'ri, a large city, the capital of the above kingdom, on the Niger.—10, 35 N. 6, 23 E.

ZAA'RA or Saha'ra. See p. 242.

Zago'shi, an island in the Niger, opposite Itabba, about 15 miles long and 3 broad. The inhabitants manufacture the finest cloths in this part of Africa.

Zaire. See Congo.

Zambe'zi or Cua'ma, a large river of Eastern Africa, which flows through the S. of Mozambique into the Indian Ocean.

Zanguebar, a country of Eastern Africa, stretching along the coast, to the north of Mozambique.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the coast of Zanguebar. It is fertile, but very unhealthy. Pop. 150,000.

Zanzibar', the capital of the island; has a good trade, with a population of 10,000.

Zar'ta, a city of Central Africa, the capital of Zeg-zeg. P. 50,000.—11, 4 N. 8, 38 E.

Zeg-zeg, a flourishing country of Central Africa, S. of Kano, now subject to the Feilatahs.

Zei'la, a seaport, the capital of Adel, on an islet, near the Straits of Babelmandeb, a place of considerable trade.—11, 16 N. 42, 56 E.

AMERICA

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 15,000,000 square miles, and its population at 40 millions.

REMARKS.

America extends from about 74° N. to 56° S. lat., and from 35° to 168° W. long. Its length from N. to S. is nearly 9000 miles, and its average breadth about 2000 miles.

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The discovery of America forms one of the most remarkable eras in the history of the world. Till the close of the fifteenth century this vast continent was unknown to Europeans. The celebrated Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, having engaged in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, sailed on the 3d of August 1492 in search of a western passage to India, and on the 12th of October arrived at St Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. In a second expedition he touched at several large islands, supposed by him to belong to India, and which were therefore called the *West Indies*. In his third voyage, in 1498, he reached the American continent, which had been discovered in the preceding year by John Cabot, a Venetian in the service of Henry VII. of England. Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence, sailed thither as pilot to Hojeda, a Spanish commander, in 1499; and having published an account of the country, of which he insinuated that he was the discoverer, it came gradually to be called after his name, America, which it has ever since retained.

The discovery of this immense region excited, in a very high degree, the curiosity of Europe, and it became the grand object of commercial adventure and scientific research. In magnitude it seemed far to exceed any of the great continents hitherto known; while the unusual aspect which Nature here assumed, led the beholders to regard it as a New World, which had risen but recently under the Creator's hand. Forests of new species of trees, surpassing in extent and magnificence all that they had ever seen, vast mountain-ranges, with a single exception, the loftiest on the globe, and rivers which rolled to the ocean with the majesty of seas,—were the sublime features of this Western World. Its animals differed no less from those with which Europeans were familiar, and it appeared inhabited by a peculiar race of human beings. Its soil abounded with the richest productions; and mines of the precious metals offered the tempting prospect of immediate and incalculable wealth.

The unhappy natives soon had reason to deplore the arrival of these strangers on their shores. The Spaniards and Portuguese, having obtained from the Pope a grant of those lands, as if they had been at his absolute disposal, fitted out large expeditions, waged a relentless and almost exterminating war, and spread themselves widely over both the Northern and Southern Continents. The natives, supposed by some to have originally migrated from Asia by Behring's

Straits, were of a copper colour, tall, and well formed,—in South America, generally slender,—in North America, more vigorous and robust. When first visited by the Spaniards, Peru and Mexico were populous and comparatively civilized kingdoms, and native tribes occupied, though partially, both continents from the Northern to the Southern Oceans. According to recent estimates, the whole amount of the Indian population in the New World does not exceed 8,600,000.

EXERCISES.

How is America bounded? What is its extent in square miles? What is the amount of its population? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is it situate? What are its length and breadth? When did America become known to Europeans? What island of America was first discovered? By whom, and in what attempt? What islands did he discover in his second voyage? In what year did he reach the American continent? By whom had it been discovered the year preceding? From whom did America receive its name? What effect did the discovery of this continent produce in Europe? Was this effect increased the farther it was explored? In what light were the new visitants of this continent led to regard it? What were the sublime features of the New World? Did its animals and natives differ from those of other continents? By what circumstances was the cupidity of its adventurous discoverers inflamed? Had the natives reason to rejoice in the arrival of these strangers on their shores? What European nations fitted out expeditions for America? How did they treat the natives? From whence are the natives of America supposed to have come? What was their personal appearance? In what state were Mexico and Peru when first visited by the Spaniards? Were there many tribes scattered over the continent? What is now the estimated amount of the Indian population?

This continent is divided into North and South America by the Isthmus of Panama.

NORTH AMERICA

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean: W. by the Pacific Ocean; South by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from 7° 30' to 74° N. lat., and from 55° 30' to 168° W. long., being in length, from N. to S., 4500 miles, and in breadth, from the E. of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia River, nearly 3000 miles.

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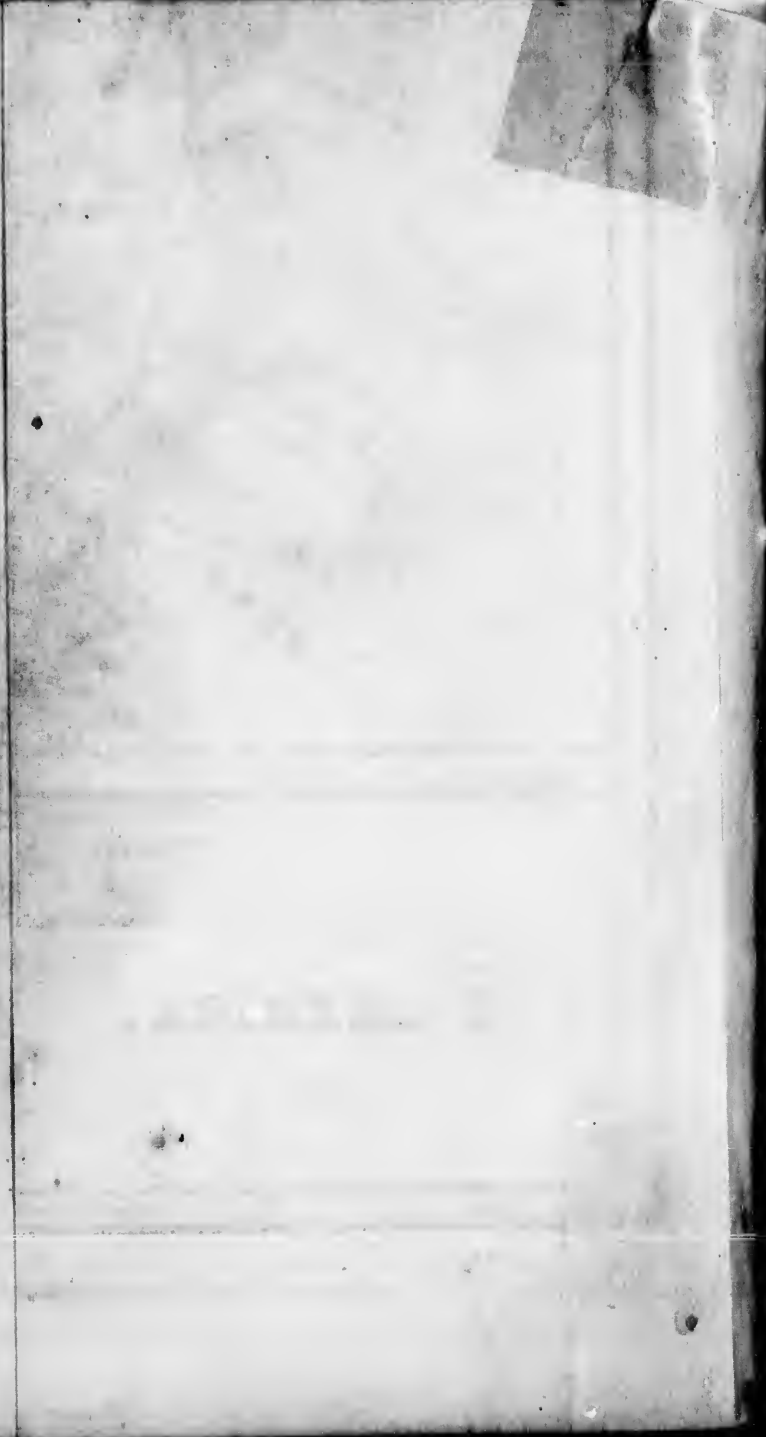
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The superficial area has been estimated at 8,000,000 square miles, and its population at 27 millions.

The divisions of North America are, 1. RUSSIAN TERRITORY; 2. BRITISH AMERICA; 3. UNITED STATES; 4. MEXICO and GUATIMALA; 5. WEST INDIA ISLANDS; 6. GREENLAND.

Its ISLANDS, besides the West Indies, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bermudas, Aleutian Islands, Queen Charlotte's Isles, Vancouver Island, North Georgian Islands, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island.

LAKES.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario; Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassin; Champlain, Nicaragua.

RIVERS.—Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, St Lawrence, Hudson, Arkansas, Red River, Rio Colorado, Rio del Norte, Columbia, Mackenzie.

BAYS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet, Coronation Gulf, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeak Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California; Nootka Sound, Behring's Straits, Barrow's Strait, Strait of the Fury and Hecla.

CAPES.—Farewell, Chidley, Charles, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha, St Lucas, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape.

MOUNTAINS.—Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Mount St Elias, Mount Fairweather, the Mountains of Mexico.

EXERCISES.

What are the boundaries of North America? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does it extend? What are its length and breadth? What is its extent in square miles? What is the estimated amount of its population? What are the divisions of North America? Name its islands. Name its lakes. Name its rivers. Mention its bays, gulfs, and straits. Name its capes and mountains. Point out on the map its islands, lakes, &c.

THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY

Consists of the extreme north-western region of America, and a narrow tract of coast extending to 55° N. lat.

It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. and S. by the North Pacific; and E. by British America. Population 50,000.

REMARKS.

This region, which is in general dreary and unproductive, is thinly inhabited by tribes, many of which are very ferocious. It yields valuable furs; and the fisheries of the whale, sea-otter, and other animals, are very important. The long chain of the Aleutian Islands here extends between Asia and America?

EXERCISES.

What portion of North America belongs to Russia? What are its boundaries? What is the general aspect of this region? What is the character of its tribes? What valuable productions does this region afford? What chain of islands extends between America and Asia?

BRITISH AMERICA

Is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; W. by the Russian Territory; S. by the United States; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is estimated to contain 2,360,000 square miles. The white population, in 1836, amounted to 1,500,000.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Hudson's Bay Territories, including Labrador.	York Fort, Nain.
Upper Canada	TORONTO, Kingston.
Lower Canada	QUEBEC, Montreal.
New Brunswick	Fredericton, St John.
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, Annapolis, Pictou.
Islands.	Chief Towns.
Newfoundland	St John.
Cape Breton	Sydney.
Prince Edward.....	Charlotte Town.
Bermudas.....	St George.
Anticosti, Southampton, North Georgian Islands.	

CAPES.—Rosier, Sable, Canso, Breton, Ray, Race, Charles, Chidley.

BAYS, &c.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Straits, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Coronation Gulf, Barrow's Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet.

LAKES.—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Winni-

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RIVERS.—St Lawrence, Ottawa, St John, Niagara, Coppermine, Mackenzie, Nelson.

REMARKS.

British America, including the Indian countries, extends from 42° to 74° N. lat., and from $55^{\circ} 30'$ to 141° W. long. Its length from Cape Charles to the North Pacific, is 3500 miles; and its breadth, from Barrow's Strait to the Missouri Territory, is 2000 miles.

The great river St Lawrence, with the chain of immense fresh-water lakes, unequalled by any in the world, forms one of the most striking features of British America. The St Lawrence issues from Lake Superior, and, passing successively through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of nearly 2000 miles. This majestic stream is 90 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable by ships of the line for 400 miles from the ocean. These magnificent expanses of water are bordered by deep and lofty forests; and even the mountain-ranges, which are of great extent, are in general covered with wood.

Canada was colonized in 1608 by the French, and continued in their possession till 1759, when it was conquered by the British. It is divided into two provinces or governments, called Upper and Lower Canada. Cold and heat are here felt in their extremes, and the transition from winter to summer is very sudden. Although lying under the same parallel of latitude as France, the thermometer sometimes in winter sinks 31° below zero; while in summer it occasionally rises as high as 90° or even 100° . The year is divided between these seasons,—spring and autumn being almost unknown. The frost begins in October; and the snow disappears about the end of April, when vegetation proceeds with great activity. The climate, however, is very congenial to health.

The soil of the Lower Province is fertile, and produces good crops of grain. The Upper has beautiful plains and verdant meadows, scarcely excelled by any portion of North America, and there are large tracts of rich land, stretching far to the north, covered with extensive forests. The most populous and improved districts are along the banks of the St Lawrence, and the shores of Lake Ontario. Apples and pears arrive at great perfection in the neighbourhood of Montreal; fruits of various kinds, particularly the melon, appear indigenous to the country. Oak,

pine, maple, birch, elm, and limes, are the most common trees in the forests. The lakes and rivers abound with excellent fish. The moose-deer and the beaver may be mentioned among the wild animals; the Canadian humming-bird is the smallest known; the rattlesnake is the most dangerous of its reptiles. The exports are chiefly furs, timber, potash, fish, wheat, and flour.

The population of Lower Canada in 1836 was 600,000, of whom the greater number are still of French descent, and the French language and manners are generally retained. Upper Canada has been colonized from Britain, and partly from the United States. For the two years previous to 1833 the emigrants amounted to above 50,000 annually; in 1837 there were 29,884. The population in 1836 was 400,000. Both the Canadas are under one governor; and, previous to the late insurrection, the government of each province was administered by a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and a legislative council, appointed by the sovereign, and a house of assembly, chosen by the people.

All the **REGIONS NORTH OF CANADA**, are claimed by Britain, and admitted by the other powers to belong to her, though occupying only a few trading forts or factories at different points. This immense region is separated from the territory of the United States by the 49th degree of N. lat., and from the Russian Territory by the 141st degree of W. long.

The countries around Hudson's Bay, included under the name of New Britain, comprehending Labrador, East Main, New North and South Wales, present an aspect dreary in the extreme, being buried under snow for half the year. The chief native tribes diffused over this region are the Esquimaux, who are scattered over the N. coast of Hudson's Bay, and along the shores of the Polar Ocean; the Chippeway and Cree Indians; and to the north of the latter the Dog-ribbed, Copper-coloured, and Hare-foot Indians, who are described as a hospitable and harmless race.

The enterprise of British navigators has added lately to our knowledge some large tracts and islands, within the Arctic Zone,—Melville Peninsula, the North Georgian Islands, &c. Nearly the whole northern coast of America has also being recently explored by Captain Ross and the Hudson's Bay Company; these regions, being still more barren and dreary, are interesting almost solely to science and curiosity. For an account of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., see

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EXERCISES.

How is British America bounded? What is its extent in square miles? What is the amount of its white population? Name the divisions and chief towns. What are its capes, bays, &c., lakes, and rivers? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is it situate? What is its extent in length and breadth? What is the most striking feature in the aspect of British America? Name its great lakes. By what river are they connected? What is the length of its course? How wide is it at its mouth? How far is it navigable for ships of the line? With what are these lakes bordered? When and by whom was Canada colonized? When was it conquered by the British? What is remarkable in the climate? What are the states of the thermometer, occasionally, in winter and summer respectively? Into what seasons is the year divided? At what periods does winter begin and disappear? Is its climate congenial to health? What is the quality of the soil of Lower Canada? What are the principal features of Upper Canada? Which are the most populous and improved districts? Name the principal fruits. What are the most common forest-trees? With what do the lakes and rivers abound? Mention some of the animals worthy of notice. What are the chief exports?

What is the amount of the population of Lower Canada, and of what descent is the greater part? What language and manners are generally retained? From what countries has Upper Canada been colonized? What was the annual amount of the emigrants for some years? What is the amount of its population? What is the form of government of the Canadas? By whom are the Regions North of Canada claimed? How are they occupied? By what parallel of latitude are they separated from the United States? and by what meridian of longitude from the Russian Territory?

What aspect do the countries around Hudson's Bay present? What are the chief native tribes diffused over this region? Which of them are described as a hospitable and harmless race? What has the enterprise of British navigators lately added to our knowledge? What coast has recently been explored by Captain Ross and the Hudson's Bay Company? What are its peculiar features?

 THE UNITED STATES

ARE bounded N. by British America; W. by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. They contain 2,257,300 square miles. Population above 13,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 are slaves.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Northern, or New England States.	
Maine.....	Augusta,* Portland, Bath, Belfast.
New Hampshire.....	Concord, Portsmouth, Dover.
Vermont.....	Montpelier, Burlington, Middlebury.
Massachusetts.....	Boston, Salem, Cambridge, Lowell.
Rhode Island.....	Providence, Newport.
Connecticut.....	Hartford, New Haven, New London.
Middle States.	
New York.....	Albany, New York, Buffalo.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg.
New Jersey.....	Trenton, Newark, Patterson.
Delaware.....	Dover, Wilmington.
Southern States.	
Maryland.....	Annapolis, Baltimore.
Virginia.....	Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg.
District of Columbia WASHINGTON.	
North Carolina.....	Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville.
South Carolina.....	Columbia, Charleston.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville, Savannah, Augusta.
Alabama.....	Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Cahawba.
Western States.	
Ohio.....	Columbus, Cincinnati.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis, Vincennes.
Illinois.....	Vandalia, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown.
Missouri.....	Jefferson, St Louis, Franklin.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington.
Tennessee.....	Nashville, Knoxville.
Mississippi.....	Jackson, Natchez.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.
Michigan.....	Detroit.
Territories not yet erected into States.	
Florida.....	Tallahassee, St Augustine, Pensacola.
Wisconsin.....	
North-west, Missouri, Western, Territories.	
ISLANDS. —Rhode, Long, Staten, Nantucket.	
BAYS. —Penobscot, Massachusetts, Delaware, Chesapeake, Long Island Sound, Florida Channel.	
CAPES. —Ann, Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Lookout, Fear, Tancha or Sable Point.	
MOUNTAINS. —Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Ozark Mountains.	

* The state-capitals, as given in the American Almanac for 1838, are placed first.

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LAKES.—Michigan, Champlain, the southern shores of the Lakes of Canada, Pontchartrain.

RIVERS.—Mississippi with its tributaries, Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, Ohio, Wabash, Tennessee, Illinois, St Peters; St Croix, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, Savannah, Columbia.

REMARKS.

The territory of the United States extends from 25° to 49° N. lat., and from 67° to 124° W. long. Its length, from the Pacific Ocean to the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, is 2750 miles; and its breadth, from the south of Louisiana to the Lake of the Woods, is 1300 miles.

This vast region is traversed by two great chains of mountains, in a direction nearly N. and S., viz. the Alleghanies on the E. and the Rocky Mountains on the W. These divide the country into the eastern, western, and middle regions; the latter comprising the great and fertile basin or valley of the Mississippi. The range of the Alleghanies is about 900 miles in length, and stretches, in several ridges, nearly parallel to the Atlantic, at a distance from the coast varying from 50 to 200 miles. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, the highest peak, is 6634 feet above the sea, though the elevation of the range south of the Hudson rarely exceeds 3000 feet. The Rocky Mountains, which are upon a grander scale, run parallel to the Pacific, and bound on the W. the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi. Long's Peak is 15,000 feet above the sea. Nearly midway between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains is a ridge called the Ozarks, extending from S. W. to N. E., and varying in height from 1000 to 3000 feet above the sea.

Of the magnificent rivers that flow through the United States, the most important are the Mississippi and the Missouri. Although the latter has been classed as a tributary of the former, it has recently been found to have the longer course before their junction, and consequently the better claim to be regarded as the principal stream. The distance between its source in the Rocky Mountains and its confluence with the Mississippi is 3000 miles; thence to its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, 1265 miles. The length of the Missouri, including its windings, is therefore 4265 miles; while that of the Mississippi, from its source to the sea, is 3160 miles. The Missouri is deep and rapid, and receives numerous rivers in its course, many of them of considerable

extent. The Mississippi has its source from some small lakes in lat. 47° N. About 160 miles below its junction with the Missouri, it receives the Ohio, swelled by the waters of the Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee; and lower down the Arkansas and Red River. The Mississippi flows through a vast plain, which is so gradual in its descent, that the river is navigable to the Falls of St Anthony, upwards of 1500 miles from its mouth; while most of its great tributaries are navigable nearly to their source. Such is the importance of these western streams that there are now from 300 to 400 steam-vessels constantly plying on them.

The United States are distinguished for the facilities afforded to internal commerce, by means of magnificent canals and railroads. Of the former it may be sufficient to mention the Erie Canal, which connects the river Hudson with Lake Erie. It commences at Albany, terminates at Buffalo, and is 363 miles in length. The Ohio State Canal, uniting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, is 306 miles long. The Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, commenced in 1828, and designed to unite the Potomac at Washington with the Ohio at Pittsburg, will be 341 miles long, and 60 feet wide; the tunnel through the Alleghany mountains is upwards of 4 miles in length.

The climate is remarkable for its inconstancy; passing suddenly from extreme cold to scorching heat, and from drenching rains to withering droughts. To the west of the Alleghany Mountains the weather is more equable and temperate. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast forest, becoming denser as the traveller proceeds westward. On the west of the Alleghany Mountains, it expands into immense level meadows or savannahs, called prairies. The soil in general is fertile. Among the trees which it produces are the larch and pine, several species of oak, walnut, poplar, maple, the white cedar, the occidental plane, the tulip-tree, and the magnolia. The last of these, for its gigantic size, its splendid flowers and fruit, stands unrivalled even amidst the wonders of these magnificent forests,

In the northern and middle states, the common species of grain are raised. Maize and wheat are cultivated with success. The potato is here in its native soil. Rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are the chief productions in the southern states. Apples and pears, of the finest flavour, abound in the northern and middle regions; and there are large orchards of peaches, from which brandy is distilled.

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or rein-deer are found in the plains and forests; the more ferocious animals are the bear, the wolf, the spotted tiger, and the cougar or American panther. The feathered creation are highly distinguished by the splendour of their plumage. In general, however, their notes have little of beauty or variety, though the power of imitation in the mocking-bird is very surprising. The humming-bird is the most beautiful of all birds. The serpent brood is numerous and formidable. The rattlesnake, armed with a deadly poison, is peculiarly terrible, and various other species are met with in the forests. The coasts abound with fishes, generally of the same species as in Europe; there are also numerous amphibia, the most important of which is the otter, inhabiting the western coast, and whose rich skin is a valuable article in commerce.

The United States have the more useful metals in abundance, and the gold mines of North Carolina have risen to some importance. Coal is found in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; and on the west side of the Alleghany Mountains there is an immense coal-field. Salt-springs are numerous in the great valley of the Mississippi; and on its western side are plains of great extent, which are periodically incrustated with salt.

The government of the United States is republican. The administration of affairs is confided to a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and to a president. The Senate is composed of 52 members, two from each state, who retain their places for six years, one-third of them being elected every two years. The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years; in the 26th congress, the number of representatives is 242, besides one delegate from each of the territories of Florida and Wisconsin. The president, chosen by delegates from each state, holds his office four years. The Union at present consists of 26 states, 2 territories, and 1 district.

Each state has, besides, its own government, for the regulation of its internal concerns. These local administrations have the power of making or altering laws relative to property and private rights, police, the appointment of judges and civil officers, the levying of taxes, and all other rights and powers not vested in the federal government.

There is no religious establishment supported by the state; but Christianity, in some form, is generally professed. The most numerous sects are the Presbyterian, Epis-

copalian, Methodist, Baptist, and Independent. The Americans are characterized by the good and bad qualities that naturally spring from the freedom enjoyed under a pure democracy. They are active, enterprising, acute, frank, high-spirited, and brave; but there is a coarse bluntness in their manners, with a prying inquisitiveness into the business of others, that is often extremely offensive to strangers. Much attention is paid to education, particularly in the northern and middle states. They have many literary institutions, and can boast of some very distinguished names in science and letters.

This vast and important country belonged to Britain till the year 1775, when the colonists were roused to rebellion by the attempts of the government to tax them against their will, and they finally succeeded in throwing off the British yoke. Their independence was acknowledged in 1783.

EXERCISES.

How are the United States bounded? What is their extent in square miles? What is the amount of the population? What states are included in the Northern Division? Name their chief towns. What states are contained in the Middle Division? Name their chief towns. Of what does the Southern Division consist? Name the chief towns. What are the Western States? Name the chief towns. What are the territories not yet erected into states? What towns do they contain? Name the islands, bays, capes, mountains, lakes, and rivers.

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does the territory of the United States extend? What are its length and breadth? By what chains of mountains, and in what directions, is it traversed? Into what regions do those mountains divide the country? At what distance are the Alleghanies from the Atlantic? What is the height of Mount Washington? Describe the Rocky Mountains. In what direction do the Ozarks extend? What is their height?

What are the most important rivers in the United States? Which is the larger of these two rivers? What is the whole length of its course? What length of course has the Mississippi? What is the character of the Missouri? What rivers does the Mississippi receive after its junction with the Missouri? How far can vessels ascend the Mississippi and its tributaries? What are the number of steam-vessels constantly upon them?

For what are the United States distinguished? What river and lake does the Erie Canal connect? Mention its commencement and termination, with its length. What lake and river are united by the Ohio State Canal? What canal was

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For what is the climate of the United States remarkable? What is the general aspect of the country? What is the general quality of the soil? Mention some of the forest-trees. Which of these is the most remarkable? What are the chief agricultural products? Mention some of the fruits of this country. What wild animals are to be found? By what quality are the feathered creation distinguished? Which of these is the most beautiful? What power does the mocking-bird possess? What dangerous reptiles swarm in the forests? Do the coasts abound with fishes? What valuable animal is to be found on the western coast? Does this country possess much mineral wealth? Where is coal found? What is remarkable about some of the plains in the valley of the Mississippi?

What is the form of government in the United States? To whom is the administration of affairs confided? Of how many members is the Senate composed? Mention the number composing the House of Representatives. How and for what period is the president elected? Of what does the Union at present consist? How are the internal concerns of each State regulated? What power have these local administrations? Is there any established religion? What religion is generally professed? What are the most numerous sects? Describe the manners of the Americans. Is much attention paid to education and literature? Till what period did this important country belong to Britain? By what were the colonists then roused to rebellion? When was their independence acknowledged?

MEXICO AND GUATIMALA

ARE bounded N. by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Mexico contains 1,640,000 square miles, and Guatimala 184,000. Population of Mexico 7,500,000,—of Guatimala 1,650,000.

Divisions of Mexico.	Chief Towns.
New Mexico.....	Santa Fè, Taos.
New California.....	Monterey, San Francisco, Santa Barbara.
Old California.....	Loretto.
Sonora.....	Arispe, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Guaymas.
Durango or New Bis- cay.....	Durango, Chihuahua.
San Luis Potosi.....	San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Tampico.
Zacatecas.....	Zacatecas.

Divisions of Mexico.	Chief Towns.
Guadalajara.....	Guadalajara, San Blas, Tepic.
Guanaxuato.....	Guanaxuato, Zelaya.
Valladolid.....	Valladolid, Pascuaro.
Mexico.....	MEXICO, Queretaro, Acapulco.
Puebla.....	Puebla, Tlascalala, Cholula.
Oaxaca.....	Oaxaca or Guaxaca.
Vera Cruz.....	Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Orizaba.
Yucatan.....	Merida, Campeachy, Balize.
Chiapa.....	Chiapa.

Texas.....	Chief Towns.
Divisions of Guatimala.	Chief Towns.
Guatimala.....	GUATIMALA, Vera Paz.
St Salvador.....	St Salvador.
Honduras.....	Comayagua, Truxillo.
Nicaragua.....	Leon, Nicaragua.
Costa-Rica.....	Costa-Rica, Cartago.

CAPES.—Mendocino, St Lucas, Corrientes, Gracias a Dios, Catoche.

GULFS AND BAYS.—Gulfs of Mexico, California; Bays of Campeachy, Honduras.

MOUNTAINS.—Popocatepetl, or the Smoking Mountain, Peak of Orizaba, Jorullo.

RIVERS.—Rio Bravo or del Nortè, Rio Colorado.

LAKES.—Nicaragua, Chapala, Pascuaro.

REMARKS.

Mexico, formerly New Spain, with Guatimala, extends from 8° to 42° N. lat., and from 83° to 124° W. long. The length, in a direct line from N. to S., is about 1500 miles; the breadth varies from 120 to 1000 miles.

The most remarkable feature in their aspect is the extensive plateau or table-land, of which they chiefly consist, varying in elevation from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and from which, as from a base, the volcanic peaks of Orizaba and Popocatepetl tower to the height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet. A necessary effect of this great elevation is, that the climate of this country, though great part of it is situate within the torrid zone, is more generally cold and temperate than excessively hot. Indeed, the temperature of all the three zones, torrid, temperate, and frigid, is here experienced according to the varying elevation; and the traveller, in ascending from the burning coasts of Vera Cruz to Mexico, the capital, situated 7000 feet above the ocean, passes through several distinct climates and zones of vegetation.

Another consequence of this striking inequality of temperature is the great variety of trees and other vegetable

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productions. While the parched aridity of the soil is confined to the most elevated plains, the fertile tracts bordering on the ocean are clothed in the richest tropical vegetation.

The common articles of cultivation are cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, pimento, the vine, and cochineal. Among the alimentary plants, the banana holds the first rank. Maize, wheat, barley, a species of Indian cress, potatoes, and yams, are the other articles of food. Fruits of the finest kinds, and varying according to the altitude, abound in this country.

One of the greatest inconveniences under which Mexico suffers, is its deficiency in navigable rivers. The Rio del Norte, which rises among the Rocky Mountains, is of little commercial importance, owing to the numerous bars which impede navigation, and the uncultivated tracts through which it flows. The Rio Colorado, though more navigable, passes through an equally unproductive country. Although Mexico abounds in lakes, none of them can vie in extent or importance with those of Canada and the United States. The lake of Nicaragua, in Guatimala, 150 miles in length by 50 in breadth, and navigable for the largest vessels, communicates with the Atlantic by the river San Juan; and by this expanse of water it has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Among the animals are different breeds of dogs. The condoo, a species of porcupine, the apaxa or Mexican stag, the Mexican squirrel, and the wild sheep of California, are peculiar to these regions. Of the other animals the most remarkable are the jaguar and cougar, resembling the tiger and lion, and the tapir, whose bite is said to cut through the hardest wood.

No region in the world is richer in minerals than this portion of the American continent. Previous to the revolution, its mines produced gold and silver to the amount of more than £4,500,000 annually; but the political disorders reduced their value to one-half of this sum, and the efforts of British capitalists have not yet availed to restore them to their former productiveness. There are, besides, mines of copper, iron, lead, and tin.

This fine country was wrested from the natives by the Spaniards under Cortez, in 1521. From that time it continued in the possession of Spain till her oppressions roused the people to rebellion, and in 1821 Mexico became an independent federal republic. Its constitution is modelled after that of the United States; the government being vested in a congress, consisting of two houses and a president. The Catholic religion is established by the new constitution, the

public exercise of every other being prohibited. The native Indians, who amount to nearly three millions, still retain many of their Pagan superstitions.

EXERCISES.

How are Mexico and Guatimala bounded? What is the extent of Mexico in square miles? Of Guatimala? What is the amount of the population of Mexico? Of Guatimala? What are the divisions of Mexico? Name its chief towns. What are the divisions of Guatimala? Name its chief towns. Name the capes, &c. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are Mexico and Guatimala situate? What are their length and breadth? What is the most remarkable feature in their aspect? What is the height of the table-land? To what height do some of the mountains rise from it? What is remarkable about some of those mountains? What effect has this elevation upon the climate? To what changes of temperature is the traveller sometimes exposed? What other consequence arises from this variety of climate? What are the common articles of cultivation? What holds the first rank among the alimentary plants? What are the other articles of food? Does the country produce fine fruits? Under what inconvenience does it labour? What renders the principal rivers of little commercial importance? Does Mexico contain very important lakes? Describe the principal of them.

Enumerate some of the animals of Mexico. What is the annual produce of its gold and silver mines? What other metals does it possess? By whom and at what time was this country wrested from the natives? When did it become an independent republic? On what model is its constitution formed? What is the established religion? What is the number of the native Indians?

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS

ARE situate in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and extend in a curved line from near the S. point of Florida to the coast of South America. They contain about 72,500 square miles, and a population of 2,600,000, of whom only 460,000 are whites.

Of these islands there are five principal groups.

- | Islands. | Chief Towns. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Bahamas..... | <i>Britain.</i> |
| Bahama. | |
| New Providence | <i>Nassau.</i> |
| St Salvador. | |
| 2. The great Antilles. | |
| Cuba | <i>Spain..... Havannah.</i> |

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What is the language? What is the chief towns? What is the latitude and longitude? What are the remarkable features? What is the effect of the temperature? What are the principal articles of commerce? Under what name are they known? What other name was this island? What is the population? What is the number of inhabitants?

Entrance of the Florida to the south, of whom groups, chief towns.

Islands		Chief Towns.
Jamaica.....	Britain.....	Spanish Town, Kingston.
St Domingo or Hayti.....	Independent...	Port au Prince, St Domingo.
Porto Rico.....	Spain.....	San Juan.
3. The Little Antilles.		
Curacoa.....	Holland.....	Williamstadt.
Bonaire.....	do.....	
Oruba.....	do.....	
4. The Virgin Isles.		
St Croix.....	Denmark.....	Christianstadt.
St Thomas.....	do.....	St Thomas.
St John.....	do.....	
Tortola.....	Britain.....	Tortola.
Virgin Gorda.....	do.....	
Anegada.....	do.....	
5. The Caribbee Islands.		

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Anguilla.....	Britain.....	Anguilla.
St Christopher.....	do.....	Basseterre.
Barbuda.....	do.....	
Antigua.....	do.....	St John.
Montserrat.....	do.....	Plymouth.
Nevis.....	do.....	Charlestown.
Dominica.....	do.....	Charlotte-town.
St Martin.....	Fr. and Hol.....	Philipsburg.
Saba.....	Holland.....	
St Eustatius.....	do.....	St Eustatius.
St Bartholomew.....	Sweden.....	Gustavia.
Guadaloupe.....	France.....	Basseterre.
Deseada.....	do.....	
Mariegalante.....	do.....	

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

St Lucia.....	Britain.....	Castries.
St Vincent.....	do.....	Kingstown.
Grenada.....	do.....	St George.
Barbadoes.....	do.....	Bridgetown.
Tobago.....	do.....	Scarborough.
Trinidad.....	do.....	Port of Spain.
Martinique.....	France.....	Fort Royal.
MOUNTAINS.—Blue Mountains, Jamaica; Copper Mountains, Cuba; Volcano of Morne Garou, St Vincent.		

REMARKS.

The West India Islands lie between 10° and 27° 30' N. lat., and between 59° and 85° W. long. They received the name of West Indies from the belief at first entertained that they were connected with India. In honour of their discoverer they are sometimes called the Columbian Archipelago.

Here, as in all tropical countries, the year is divided between the wet and the dry seasons. Spring may be said to commence about the middle of May, when the first periodical rains set in: these continue to fall every day at noon for about a fortnight, creating a bright verdure and a rapid and luxuriant vegetation. The weather then becomes dry, clear, and settled. The sun glows with a heat that is almost insupportable, till, the sea-breeze springing up about ten in the forenoon, all nature revives, and the temperature in the shade becomes pleasant. At this time the nights are extremely beautiful; the moon is so bright that the smallest print may be read by her light; and the planet Venus shines with such lustre, that a shade is cast from trees, buildings, and other objects that intercept her rays. This state of the weather ceases about the middle of August, when the steady diurnal wind from the sea is succeeded by faint breezes and alternate calms, the preludes to the second or autumnal rainy season. In October the rains become general, pouring down in torrents. Between the beginning of August and the end of October, these islands are occasionally visited by dreadful hurricanes, which spread ruin and devastation far and wide. In November or December, the weather becomes serene and pleasant, and continues cool and refreshing till the end of April. In general the low parts of the islands may be described as exposed to a hot and unhealthy temperature; while the mountainous regions enjoy an equable and salutary climate.

These islands are rich in almost every tropical production. Fruits are delicious and abundant,—as oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, cocoa, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Great variety of valuable trees grow on the mountains, as cedars, *lignumvitæ*, mahogany, and others, which take the finest polish, and are admirably adapted for cabinet-work. Sugar, coffee, and cotton, are the staple articles of culture; but ginger, indigo, pimento, tobacco, maize, and various medicinal drugs, are likewise to be numbered among the productions of this archipelago. The annual exports from the British West Indies alone amount in value to above six millions sterling.

Of the wild animals indigenous in these islands, it has been observed that they are in general small. Those deserving notice are the agouti, which appears to be an intermediate species between the rabbit and the rat; the armadillo, opossum, racoon, musk-rat, alco, and smaller monkeys; one animal peculiar to these islands is the land crab, which is

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esteemed excellent food. The feathered creation are distinguished by brilliancy of plumage and elegance of form, and comprise the parrot in all its varieties, the flamingo, and the humming-bird. In the woods and marshes wild-fowl abound in the greatest variety, and of exquisite flavour. Lizards and different kinds of serpents are not unfrequent; but few of them are noxious.

A most important change in the social condition of the British West Indies was effected by the Slave Emancipation Act, which came into operation on the 1st of August 1834; when slavery ceased throughout the British dominions, and the sum of 20 millions sterling was appropriated by Parliament as a compensation to the planters. Population of the British West India Islands about 700,000, of whom 70,000 are whites.

EXERCISES.

How are the West India Islands situate? What is their extent in square miles? What is the amount of their population? How many principal groups are there? Name the first group and the islands of which it consists. What is the chief town of New Providence? Name the second group and its islands. What are the principal towns in the Great Antilles? Name the third group with its islands. What is the principal town of Curacoa? Name the fourth group and its islands? What are the chief towns? Name the fifth group and its islands. What are the chief towns? Distinguish the Windward from the Leeward Islands. Name the mountains.

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude do the West India Islands lie? By what name are they now sometimes called? How is the year divided in these islands? When do the first periodical rains set in? How long, and at what time of the day do they continue to fall? What kind of weather succeeds? At what hour does the sea-breeze usually spring up? What effect does it produce? Describe the appearance of the nights during this season. When does this state of the weather cease? By what is the steady sea-breeze then succeeded? When do the rains become general? At what season are these islands occasionally visited by hurricanes? When does the weather become serene and pleasant? How long does it continue so? In what respects does the climate in general differ in the low grounds and the mountains?

Enumerate some of the fine fruits of the West India Islands. Mention some of their valuable trees. What are the staple articles of culture? What other articles are to be numbered among their productions? What is the amount of the annual exports? What observation has been made concerning their wild animals? Mention those most worthy of notice. For what are the feathered creation here distin-

guished? Mention some of them. What important change has been recently effected in the British West Indies? At what period did slavery cease throughout the British dominions? What sum was appropriated by Parliament as a compensation to the planters? What is the amount of the population of the British West India Islands?

GREENLAND

Is an extensive region which lies between Baffin's Bay and the Northern Ocean; from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60°, it stretches northward indefinitely towards the Pole.

REMARKS.

Greenland, long supposed to be part of America, but now ascertained to be disjoined from that continent, is described as "a mass of rocks, intermingled with immense blocks of ice." Yet there is some land that admits of cultivation. During the short summer, the air is pure on the mainland; but obscured in the islands by fogs. The long night of winter is relieved by the shifting splendours of the aurora borealis. The animal productions of the country constitute the subsistence and the wealth of the inhabitants. Of the land-animals the principal are large hares, valuable for their flesh and fur, rein-deer, foxes, and large dogs employed in drawingsledges, and distinguished by the peculiarity of howling instead of barking. The seas swarm with turbot, herrings, and whales. But the marine animal most prized by the natives is the seal. Its flesh is their principal food,—its skin supplies them with dress, and with a covering for their canoes,—its tendons are made into thread,—and so essential an article of subsistence does the Greenlander account the seal, that he cannot comprehend how man could live without it. Large flocks of aquatic birds frequent the seas, rivers, and lakes.

Providence, which adapts the endless diversity of productions to every variety of climate and soil, supplying the deficiencies of one region by the abundance of another, furnishes the sterile shores of Greenland and other arctic regions with timber, which is borne by the tides and currents of the ocean from the coasts of America and Asia, in such quantities, that a year's fuel may sometimes be collected during the short season of summer; and in such preservation is it found, as to afford excellent materials for building houses and canoes,

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The Greenlanders are a branch of the Esquimaux: they are of short stature, with long black hair, small eyes, and flat faces. The country is subject to Denmark, which maintains a few small settlements on the W. coast, whose laudable exertions for the conversion of the natives to Christianity are at length beginning to be crowned with success. The population, including the Moravian establishments, is estimated at 20,000.

EXERCISES.

What is Greenland, and where is it situate? What description is given of it? How does the weather of the short summer differ on the mainland and in the islands? How is the long night of winter relieved? In what does the wealth of the inhabitants consist? What are the principal land-animals? What kinds of fish abound in the seas? What marine animal is most prized by the natives? To what useful purposes do they convert it? How are the shores of Greenland and other arctic regions supplied with timber? In what quantities and in what state of preservation does it arrive? Of what people are the Greenlanders a branch? What is their personal appearance? To what European power is Greenland subject? At what number is the population estimated?

DESCRIPTIVE TABLE OF NORTH AMERICA.

ACAPULCO, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 4000.— $16^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. $99^{\circ} 49'$ W. long.

Alabama, one of the United States, to the west of Georgia. The soil is fertile, producing cotton, sugar, wheat, oats, and barley. Extent 50,800 square miles. Pop. 309,527. Tuscaloosa is the state-capital. Pop. 1600.

Alaska, a narrow peninsula, with rocky coasts, nearly 400 miles in length, on the N.W. coast, between Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet.

Albany, a city of New York, United States, situate on the Hudson, at its junction with the Erie Canal. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 24,238.— $42, 39$ N. $73, 44$ W.

Aleutian Islands, a volcanic group, situate in the N. Pacific, between Cape Alaska, and Kamtschatka in Asia. The surrounding seas swarm with fish and the sea-otter. The Fox Islands are the most important of the group, and of these Oonemak and Oonashka are the principal.

Alexandria, a town of the United States, district of Columbia, on the Potomac. Pop. 8263.

Alleghany, or Appalachian, Mountains. See Remarks, p. 269.

Amherstburgh, a town and fort of Upper Canada, on the Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie.

Andover, a town of Massachusetts, United States, with several manufactures. Pop. 4540.

Anegada, the most northern of the Virgin Islands, West Indies. Pop. 250.

Anguilla, or Snake Island, one of the Leeward Islands, to the N. of St Martin. Pop. 2000.

Ann, Cape, on the north point of Boston Bay, in Massachusetts, United States.— $42, 44$ N. $70, 45$ W.

Annapolis, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy. Pop. 2578.— $44, 50$ N. $65, 55$ W. See Maryland.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St Lawrence, 125 miles in length by 30 in breadth. It is covered with wood, and dangerous rocky reefs extend to a considerable distance from the shore.

Anti'gua, one of the Leeward Islands, about 20 miles long, and nearly of the same breadth. The staple articles of export are sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. 35,000, of whom 2000 are whites. St John is the capital, with a population of 5000.

Antil'es, a name given to portions of the West India Islands. The French apply the term to the West Indies generally, exclusive of the Bahamas. See p. 276.

Aris'pe, a city of Mexico, in the province of Sonora.

Arkan'sas, a large river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing S.E. falls into the Mississippi, after a course of 2000 miles.

Arkan'sas, one of the United States, extending from the Mississippi westward to the frontier of Mexico. The region along the lower course of the Arkansas is fertile but swampy, and covered with dense forests. Extent 121,000 square miles. Pop. in 1830, 50,308. Little Rock, on the Arkansas, is the state capital. Pop. 800.

Athapas'ca, or Athapas'cow, called also the Lake of the Hills, in British America, is situate about 170 miles S. E. of the Great Slave Lake. It is nearly 200 miles long; at its N. W. extremity is Fort Chip'ewyan, a trading station.

Augus'ta, a town of Georgia, United States, on the Savannah. It is the great depôt for the cotton of Upper Georgia. Population 6696. See Maine.

BAF'FIN'S BAY, a large gulf, between the N. E. shores of the continent and the western coast of Greenland, opening into the Atlantic by Davis' Straits; and into the Polar Sea by Barrow's Strait.

Baha'mas, or Lucay'os, a numerous group of islands stretching from Florida to St Domingo, on those remarkable sandbanks and coral reefs called the Bahama Banks. They export cotton, fine timber, dyewoods, and salt. The principal islands are New Providence, St Salvador, Long Island, and Crooked Island. Total population 20,000. Nassau', the capital of New Providence, is also the seat of government. Pop. 6000.

Balize (Baleez'), the chief town of the British settlement of Hon-

duras, on the coast of Mexico, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Population 3794.—17, 30 N. 88, 8 W.

Bal'timore, an important city and seaport of Maryland, United States, situate near the head of Chesapeake Bay. It has one of the finest harbours in America, and carries on a very extensive trade. Pop. 80,625.—39, 17 N. 76, 38 W.

Barba'dos, the most eastern of the Windward Islands, 22 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Besides sugar, which is the great staple, it exports molasses, ginger, cotton, and arrow-root. Pop. 104,000, of whom 15,000 are whites. Bridgetown, the capital, is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies. Pop. 20,000.—15, 15 N. 59, 45 W.

Barbu'da, one of the Leeward Islands, to the N. of Antigua. Pop. 1500.

Barn'stable, a seaport of Massachusetts, on a bay of the same name, which is also called Massachusetts, or Cape Cod Bay. Pop. 3975.—41, 42 N. 70, 18 W.

Bar'row's Strait, a broad inlet, leading from Baffin's Bay into the Polar Ocean.

Bar'row, Point, the extreme N. W. point of the continent yet discovered.—71, 23 N. 156, 21 W.

Bath, a considerable seaport of Maine, United States, at the mouth of the Kennebeck. Pop. 3773.

Boh'ring's Straits. See ASIA, p. 216.

Belfast, a seaport of Maine, United States, situate on Penobscot Bay. Pop. 5077.—14, 20 N. 69, 5 W.

Belleisle', a small rocky island at the N. E. end of the channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Straits of Belleisle.

Ben'nington, a town of Vermont, United States, at the foot of the Green Mountains. Pop. 3419.

Bermu'das, or Som'ers Islands, a group in the Atlantic, about 600 miles E. of S. Carolina, and surrounded by coral reefs. They produce cedar, coffee, and cotton. Population 10,000. St George, the largest, has a town of the same name, with a population of 3000.

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ected by a narrow isthmus with
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ica. It is about 300 miles from S.
to N., but its extent from E. to W.
is unknown. This country, recently
explored by Captain Ross, is naked
and barren, but contains valuable
fur-bearing animals, and is inhabit-
ed by some tribes of Esquimaux.

Boston, the principal city and
seaport of Massachusetts, United
States, beautifully situate on a
peninsula of Massachusetts Bay.
It possesses a secure harbour,
with a very extensive trade. Boston
is celebrated as the birthplace
of Franklin, and the cradle of
American independence, and may
be considered the literary capital
of the union. Pop. 61,392.—42,
21 N. 71, 4 W.

Bristol, a seaport of Rhode Is-
land, United States, situate on a
bay. P. 3054.—A beautiful town
of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware,
20 miles above Philadelphia.

Brooklyn, a town of New York,
United States, situate on Long Is-
land, opposite the city of New
York. Pop. 15,396.

Buffalo, a flourishing commer-
cial town of New York, United
States, situate at the junction of
the Erie Canal with the lake, 18
miles from Niagara, and 525 from
the city of New York. P. 12,000.
—42, 53 N. 78, 55 W.

Burlington, a town of Vermont,
United States, on the E. shore of
Lake Champlain; it is the seat of
a university. Pop. 3526.

CAHAWBA, a town of Alaba-
ma, United States, at the junction
of the Cahawba with the Alabama,
90 miles from Mobile.

California, a long narrow pen-
insula of Mexico, in the Pacific,
separated from the continent by its
gulf 800 miles in length, and from
60 to 80 in breadth. Pop. 12,000.

Cambridge, a town of Massa-
chusetts, United States, 3 miles
from Boston, the seat of a univer-
sity. Pop. 6071.

Campeachy, a town of Mexico,
province of Yucatan, on the bay of
the same name.—19, 51 N. 90, 50 W.

Canada. See Remarks, p. 265.

Canoe, a small island at the N.
E. extremity of Nova Scotia, with
a cape of the same name.—45, 19
N. 60, 58 W.

Cape Bret'on, an island, sepa-
rated from Nova Scotia by the
narrow strait called the Gut of
Canso. It is about 100 miles in
length and 80 in breadth, and is
penetrated by a navigable arm of
the sea, which divides it nearly
into two parts. The climate, like
that of Newfoundland, is cold and
foggy. The coal-mines and fish-
eries are of great importance. Pop.
30,000. The once strong town of
Louisburg is now deserted; Syd-
ney has a population of 500.

Cape Bret'on, the eastern point
of the island of the same name.

Cape Cod, the eastern projection
of Massachusetts, United States,
forming the S. E. point of Mas-
sachusetts Bay.—42, 2 N. 70, 4
W.

Car'ibbee Islands, the most east-
ern of the West India Islands, ex-
tending in a semicircle from Porto
Rico to Trinidad, and divided into
Leeward and Windward Islands.

Caribbe'an Sea, that part of the
Atlantic lying between the islands
of Jamaica, St Domingo, and Por-
to Rico on the north, and the coast
of Colombia on the south.

Caroli'na, North, one of the
United States, to the south of Vir-
ginia, which it resembles in soil
and climate. Its gold-mines are
productive, but its manufactures
and commerce are limited. Ex-
tent 45,800 square miles. Pop.
737,987, of whom 245,601 are
slaves. Raleigh is the state-capi-
tal. Pop. 1700.

Caroli'na, South, one of the
United States, to the south of North
Carolina. For 100 miles inland
from the coast, the country is low,
swampy, and unhealthy; beyond
this it is finely diversified with hill
and dale, and is fertile and richly
wooded. The chief products, cot-
ton and rice, are extensively cul-
tivated. Extent 50,680 square
miles. Pop. 581,185, of whom
315,401 are slaves. Colum'bia is
the state-capital. Pop. 3310.

Carta'go, a town of Guatimala,
province of Costa Rica. P. 8000.

Catoche, a cape of Mexico, in
the province of Yucatan.—21, 34
N. 86, 58 W.

Champlain, Lake, in Vermont,
United States, 128 miles in length
and 14 in its greatest breadth.

Chapa'la, a lake of Mexico, province of Guadalupe.

Charles, Cape, at the eastern extremity of Labrador—52, 20 N. 55, 45 W.—Another in Virginia, United States, on the N. point of Chesapeake Bay.—37, 20 N. 75, 50 W.

Charles'ton, the principal city and seaport of South Carolina, situate at the head of a bay on a peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper. It carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 30,289.—32, 46 N. 79, 57 W.—A town of Massachusetts, near the celebrated Bunker's Hill, and connected with Boston by a bridge. Pop. 8787.

Chesapeake, the largest and safest bay of the United States, extending N. about 180 miles, from between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia.

Chia'pa, a town of Mexico, in a province of the same name, formerly belonging to Guatemala. Population 4000.

Chid'ley, or Chudleigh, Cape, the northern point of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits.—60, 25 N. 64, 30 W.

Chihuahua, a city of Mexico, province of Durango, in the vicinity of rich silver-mines. Population 30,000.—28, 45 N. 104, 30 W.

Chillico'thè, a manufacturing town of Ohio, United States. Population 2846.

Cholu'la, a city of Mexico, province of Puebla. Here is a great pyramid 177 feet high; the length of its base is 1423 feet. P. 16,000.—19, 0 N. 98, 15 W.

Cinalo'a, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora. Pop. 9500.

Cincinnati, the chief town of Ohio, United States, finely situate on the Ohio. It has a college, flourishing manufactures, and is a great emporium of trade. Pop. above 30,000.—39, 6 N. 84, 27 W.

Cleveland, a thriving town of Ohio, United States, situate on Lake Erie. Pop. 1076.

Colum'bia, a district of the United States, situate on both sides of the Potomac, and surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, and contains Washington, the seat of government, and capital of the Union. Extent 100 square miles. Pop. 39,834.

Colum'bia, or Ore'gon, a large river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 1090 miles, falls into the Pacific Ocean.

Comaya'gua, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of Honduras. Pop. 18,000.—14, 10 N. 88, 15 W.

Connecticut, one of the United States, to the south of Massachusetts. It possesses a fertile soil, with considerable trade and manufactures. Extent 4674 square miles. Pop. 297,665.

Connecticut, a river of the United States, has its source on the N. borders of Vermont and New Hampshire, and flows southward into Long Island Sound.

Cook's In'let, an arm of the sea on the N. W. coast, which, with Prince William's Sound, encloses a large peninsula of the Russian Territory.

Cop'permine River, discovered by Hearne in 1771; it flows northward into the Arctic Ocean.

Coronation Gulf, a large bay of the Northern Ocean; discovered by Captain Franklin. At its eastern entrance is Point Turnagain.

Corrient'es, a cape of Mexico, province of Guadalupe.—20, 25 N. 105, 39 W.

Cos'ta Ri'ca, a town of Guatemala, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 20,000.

Cu'ba, the largest of the West India Islands. It is 700 miles in length by nearly 80 of average breadth, and is traversed from E. to W. by a chain of mountains, covered with noble forests. Its soil is very fertile, producing excellent sugar, coffee, and tobacco; and it contains rich copper-mines. This island enjoys a delightful climate, and hurricanes are rare. Extent 51,000 square miles. Population 432,000.

Culia'can, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora. Pop. 10,800.

Curaçoa, an island of the Little Antilles, about 30 miles long and 10 broad. Pop. 13,000. Williamstadt, its capital, has a fine harbour. Pop. 8000.

DAVIS' STRAITS, a narrow sea, discovered by Capt. John Davis, in 1585; when in search of a N.W. passage. It extends about 20 de-

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Greenland, and connects the At-
lantic Ocean with Baffin's Bay.

Delaware, one of the smallest of
the United States, lying along the
western coast of the bay of the same
name. It produces fine wheat,
and has some important manufac-
tures. Extent 2068 square miles.
Pop. 76,748. Dover is the state-
capital, with a pop. of 1000.

Delaware, a river of the United
States, is formed by two streams
in the state of New York; separ-
ating Pennsylvania from New
Jersey, it flows past Philadelphia,
and enters Delaware Bay, an arm
of the sea about 60 miles long, be-
tween Delaware and New Jersey.

Desa'da, or Desirade', one of the
Leeward Islands, to the east of
Guadaloupe. Pop. 1240.

Detroit (Detroaw'). See Michi-
gan, Territory of.

Domin'ca, one of the Leeward
Islands, about 29 miles in length,
and 16 in breadth. Its lofty rug-
ged mountains, interspersed with
fertile valleys, yield large quanti-
ties of coffee, sugar, and fine tim-
ber. Population 18,660. Roseau'
is the capital, with a population of
2250.

Dover, a town of New Hamp-
shire, United States. Pop. 5149.
See Delaware, State of.

Duran'go, a city of Mexico, pro-
vince of Durango. Population
25,000.

ERIE, Lake, one of the great
chain of lakes which divides Can-
ada from the United States. It
is 280 miles in length, and 50 in
breadth, covering an area of about
12,000 square miles, and discharg-
ing its waters by the Niagara into
Lake Ontario. It is subject to
violent storms, which, with rocks
projecting many miles from the
shore, render the navigation dan-
gerous. In 1834 there were 30
steam-boats on the lake.

Erie Canal. See Remarks,
p. 270.

FAIR/WEATHER, Mount, a
lofty mountain in the Russian Ter-
ritory, rising to the height of
14,736 feet above the sea.

Fare'well, Cape, the most south-
ern point of W. Greenland.—59,
49 N. 43, 54 W.

Fayette'ville, a town of North

Carolina, United States, with con-
siderable trade. Pop. 2868.

Fear, Cape, on the coast of N.
Carolina, at the entrance of Cape
Fear River, where there is a dan-
gerous shoal.—34, 0 N. 78, 5 W.

Flat'tery, Cape, on the W. coast
so named by Captain Cook in 1778.
—48, 20 N. 124, 30 W.

Flor'ida, a territory of the Unit-
ed States, to the south of Geor-
gia. It forms a peninsula 380 miles
in length, stretching southward
between the Gulf of Mexico and
the Atlantic. The seacoast and the
banks of the rivers are swampy,
but well adapted for rice and corn,
the interior is hilly, and covered
with valuable timber. Florida be-
longed to Spain till 1821. Extent
57,750 square miles. Pop. 34,750,
of whom 15,510 are slaves. Tal-
lahas'see is the capital. Pop. 2000.

Flor'ida, or Baha'ma Channel
between the coast of Florida, Cu-
ba, and the Bahamas, through
which a remarkable current, called
the Gulf Stream, from the Gulf of
Mexico, rushes with such impe-
tuosity to the N. E., that it is per-
ceptible upon the northern coasts
of Europe.

Fox Islands. See Aleutian
Islands, p. 281.

Frank'lin, a town of Missouri,
United States, on the Missouri;
also the name of several other
towns in the Union.

Fred'ericksburg, a town of Vir-
ginia, United States, 56 miles N.
from Richmond. Pop. 3507.

Fred'erickton, the capital of New
Brunswick, situate on the river St
John, 85 miles from its mouth.
Pop. 5000.—46, 3 N. 66, 45 W.

Fred'erickstown, a town in Mary-
land, United States. Pop. 4427.

Fun'dy, a bay which extends
about 200 miles between Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick, and
at the upper part divides into two
arms, where the rise of the tides
sometimes exceeds 60 feet; while
in Verte Bay, on the St Lawrence
side of the isthmus, the rise is not
more than 10 feet.

Fu'ry and Hec'ia Strait, between
Hudson's Bay and the Northern
Ocean, discovered by Capt. Parry,
but rendered impassable by ice.

GEORGE'OWN, a town in
the district of Columbia, United

States, on the Potomac, near the city of Washington. P. 8441.—A town of S. Carolina, at the mouth of the Great Pedee. Pop. 2000.

Georgia, one of the United States, separated from South Carolina by the Savannah. In the lower districts, the climate is unhealthy: its chief products are cotton, rice, and Indian corn. Extent 58,201 square miles. Pop. 516,823, of whom 217,532 are slaves. Milledgeville, the state-capital, has a population of 1599.

Gloucester (Glos'ter), a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, on Boston Bay. Pop. 7513.

Gra'cias a D'os, Cape, on the north of Guatemala, province of Honduras.—15, 0 N. 83, 10 W.

Great Bear Lake, in the N. W. of British America. It is 150 miles in diameter, and communicates with Mackenzie River, and also with the Great Slave Lake. Fort Frank'lin is on its N. W. Shore.

Great Slave Lake, in the N. W. of British America, said to be 250 miles long and 60 broad. It receives from the south the Mackenzie, under the name of the Slave River, which again issues from its W. extremity.

Green'land. See p. 280.

Grena'da, one of the Windward Islands, 25 miles in length and 12 in its greatest breadth. This beautiful and picturesque island is finely wooded, and produces sugar, rum, cocoa, and cotton. Pop. 23,638. St George is the capital, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 4000.—12, 4 N. 61, 49 W.

Guadalaxa'ra, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name, situate on the Rio Grande. Pop. 45,000.—21, 9 N. 103, 2 W.

Guadaloupe (Gadeloep'), one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, about 60 miles long and 25 broad, divided into two parts by a narrow channel. Its plains are fruitful, and in it is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur. Population 127,668. Basseterre', which ranks as the capital, has a population of 9000; but Pointe-a-Pitre is the chief commercial town, with a population of 15,000.

Guanaxua'to, a city of Mexico, the capital of a province of the

same name. In the vicinity are numerous silver-mines, some of which are deemed the richest in the world. Pop. 60,000.—21, 0 N. 100, 54 W.

Guatima'la, the capital of the republic of Guatemala, situate in a large plain surrounded by hills. Pop. 50,000.—14, 15 N. 91, 0 W. Old Guatemala, about 25 miles south of the present capital, was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1774, and most of its inhabitants perished; it now contains a population of 18,000.

Guay'mas, a seaport of Mexico, on the Gulf of California.—27, 50 N. 111, 50 W.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, situate on the south-east coast. Its noble harbour is the chief naval station of British America. It is the seat of a considerable fishery, and carries on an extensive trade. Pop. 21,000.—44, 39, N. 63, 36 W.

Harrisburg. See Pennsylvania. Hart'ford; a manufacturing town of Connecticut, United States, on the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth. Pop. 9789.

Ha'teras, a remarkable and dangerous cape of N. Carolina, United States, which extends far into the ocean.—35, 14 N. 75, 34 W.

Havan'nah, or Havan'a, the capital of Cuba, situate on the N. coast of the island. It is strongly fortified, and its port is the finest in the West Indies, or perhaps in the world; as a commercial city, it is one of the greatest and most flourishing in the New World. Pop. 115,000.—23, 9 N. 82, 22 W.

Hay'ti, or Ha'ti. See St Domingo.

Hen'ry, Cape, in Virginia, at the S. point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.—37, 5 N. 75, 55 W.

Hondur'ras, a province of Guatemala, lying along the Bay of Honduras, between the peninsula of Yucatan and the Mosquito shore. It consists of mountains and fertile plains, covered with large forests of mahogany and logwood trees. For the British settlement on the Honduras coast, see Balize.

Hud'son, a city of New York, United States, on the river Hudson, 30 miles south of Albany, with a good trade. Pop. 5395.

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Hudson, a fine river of the United States, has its source in the mountains between Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and flowing southward, falls into the sea at New York, after a course of 320 miles.

Hudson's Bay, a great inland sea, about 750 miles in length and 600 at its greatest breadth, communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson's Strait, and on the north, by the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, with Baffin's Bay, and also with the Arctic Ocean. Its navigation is open during only four months in the summer, and is, besides, extremely dangerous from its numerous shoals, rocks, and islands. The British settlements of Churchill Fort, York Fort, Albany Fort, and Moose Fort, are all on the western coasts of Hudson's and James' Bays.

Huron, Lake, one of the great lakes which separate Canada from the United States; in length 250 miles by 190 in breadth, with a depth of 800 feet. It communicates by straits with Lake Superior and also with Lake Michigan on the W., and by the Lake of St Clair and the river Detroit with Lake Erie on the S. E. Along its northern shore is a chain of richly-wooded islands, called the Manitoulin or Sacred Isles.

ICY CAPE, on the N. W. coast, the farthest point reached by Captain Cook.—79, 29 N. 161, 42 W.

Illinois (Illinay), one of the United States, bounded E. by Indiana; S. by the Ohio; and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri. The greater portion of this fine state is composed of fertile prairies, interspersed with groves of wood. It possesses rich lead-mines, abounds in coal and in salt-springs, and has besides the advantage of extensive water-communication. Extent 59,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1830, 157,455; in 1834 nearly 300,000. Vandalia, on the Kaskaskia, is the state-capital. Pop. 500.

Illinois, a river of the United States, flows 400 miles through Illinois, and falls into the Mississippi 18 miles above the Missouri.

Indiana, one of the United States, between Illinois and Ohio, bounded on the S. by the Ohio, which

separates it from Kentucky. The soil is rich, resembling that of Illinois. Extent 36,250 square miles. Pop. 343,031. Indianapolis is the state-capital. Pop. 1200.

Ithaca, a town of New York, United States, at the south end of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 5270.

JACKSONSVILLE, a town of Illinois, United States. Pop. 1800.

Jamaica, the largest and most valuable of the British West India Islands, situate 90 miles W. of St Domingo and the same distance S. of Cuba, is 150 miles long, by 40 in average breadth. It is traversed from E. to W. by the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, covered with majestic forests. The principal exports are sugar, rum, coffee, spices, and a great variety of tropical fruits. P. 480,000, of whom 35,000 are Europeans. Spanish Town, 16 miles from Kingston, is the seat of government. P. 6000.

James' Bay, at the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay.

James River, in Virginia, United States, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and flowing eastward, falls into Chesapeake Bay.

Jorullo, a remarkable volcano of Mexico, province of Valladolid, which rose from the plain to the height of 1640 feet, 28th September 1759, and continues to throw up smoke and lava from thousands of small cones.

KASKASKIA, a town of Illinois, United States, in a fine plain, on a river of the same name.

Kentucky, one of the United States, to the W. of Virginia, and bounded on the N. by the Ohio, which separates it from Ohio and Indiana. The soil is in general remarkably fertile; wheat, maize, hemp, and tobacco being the chief objects of culture. Extent 39,000 square miles. Pop. 687,917. Frankfort, on the Kentucky, is the state capital. P. 1987.

Kingston, the principal city and seaport of Jamaica, situate in a fine plain, on the N. side of Port Royal Bay. It is strongly fortified, and is the seat of a great trade. Pop. 33,000.—17, 58 N. 76, 46 W.

Kingston, a strongly fortified town of Upper Canada, situate at the entrance of the Rideau Canal, on the N. E. point of Lake Ontario

and near its outlet by the St Lawrence. It is a naval depot, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 60 '0. — 44, 8 N. 76, 40 W.

Knoxville, a town of Tennessee, United States, on the Holston. Pop. 2000. — 35, 55 N. 84, 5 W.

Kotzebue's Sound, a large bay in Behring's Straits, discovered by the Russian navigator of that name.

LABRADOR', a wild and sterile region between Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic, extending from 50° to 61° N. lat. and from 56° to 78° W. long. Its prevailing features are rocks, swamps, and mountains covered with forests. The Moravian Missionaries have several settlements on its inclement shores, which are inhabited chiefly by the Esquimaux.

Lancaster, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, 64 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 7704.

Le'on, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of Nicaragua. Pop. 58,000. — 12, 21 N. 86, 45 W.

Lex'ington, a town of Kentucky, United States, with a college and several manufactures. Pop. 6104.

Litch'field, a town of Connecticut, United States. Pop. 4456.

Long Island, an island of New York, United States, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It extends about 140 miles by 10 of medium breadth. Pop. 69,493.

Lookout', Cape, in N. Carolina, United States, S. of Cape Hatteras. — 34, 57 N. 76, 35 W.

Loret'o, a town of Mexico, in the province of California, on the gulf of that name.

Louisia'na, one of the United States, bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the river Sabine, which separates it from Mexico. It comprehends the Delta of the Mississippi, which annually overflows a large extent of country. The soil generally is very rich, producing sugar, rice, and cotton. Extent 48,220 square miles. Pop. 215,739. New Orleans is the capital.

Louisville, the principal commercial town of Kentucky, United States, situate on the Ohio, just above the rapids. Pop. 10,352. — 38, 5 N. 85, 30 W.

Lowell, a flourishing town of Massachusetts, United States, at the junction of the Merrimack and

the Concord, 25 miles from Boston. It is the chief seat of the cotton and woollen manufactures. P. 10,254.

MACKEN'ZIE RIVER, so named from its discoverer in 1789, is formed by the union of the Athabasca and the Peace rivers, which have their sources in the Rocky Mountains; flowing northward, it passes through the Great Slave Lake, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, after a course estimated at 1600 miles.

Maine, one of the United States, at the N. E. extremity. The soil along the seacoast is fertile, but there are large tracts consisting of swamps, and mountains covered with timber. A great trade is carried on in shipbuilding and the fisheries. Extent 35,000 square miles. Pop. 399,955. Augusta, on the Kennebeck, is the state capital. Pop. 5980.

Mar'blehead, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, 19 miles N. E. of Boston. Pop. 5150.

Mariegalante', one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, to the S. of Guadeloupe. Pop. 12,385.

Martini'que, or Martini'co, one of the Windward Islands, West Indies, 46 miles long by 16 broad, in which are three lofty mountains and several fertile valleys. Pop. 117,502. Fort Royal is the capital. Pop. 7000. — 14, 35 N. 61, 0 W.

Ma'ryland, one of the United States, situate on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, and separated from Virginia by the Potomac. It exports largely, iron, tobacco, flour, and other agricultural products. Extent 10,800 square miles. Pop. 447,040. Annap'olis is the state capital. Pop. 2625.

Massachu'setts, one of the United States. In manufactures it is rapidly rising into importance; while in commerce, shipping, and fishery, it takes a decided lead of all the States. Extent 7800 square miles. Pop. 610,408. Boston is the capital.

Massachu'setts, a bay of the United States, extending from Cape Ann on the N. to Cape Cod on the S.

Matan'zas, a seaport of Cuba, on its N. coast, with a considerable trade. P. 15,000. — 23, 0 N. 81, 32 W.

May, Cape, the S. point of New Jersey, United States, at the en-

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trance of Delaware Bay.—38, 56 N. 74, 53 W.

Mazatlan, a seaport of Mexico, near the entrance of the Gulf of California.—23, 15 N. 107, 0 W.

Mendocino, Cape, in Mexico, on the coast of New California.—40, 29 N. 124, 29 W.

Merida, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Yucatan, situate on an arid plain. Pop. 10,000.—21, 45 N. 89, 35 W.

Mexico, the capital of the republic of Mexico, situate in the centre of an elevated plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, with the beautiful lake of Tezcuc in the vicinity. Its streets and squares are very spacious, and many of its public edifices are of great extent and magnificence. Pop. 180,000.—19, 25 N. 99, 5 W.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending, at its entrance, from the coast of Florida to that of Yucatan, and bounded N. by Florida and W. and S. by Mexico.

Michigan, a large lake of the United States, 309 miles long by 55 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. It communicates with the N. W. extremity of Lake Huron, by the Straits of Michilimackinac.

Michigan, one of the United States, surrounded on three sides by Lakes Erie, St Clair, Huron, and Michigan. Extent 54,000 square miles. Pop. 31,659. Detroit, on the strait of the same name, between Lakes St Clair and Erie, is the state-capital. Pop. 3000.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, United States, with a college. In its vicinity are fine marble-quarries. Population 3168.

Middletown, a town of Connecticut, United States, on the Connecticut; it has considerable trade. Population 6876.

Miramichi, a port and river of New Brunswick; the latter falling into a bay of the same name, and distinguished for the extensive forests on its banks, whence large shipments of timber are made.

Mississipp, River. See Remarks, p. 269.

Mississipp, one of the United States, bounded on the west by the great river of the same name, and

eastward bordering on Alabama. Though liable to inundation, the soil in general is very rich, producing corn, cotton, and tobacco. Extent 45,350 square miles. Pop. 136,621. Jack'son, on Pearl River, is the state-capital. Pop. 1000. Missou'ri, River. See Remarks, p. 269.

Missou'ri, one of the United States, lying on both sides of the Missouri, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois. It possesses a fertile soil, and abounds in lead. Extent 60,300 square miles. Pop. 140,145. Jefferson, on the Missouri, is the state-capital. Population 500.

Mistas'sin, a lake of British America, to the N. of Lower Canada. It is above 250 miles in circuit, surrounded by mountains, and discharges its waters by the Rupert into James' Bay.

Mo'bile, the principal seaport of Alabama, United States, situate at the head of a bay on the Gulf of Mexico, with a flourishing trade. Pop. 10,000.—30, 40 N. 83, 11 W.

Monte'go Bay, a seaport of Jamaica, on the N. W. side of the island. Pop. 4000.—18, 53 N. 78, 10 W.

Mont'erey, a city of Mexico, province of San Luis Pot. si, on the Fernando. Pop. 15,000.—A seaport of Mexico, province of New California. Pop. 2500.

Montreal, a city of Lower Canada, situate on the S. side of the island of Montreal, which is formed by the confluence of the St Lawrence and the Ottawa. It is the centre of the fur-trade, and also of the commerce between Canada and the United States. Vessels of 600 tons come up to Montreal, which is 180 miles above Quebec. Pop. 35,000.—45, 31 N. 73, 35 W.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, 12 miles long and 7 broad. Pop. 7000, of whom 300 are whites. Plymouth is the capital. Pop. 600.

NAIN, a town on the coast of Labrador.

Nantuek'et, a town of Massachusetts, United States, on an island of the same name, 15 miles long and 11 broad. It is a great

seat of the southern whale-fishery. Pop. 7202.—41, 17 N. 70, 6 W.

Nash'ville. See Tennessee.

Nassau'. See Bahamas.

Natch'ez, the principal town of Mississippi, United States, situate on the river of that name, with a thriving trade. Pop. 2790.

Nel'son, a river of British America, issues from Lake Winnipeg, and falls into Hudson's Bay near York Fort.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, 7 miles long and 6 broad, separated from St Christopher by a narrow channel. Pop. 10,000. Charlestown is the capital.

Newark, the principal town of New Jersey, United States, beautifully situate at the head of a bay, 9 miles from New York. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 10,953.—40, 45 N. 74, 10 W.

New Bedford, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States. P. 7592.

Newbern', the principal town of North Carolina, United States, carries on a considerable trade. Population 3776.

New Brunswick, a large province of British America, to the N. W. of Nova Scotia, and E. of the United States. The greater part is covered with forests, intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. Extent 27,704 square miles. Pop. 119,457.

New Brunswick, a town of New Jersey, United States, with considerable trade. Pop. 7831.

Newburyport, a flourishing seaport of Massachusetts, United States, near the mouth of the Merrimack, over which is an iron suspension bridge 244 feet long. Population 6388.

Newfoundland, a large island, situate near the entrance of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and separated from Labrador by the Straits of Belleisle. Dense fogs render the climate particularly unpleasant. Newfoundland is chiefly valuable for the great cod-fishery on its banks, and along its shores, in which 30,000 persons, and shipping to the amount of 95,000 tons, are annually engaged from April to October. Extent 36,000 square miles. Pop. about 75,000.

New Ham'pshire, one of the United States, bounded E. by

Malne, and W. by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. Although principally devoted to agriculture, its trade, manufactures, and fishery, are considerable. Extent 9280 square miles. Pop. 269,328. Concord, on the Merrimack, is the state-capital. Pop. 3727.

Newhav'en, the principal town and seaport of Connecticut, United States, situate at the head of a bay. It contains Yale college, a flourishing seminary, and has a good trade. Pop. 10,678.—41, 18 N. 72, 57 W.

New Jer'sey, one of the United States, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The soil is various, but it possesses thriving manufactures. Extent 6900 square miles. Pop. 320,823. Tren'ton, on the Delaware, is the state-capital. Pop. 3925.

New Lon'don, a town of Connecticut, United States, on the Thames, with considerable trade. Pop. 4356.—41, 22 N. 72, 9 W.

New Or'leans, the capital of Louisiana, United States, situate on the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth. It has an extensive foreign trade, with a great command of internal navigation. It is built on low marshy ground, and is very unhealthy. Pop. 46,310.—29, 57 N. 90, 6 W.

New'port, a seaport in Rhode Island, United States, with a fine harbour and considerable trade. Pop. 8010.—41, 28 N. 71, 21 W.

New Prov'idence. See Bahamas.

New York, the most populous, and one of the most extensive of the United States, bounded N. and W. by the St Lawrence, and Lakes Ontario and Erie; S. by Pennsylvania. Its aspect and its soil are equally various. Possessing a great extent of inland navigation, its trade and manufactures are in a flourishing state. Extent 46,200 square miles. Pop. 1,918,608. Albany is the state-capital.

New York, the commercial capital of the United States, situate on the S. extremity of Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson. Many of its public buildings are elegant, and it is distin-

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and literary institutions. Its admi-
rable situation and excellent har-
bour have rendered New York the
greatest emporium of the New
World. Pop. in 1830 was 203,007;
in 1855, 269,873.—10, 42 N. 74, 1
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Niagara, River, issues from
Lake Erie, and falls into Lake On-
tario. Its course is only 36 miles,
but it varies from half a mile to a
mile and a half in breadth. Its
falls are peculiarly stupendous,
their magnificence consisting in
the volume of water precipitated,
which has been computed at 100
millions of tons per hour. That
on the Canadian side is the Great
or, as it is called from its forming
a crescent, the Horse-shoe Fall.
Here the breadth of the stream is
600 yards, and it is precipitated
over a height of 150 feet; the
other, on the United States side,
is 350 yards wide and 164 feet high.

Niagara, a town of New York,
United States, defended by a fort.
It is 17 miles N. from the falls of
Niagara.—Pop. 1401.

Nicaragua, a city of Guatima-
la, on the S. W. shore of the Lake
Nicaragua.—11, 22 N. 85, 7 W.
Nicaragua, Lake. See Remarks,
p. 275.

Nootka Sound, a bay of the Pa-
cific, on the west side of Vancou-
ver Island.

Norfolk, a seaport of Virginia,
United States, near the mouth of
James River. Its trade is consi-
derable. Pop. 9816.—56, 50 N.
76, 18 W.

North Georgian Islands. See
Remarks, p. 266.

Norwich, a town of Connecti-
cut, United States, with consider-
able manufactures. Pop. 5169.

Nova Scotia, a province of Brit-
ish America, connected with New
Brunswick by a narrow isthmus,
8 miles broad. Although the soil
is in general sterile, there are
many fertile districts. A great
part of the country is covered with
forests interspersed with lakes.
Fish, flour, and timber are the chief
articles of export. Extent 15,617
square miles. Pop. 150,000.

OAXACA, a city of Mexico,
capital of a province of the same
name, on the Rio Verde. It is a

place of considerable trade. Po-
pulation 40,000.—16, 45 N. 97, 20
W.

Ohio, one of the United States,
between Pennsylvania and Indi-
ana, bounded on the S. by the
great river of the same name, is in
beauty, fertility, and climate, one
of the finest states of the Union.
It is watered by several navigable
streams, and offers so many ad-
vantages, that it has risen with re-
markable rapidity. Extent 39,200
square miles. P. 957, 905. Colum-
bus is the state capital. P. 2457.

Ohio, an important river of the
United States, is formed by the
union of the Alleghany and Mon-
ongahela, at Pittsburg, and, after
a south-western course of 1200
miles, joins the Mississippi 160
miles below the Missouri.

Ohio State Canal. See Remarks,
p. 270.

Ontario, the most eastern of the
Great American Lakes, is 172 miles
in length by 50 in breadth, and
is of great depth. It receives the
waters of Lake Erie by the Niag-
ara, and discharges them by the
St Lawrence. There are above 20
steam-vessels, one of them 740
tons, which ply between the Bri-
tish and American sides. The
country along its shores is rich
and well wooded.

Onalashka. See Aleutian Isl-
ands.

Orizaba, a town of Mexico, pro-
vince of Vera Cruz, near which is
the Peak of Orizaba, a volcanic
mountain, 17,390 feet high. Pop.
8000.—18, 25 N. 96, 55 W.

Ottawa, a river of British Ame-
rica; it forms the principal bound-
ary between Upper and Lower
Canada, and enters the St Law-
rence above the island of Mon-
treal, after a course of 420 miles,
in which are numerous rapids and
islands.

Ozark Mountains. See Re-
marks, p. 269.

PASCUARITO, a town of Mexico,
province of Valladolid, beautifully
situate near the E. shore of the
lake of the same name.—19, 20 N.
101, 20 W.

Pas'o del Norte, a town of Mex-
ico, province of New Mexico, on
the Rio del Norte.

Patterson, a town of New Jer-

sey, United States, 14 miles from New York; it has great cotton-manufactures. Pop. 7731.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States, and, next to New York, the most important in the Union, is bounded N. by New York, and E. by the Delaware, which divides it from New Jersey; with a soil generally rich, it abounds in coal and iron. Its trade and manufactures are both extensive and flourishing. Extent 45,950 square miles. Pop. 1,318,233. Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, is the state-capital. Pop. 4311.

Penobscot, a river of Maine, United States, which flows into Penobscot Bay.

Pensacola, a seaport of Florida, United States, on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1000.—30, 28 N. 87, 12 W.

Petersburg, a thriving town of Virginia, United States, on the Appomattox. Pop. 8522.—57, 15 N. 77, 20 W.

Philadelphia, the principal city of Pennsylvania, United States, situate on the Delaware, near its junction with the Schuylkill, 120 miles from the Atlantic. Besides a flourishing university, it contains various literary and scientific establishments. In extent of shipping, Philadelphia ranks next to New York and Boston. Population 167,811.—59, 57 N. 75, 11 W.

Pietou', a seaport of Nova Scotia, on its north coast, with a safe and capacious harbour. Its trade in timber, coals, and fish, has rapidly increased. Pop. 4500.

Pittsburg, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, United States, situate at the point where the Alleghany and Monongahela unite in forming the Ohio. Its numerous manufactures, particularly its iron-works, are very extensive. Pop. in 1830 was 12,542; in 1834, 25,000.—40, 52 N. 80, 2 W.

Platte, a river of the United States, has its source near that of the Arkansas, and, flowing eastward, joins the Missouri after a course of 1600 miles.

Plattsburg, a town of New York, United States, on Lake Champlain, a place of some trade. Pop. 4913.

Plymouth, a seaport of Massa-

chusetts, United States, with considerable trade. Pop. 4751.—41 57 N. 70, 40 W.

Pontchartrain Lake, in Louisiana, United States, 36 miles long and 24 broad; it communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, and also with the Mississippi.

Port-au-Prince, the capital of St Domingo or Hayti, situate on the W. coast of the island, at the bottom of a deep gulf. Pop. 20,000.—18, 33 N. 72, 27 W.

Port Haytien, a seaport of St Domingo, on its N. coast. P. 10,000.

Portland, the principal city and seaport of Maine, United States, on Casco Bay. Its foreign trade is considerable. Pop. 12,601.—43, 39 N. 70, 20 W.

Port of Spain, or Spanish Town. See Trinidad.

Porto-Rico, one of the Great Antilles, West Indies, to the east of St Domingo, about 110 miles long and 36 broad. It is very fertile, with fine woods and pastures, and is the centre of an extensive commerce. Pop. 150,000. San Juan, on the north coast, is the capital. Pop. 20,000.—18, 58 N. 66, 0 W.

Portsmouth, the principal city and seaport of New Hampshire, United States, strongly fortified, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 8082.—43, 4 N. 70, 45 W.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, after forming the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, flows into Chesapeake Bay.

Poyais, a town and district of Guatemala, on the Honduras or Mosquito coast.

Prince Edward Island, called formerly St John, is situate in a Bay of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Straits. It is about 140 miles in length by 20 in mean breadth. This fine island is deeply indented by bays, and is favourably situate for agriculture and fisheries. Pop. 33,000. Charlottetown is the capital. Pop. 2500.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most western point of North America, separated by Behring's Straits, 52 miles broad, from the Eastern Cape of Asia.—65, 45 N. 165, 17 W.

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Prince William's Sound, a gulf of the Pacific, on the N. W. coast, so named by Cook in 1778.

Providence, a flourishing seaport, the capital of Rhode Island, United States, situate on both sides of the river of the same name. Pop. 16,832.—41, 49 N. 71, 21 W.

Puebla, a city of Mexico, the capital of a province of the same name. Its churches are uncommonly splendid, and it has flourishing manufactures. Pop. 70,000.—19, 0 N. 98, 0 W.

QUEBEC, the capital of Canada and of British America, on the north bank of the St Lawrence, about 400 miles from its mouth. It is very strongly fortified, and possesses an extensive trade. In 1759 it was taken from the French by the British, under General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. Pop. 30,000.—46, 49 N. 71, 16 W.

Queretaro, a city of Mexico, noted for the beauty of its edifices and its cotton-manufactures. Pop. 30,000.—20, 30 N. 100, 10 W.

RAY, CAPE, the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland.—47, 40 N. 59, 21 W.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on the Schuylkill, with considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 5859.

Red River, or Rio Roxo, rises near the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico, and, after a south-easterly course of 1500 miles, joins the Mississippi about 240 miles above New Orleans.

Rhode Island, one of the United States, the smallest in the union, between Connecticut and Massachusetts. It is celebrated for its orchards and dairy produce. Extent 1560 square miles, P. 97,199. Providence is the capital.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, on James River, about 159 miles from its mouth. It is flourishing and opulent, and its situation is highly picturesque. Pop. in 1830 was 16,060; in 1834, 25,000.—37, 32 N. 77, 26 W.

Rideau Canal (Rido'), in Canada, extending from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to the Ottawa or Grand River, has been executed by the British government, at an expense of nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

Rio Colorado, a river of Mexico, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a south-west course of 700 miles, falls into the Gulf of California.—Another river in the State of Texas, also rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Rio del Norte, a river of Mexico, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing S. E. falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Rochester, a flourishing town of New York, United States, on the Erie Canal, at the great falls of the Genesee. Pop. 14,000.—43, 8 N. 77, 51 W.

Rocky Mountains. See Remarks, p. 269.

Rosier, a Cape of Lower Canada, at the mouth of the St Lawrence.—48, 50 N. 64, 15 W.

SA'BA, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, N. W. of St Eustatius. Pop. 500.

Sable, Cape, the S. W. point of Nova Scotia.—43, 24 N. 65, 38 W. See Tancha, or Sable Point.

Sable, a small and barren island in the Atlantic, about 85 miles S. E. of Cape Canseau, in Nova Scotia; dangerous to mariners.—43, 59 N. 59, 48 W.

Sackett's Harbour, a town of New York, United States, on the shore of Lake Ontario, strongly fortified.—43, 55 N. 75, 57 W.

St Augustine, a seaport of Florida, United States. Pop. 5000.—29, 48 N. 81, 35 W.

St Bartholomew, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, 24 miles in circuit. Pop. 8000. Gustavia is the capital.

St Christopher, or St Kitts, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, 72 miles in circuit. Principal exports, sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. 25,290. Basseterre is the capital. Pop. 8000.—17, 20 N. 62, 53 W.

St Croix (Croaw'), or San'ta Cruz, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, 21 miles long and 9 broad. Pop. 31,387. Christianstadt is the capital. Pop. 5000.

St Croix, a river which separates New Brunswick from the United States.

St Domin'go, or Hay'ti, one of the Great Antilles, and, next to Cuba, the largest of the West In-

dlz Islands, being about 450 miles in length and 110 in breadth. The soil of the plains is exceedingly fertile. It abounds in excellent timber and valuable mines. This fine island is now an independent negro republic. Pop. upwards of 500,000. Port-au-Prince is the capital.

St Domin'go, a seaport of the above island, on its S. E. coast. Pop. 10,000.—18, 28 N. 69, 59 W.

St Eli'as, a lofty mountain on the N. W. coast, rising to the height of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

St Eusta'tius, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, N. W. of St Christopher. Pop. 20,000. St Eusta'tius is the capital. Pop. 6000.

St John, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, 12 miles in circuit. Pop. 2500.

St John, the principal seaport of New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the river St John, which has a course of nearly 600 miles. Pop. 8468.—45, 15 N. 66, 6 W.

St John, the chief town of Newfoundland, on the S. E. side of the island. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade in the cod-fishery. Population about 20,000.—47, 33 N. 52, 38 W.

St John. See Antigua.

St Kitt's. See St Christopher.

St Law'rence, River. See Remarks, p. 265.

St Law'rence, Gulf of, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, the principal entrance to which, from the ocean, is between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. It receives the waters of the St Lawrence.

St Lou'is, the principal town of Missouri, United States, situate on the Mississippi, 25 miles below the influx of the Missouri, and 1200 miles from New Orleans. It is the centre of a considerable trade. P. in 1850 was 5852; in 1834, 10,000.—38, 36 N. 89, 36 W.

St Lu'cas, a cape of Mexico, the southern extremity of California.—22, 50 N. 109, 45 W.

St Lu'cia, one of the Windward Islands, West Indies, between Martinique and St Vincent, 32 miles long and 12 broad. Pop. 16,116. Castries is the capital. Pop. 3300.

St Mar'tin, one of the Leeward

Islands, West Indies, 44 miles in circuit. Pop. 7400.

St Pe'ters, a river of the United States, flows into the Mississippi a few miles below the Falls of St Anthony.

St Pierre', the principal commercial town and seaport of Martinique, West Indies. Pop. 18,000.—14, 45 N. 61, 13 W.

St Sal'vador, or Guanaha'ni Isl. and. See Bahamas.

St Sal'vador, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of the same name; it has a great trade in indigo. Pop. 39,000.—13, 40 N. 89, 0 W.

St Thom'as, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, 25 miles in circuit. Pop. 7000. St Thomas is the capital. Pop. 3000.

St Vin'cent, one of the Windward Islands, West Indies, 18 miles long and 11 broad. It is very mountainous, with fertile intermediate valleys. Chief exports, sugar, rum, and molasses. Pop. 26,300. King's town is the capital. Pop. 8000.—13, 11 N. 61, 17 W.

Saintes, three small islands, West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

Sa'lem, a flourishing seaport of Massachusetts, United States. P. 13,886.—42, 31 N. 70, 54 W.

San Blas, a seaport of Mexico, province of Guadalaxara, at the mouth of the Santiago. P. 3000.

San Francis'co, a seaport of Mexico, province of New California, on an extensive bay.—37, 40 N. 121, 50 W.

San'dy-Hook, a small island of the United States, near the W. end of Long Island.

San Ju'an. See Porto Rico.

San-Lu'is Poto'si, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 20,000.—22, 15 N. 100, 30 W.

San'ta Fe', a town of Mexico, province of New Mexico, with several manufactures. Pop. 4000.

Santia'go, a seaport of Cuba, on the S. E. side of the island, with a fine harbour. Pop. 27,000.—20, 0 N. 76, 0 W.

Savan'nah, a river of the United States, forming the boundary between Georgia and S. Carolina, and falling into the Atlantic.

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of Georgia, United States, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7303.—32, 4 N. 81, 7 W.

Sci'tuate, a town of Rhode Island, United States, 11 miles from Providence. Pop. 6853.

Shaw'neetown, a town of Illinois, United States, on the Ohio, below its junction with the Wabash.

Sono'ra, a town of Mexico, in the province of the same name.

Span'ish Town. See Jamaica.
Springfield, a thriving town of Massachusetts, United States, on the Connecticut. Pop. 6784.

Sta'ten Island, belonging to New York, United States, 18 miles long and 8 broad, and divided from Long Island by the strait called the Narrows.

Sup'e'rior, Lake, the largest of the great American lakes, and the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is 400 miles in length and 140 in breadth. Its depth is 792 feet, and it is 617 above the level of the sea. Numerous islands are scattered over this lake, which receives 220 rivers and streams, and discharges its waters through St Mary's Strait into Lake Huron.

Susquehan'nah, a river of the United States, has its source from Lake Otsego, flows through Pennsylvania, and enters the head of Chesapeake Bay.

TAMPI'CO, a seaport of Mexico, on the gulf of that name.—22, 20 N. 93, 40 W.

Tan'cha, or Sa'ble Point, the southern extremity of Florida, United States.—24, 50 N. 81, 15 W.

Ta'os, a town of Mexico, province of New Mexico.

Taun'ton, a town of Massachusetts, United States, on the Taunton; with several manufactures. Pop. 6045.

Ten'nessee, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky, and W. by the Mississippi. It ranks among the most fertile states of the Union, and is distinguished for picturesque scenery. Extent 42,000 square miles. Pop. 681,904. Nash'ville is the capital. P. 5566.

Ten'nessee, a river of the United States, is formed by the union of the Holston and Broad, near Knoxville, and, after a circuitous course, joins the Ohio, 50 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

Tep'ic, a town of Mexico, province of Guadalaxara, on the summit of a mountain.

Texas, a province of Mexico to the E. of Rio del Norte, but now erected into an independent republic. Pop. 65,000.

Three Riv'ers, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the St Maurice and the St Lawrence. Pop. 3500.

Tlascal'a, a town of Mexico, province of Puebla, once a most populous city; with some manufactures. Pop. 3400.

Toba'go, one of the Windward Islands, West Indies, N. E. of Trinidad, 32 miles long and 12 broad. It is finely diversified by hills and vales. Population 13,200. Sear'borough is the capital. P. 3000.

Toron'to, until lately called York, the capital of Upper Canada, situate near the head of Lake Ontario, 184 miles above Kingston, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 9500.—43, 33 N. 79, 20 W.

Torto'la, the principal of the Virgin Isles, West Indies, 12 miles long and 4 broad. Pop. 7731. Torto'la is the capital.

Trinidad', next to Jamaica, is the largest of the British West India Islands, being 50 miles long, by 50 broad. It is separated from the coast of S. America by the Gulf of Paria, and is equally distinguished for its uncommon fertility, picturesque scenery, and magnificent forests. Exports, sugar, molasses, cocoa. Pop. 59,045. Port of Spain or Span'ish Town on the west coast is the capital. Pop. 10,800.

Trinidad', a seaport of Cuba, on the S. coast of the island. Pop. 13,000.—21, 37 N. 80, 3 W.

Troy, a flourishing town of New York, United States, on the Hudson, 6 miles above Albany. Pop. 11,405.—42, 44 N. 75, 40 W.

Truxil'lo, a seaport of Guatemala, province of Honduras.—15, 51 N. 86, 7 W.

U'TICA, a flourishing town of New York, United States, on the Mohawk, where the Erie Canal joins that river. Pop. 8323.—43, 6 N. 75, 13 W.

VAL'LADOLID', a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Valladolid or Mechoacan. P. 25,000.

Vancouv'er, called also Quad'ra

and Vancouver, an island on the N. W. coast, about 300 miles long and 80 broad, covered with immense woods. See Nootka Sound.

Ve'ra Cruz, the principal seaport of Mexico, and capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Gulf of Mexico, and is defended by the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Pop. 15,000.—19, 11 N. 96, 8 W.

Ve'ra Paz, or Co'ban, a town of Guatemala, on a river which flows into the Lake of Dulce.

Ver'mont, one of the United States, bounded on the west by New York, and on the east by the Connecticut, which separates it from New Hampshire. The centre is traversed by parallel ranges of the Green Mountains, which enclose many fertile valleys. It carries on a very active commerce by Lake Champlain. Extent 10,212 square miles. Pop. 280,632. Montpelier is the state-capital. Pop. 1193.

Vil'la del Prin'cipe, a town of Cuba, in the interior of the island, the seat of the supreme court. Pop. 49,000.—20, 51 N. 77, 50 W.

Vincennes, a town of Indiana, United States, on the Wabash. Pop. 1800.

Vir'ginia, one of the United States, the largest and most powerful of all the Southern States, is bounded on the south by North Carolina, and traversed by successive ranges of the Alleghanies, from which descend numerous streams. Although the soil is various, it is highly favourable for agriculture. Tobacco, wheat, and maize, are its great staples. Extent 64,000 square miles. Pop. 1,211,405, of whom 469,757 are slaves. Rich'mond is the capital.

Vir'gin Isles, a numerous group in the West Indies, between Porto Rico and the Leeward Islands, belonging to the British and Danes. Pop. 7750.

Vir'gin Gor'da, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies. Pop. 80 0.

WA'BASH, a river of the United

States, rises on the W. border of Ohio, separates Indiana from Illinois, and joins the Ohio 100 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

War'wick, a town of Rhode Island, United States, at the head of Naraganset Bay, with cotton-manufactures. Pop. 5529.

Wash'ington, the capital of the United States, finely situated on the Potomac, in the district of Columbia, about 120 miles from its junction with Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 18,827.—38, 52 N. 77, 1 W.

Wheel'ing, a town of Virginia, United States, on the Ohio. Population 5221.

Wil'mington, the principal town of Delaware, United States, with flourishing trade and manufactures. Pop. 6828.—A thriving seaport of N. Carolina on Cape Fear River. Pop. 2368.

Wind'sor, a town of Vermont, United States, on the Connecticut. Pop. 3134.

Win'nipeg, a large lake of British America, N. W. of Lake Superior, 280 miles in length and from 80 to 15 in breadth. It receives several large rivers, and discharges its waters into Hudson's Bay, by the Nelson and the Severn.

XA'LAPA, a handsome city of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz, situated 4000 feet above the sea. Pop. 13,000.—19, 30 N. 96, 50 W.

YAR'MOUTH, a thriving seaport of Nova Scotia, on the west coast. P. 4500.—43, 55 N. 66, 5 W. York. See Toronto.

Yu'catan, a province and peninsula of Mexico, projecting from the continent 360 miles, and separated from the island of Cuba by a channel about 120 miles broad. It is washed on the S. E. by the Bay of Honduras, on which is a British settlement.

ZACATE'CAS, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name, surrounded by rich silver-mines. Pop. 25,000.—23, N. 101, 35 W.

SOUTH AMERICA

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Printed & Engraved by A. Wright, Edinburgh.

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Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Colombia.....	SANTA FÈ DE BOGOTA, Carthagena, Popayan; Caraccas, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Cumana; Quito, Guayaquil, Cuença.
Guiana.....	George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne.
Brazil.....	RIO JANEIRO, Bahia or St Salvador, Pernambuco, Maranhani, Para.
Peru.....	LIMA, Callao, Cuzco, Guamanga, Arequipa, Puno, Truxillo.
Bolivia or Upper Peru..	La Plata, La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba.
Paraguay.....	Assumption, Villa Rica.
La Plata.....	BUENOS AYRES, Cordova, Mendoza, Santa Fè.
Banda Oriental.....	Monte Video.
Chili.....	Santiago, Valparaiso, Conception.
Patagonia.....	Port-Desirè.

CAPES.—St Roque, Frio, St Maria, St Antonio, Horn.

GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.—Gulf of Paria, Gulf of Maracaibo, Gulf of Darien, Bay of Panama, Gulf of Guayaquil, Bay of All Saints, Straits of Magellan, Straits of Le Maire.

ISTHMUS.—Panama or Darien.

MOUNTAINS.—Andes or Cordilleras, Parimè Mountains, Mountains of Brazil.

LAKES.—Maracaibo, Titicaca, Xarayes.

RIVERS.—Amazon or Maranon, La Plata, Orinoco, Magdalena, Essequibo, Madeira, Rio Negro, Paraguay, Parana, Para or Tocantin, San Francisco, Mendoza or Colorado.

ISLANDS.—Margarita, Galapagos Islands, Juan Fernandez, Chiloe, Terra del Fuego, Falkland Islands, South Georgia, New South Shetland Islands.

REMARKS.

South America extends from 12° N. to 56° S. lat., and from 35° to 81° W. long.; being upwards of 4660 miles in length from north to south, and 3160 miles in breadth from east to west.

In no part of the world are the features of nature so bold and marked as in South America. Its mountains, its rivers, and elevated plains, are on a scale of unusual magni-

ficence. The gigantic Andes form the longest unbroken range of lofty summits on the globe. They extend above 4000 miles, from the Straits of Magellan to the Isthmus of Panama, and consist of parallel chains or insulated mountains, rising far within the region of perpetual snow, and enclosing table-lands, whose general elevation is 6000 feet above the level of the ocean. Cotopaxi, one of the loftiest, and the most dreaded of all the volcanoes of the Andes, is described by Humboldt as a perfect cone, which, covered to an enormous depth with snow, shines with a dazzling splendour at sunset against the azure vault of heaven. Still farther to the east rises another plateau, inferior in elevation and extent to the western table-land. Chimborazo, whose summit is 21,436 feet above the level of the sea, has been hitherto supposed to be the loftiest of the Andes; but, by the late observations of Mr Pentland, it would appear that the peaks of Illimani and Sorata, in Upper Peru, rise, the first to 24,200, and the second to 25,250 feet, and are consequently the highest in America.

The mountains and plateaus of Thibet may vie in elevation with those of South America; but in the magnitude of its streams the latter is altogether unrivalled. The Cordilleras contain the sources of the two greatest rivers in the world. Of these the Amazon, called likewise the Maranon, which is navigable for about 2000 miles, holds the first rank. It is composed of the united waters of the Ucayal and Tunguragua; and is swelled in its course by numerous tributaries, which are in themselves majestic rivers. It rolls nearly eastward through a space of 3300 miles, expanding, before it reaches the Atlantic, under the equator, into an estuary 180 miles wide. So great is the force of its current that it repels the waters of the ocean, and forces itself, pure and unmixed, upwards of 200 miles into the sea. The tide, on the other hand, is perceptible at Obidos, 400 miles from its mouth. The second in magnitude is the La Plata, formed by the union of several large streams, of which the most important are the Parana and Paraguay. At Buenos Ayres, 200 miles from its mouth, this river is about 30 miles broad; and after a southerly course of nearly 2200 miles, pours its waters into the Atlantic by a magnificent estuary, 150 miles wide. Next, though much inferior to these, is the Orinoco, which issues from a small lake in the Parinè Mountains, and, after winding round them, pursues a northern direction. It is increased by many important streams, when, bending eastward, it rolls along with great

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force and rapidity, until it enters the Atlantic to the south of Trinidad, by a delta of about fifty channels, and after a course of 1480 miles. It is navigable for about 1000 miles from its mouth, and in an early part of its course forms a remarkable communication by the Cassiquiari with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon.

In South America the climate varies with the elevation no less than with the latitude. Under the equator the inferior limit of perpetual snow is at the height of 15,800 feet,—and this boundary is invariably and strongly defined. The climate and vegetable productions of different regions of the globe are found in regular succession, as the traveller ascends from the level of the ocean to the summit of the Andes. Between the tropics, cassava, cocoa, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated from the level of the sea to the height of from 3000 to 5000 feet. There, too, oranges, pine-apples, and the most delicious fruits, grow luxuriantly.

Extreme fertility is the general character of the soil in South America, and its magnificent rivers and internal resources seem to mark it out as destined to become the most important part of the globe. Under the thralldom of the old governments of Spain and Portugal, the colonists seemed scarcely aware of the advantages of their situation; but now that they have succeeded in throwing off the yoke, the consciousness of independence, and the security of a free government, may be expected to call forth their energies, and prompt them to avail themselves of their exhaustless resources.

Of this vast continent, Spain, before the late revolutions, possessed New Granada and the Caraccas, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, which are now independent countries; Brazil belonged to the Portuguese; Guiana now belongs to the British, Dutch, and French; Patagonia is occupied by native tribes. Of her former extensive possessions in South America, Spain retains not a single spot. Her oppression, long endured with servile patience, at last provoked her subjects to rebellion, and several important republics have been founded on the ruins of the old government.

EXERCISES.

What are the boundaries of South America? What is its extent in square miles? What is the estimated amount of its population? Name its divisions. What are the chief towns of Colombia? Of Guiana? Of Brazil? Of Peru? Of Bolivia? Of Paraguay? Of La Plata? Of Chili?

What are the principal capes of South America? What are its gulfs, bays, and straits? Mention its isthmus. Name its mountains, lakes, rivers, and islands.

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does South America extend? What are its length and breadth? Of what character are its features? Describe the Andes. What is their extent? What is the height of the table-lands? Describe Cotopaxi. What are the respective heights of Chimborazo, Illimani, and Sorata? In what circumstance is South America unrivalled? Which is the greatest of its rivers? Of what streams is it composed? What is the length of its course, and its width before reaching the Atlantic? How far does it penetrate pure and unmixed into the ocean? How far from its mouth is the influence of the tide distinctly felt? What is the next river in magnitude? What are the most important of the streams which unite to form it? What is its width at Buenos Ayres, and at its mouth? What river is next to these in magnitude? Where does it rise? How is it connected with the Amazon? What is the length of its course?

With what circumstances does the climate of South America vary? What is the inferior limit of perpetual snow under the equator? What products are cultivated between the tropics from the level of the sea to the height of from 3000 to 5000 feet? What is the general character of the soil in South America? By what circumstance does it seem destined to become a most important part of the globe? What formerly prevented the colonists from availing themselves of their advantages? By what circumstances are they now likely to be stimulated to great energy? What part of it did Spain possess before the late revolutions? What portion of it belonged to Portugal? To whom does Guiana belong? What country is occupied by native tribes? Does Spain retain any of her South American possessions?

DESCRIPTIVE TABLE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

ALAGOAS, a town in Brazil, the capital of a province. P 14,000.

All Saints, Bay of, a large and commodious bay of Brazil, on the coast of Bahia, containing several fertile islands.

Amazon or Marañon River. See Remarks, p. 298.

Andes, or Cordilleras. See Remarks, p. 298.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, capital of a province, on the Chile, in a fine valley. Near it is a great volcano. Pop. 30,000.—16° 24' S. lat. 71° 54' W. long

Assumption, the capital of Par-

aguay, on the river of that name. Pop. 12,000.—25, 15 S. 57, 35 W.

BAHIA, or St Salvador, a large commercial city and seaport of Brazil, situate at the entrance of the noble Bay of All Saints. The public buildings are numerous. Pop. 150,000.—13, 5 S. 38, 28 W.

Ban'da Oriental', or Uruguay, bounded N. by Brazil, and W. by La Plata, was erected into an independent state in 1829. Extent 80,000 square miles. Pop. 170,000.

Berbice, a district of Guiana, belonging to Britain, S. E. of Demerara, Its chief exports arec of-

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fee and sugar. Extent 30,000 square miles. Population 24,560. New Amsterdam, at the mouth of Berbice River, is the capital.

Blan'co, Cape, in the Pacific Ocean, the S. point of the Gulf of Guayaquil.—4, 17 S. 81, 20 W.

Bogota' or San'ta Fè de Bogota', a city of Colombia, the capital of New Granada, situate in a luxuriant plain; elevated 8720 feet above the sea, and surrounded by grand mountain-scenery. Pop. 40,000.—4, 35 N. 74, 13 W.

Bolivia or Upper Peru'. See Peru.

Brazil', an extensive empire, extending from the Amazon to the La Plata; bounded N. by Guiana and Colombia; W. by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and La Plata; S. by Banda Oriental, and E. by the Atlantic. This country belonged to Portugal till 1821, when it asserted its independence, and, having obtained a free constitution, is now governed by a prince of the house of Braganza, with the title of emperor. Extent 5,000,000 square miles. Population 5,000,000.

Buenos Ay'res, a city of La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, situate on the S. shore of the Rio de la Plata, about 200 miles from the ocean. It is well fortified, and is a great emporium of trade. Though the river is here 30 miles broad, owing to its shallowness large vessels cannot approach nearer than 5 or 6 miles from the city. Pop. 80,000.—34, 36 S. 58, 21 W.

CALLA'O, a seaport of Peru, province of Lima, with an excellent harbour. It is the port of Lima, from which it is 5 miles distant. Pop. 4000.—2, 3 S. 77, 14 W.

Carac'as, a city of Colombia, capital of Venezuela, in a fertile valley, surrounded by lofty mountains. It carries on considerable trade. P. 30,000.—10, 31 N. 67, 5 W.

Carthage'na, a seaport of Colombia, capital of the province of the same name. It has a fine harbour, with a naval arsenal, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 18,000.—10, 25 N. 75, 30 W.

Caxamar'ca, a town of Peru, province of Truxillo, distinguished as the place where, in 1533, Ata-

hualpa, the last of the Incas, was put to death by Pizarro. P. 7000.

Caxoe'ra, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, the mart for the produce of the gold mines. P. 16,000.

Cayenne', a district of Guiana belonging to the French, bounded on the W. by the colony of Surinam. It is extremely unhealthy, being low and swampy, and covered with majestic forests. Extent 32,000 square miles. Population 22,684. Cayenne', the capital, is situate on an island, at the mouth of a river, both of the same name. Pop. 3000.

Chi'li, a long and narrow territory between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes, which separate it from La Plata. In 1818 it was proclaimed an independent state, and "for ever" separated from the monarchy of Spain. Extent 170,000 square miles. Population 1,400,000.

Chi'loè, a cluster of islands at the S. extremity of Chili. Chiloè, the largest, is 110 miles long and 40 broad. The soil is fertile and the climate salubrious.

Chimbor'a'zo, a celebrated mountain of Colombia, province of Quito, one of the loftiest of the Andes, being 21,436 feet above the level of the sea. On 23d June 1802, Humboldt and Bonpland ascended it to the height of 19,200 feet above the sea. The upper region is covered with perpetual snow.

Cochabam'ba, a town of Bolivia, capital of the province of the same name, in a fruitful valley. Pop. 30,000.—17, 21 S. 67, 25 W.

Colom'bia, formerly the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada and the Caraccas, is bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea; W. by Guatimala and the Pacific Ocean; S. by Peru and Brazil; and E. by British Guiana. It established its independence in 1820, after a struggle of ten years, but has been more recently divided into the three republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; united, however, by a federal compact,—a form of government framed upon that of the United States. Extent 1,100,000 sq. miles. P. 2,800,000.

Conception, a seaport of Chili, on a fine bay, near the mouth of the Biobio. Pop. 10,000.—36, 49 S. 73, 4 W.

Coquim'bo, a seaport of Chili, capital of a province abounding in gold, silver, and copper. Pop. 12,000.—29, 54 S. 71, 19 W.

Cordil'leras, a name frequently applied to the chains of the Andes. See Remarks, p. 298.

Corc'o'va, a city of La Plata, capital of a province; with considerable manufactures. Pop. 15,000.—31, 20 S. 62, 58 W.

Cotopax'a, a volcanic mountain of Colombia, 41 miles S. E. of Quito. It is a perfect cone, rising 18,858 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most beautiful of the colossal heights of the Andes.

Cuen'ca, a city of Colombia, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 20,000.—2, 55 S. 79, 13 W.

Cuma'na, a seaport of Colombia, capital of the province of Cumana, on a gulf of the Caribbean Sea, noted for its commercial activity and enterprise. Pop. 10,000.—10, 27 N. 64 9 W.

Cuya'ba, a town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on a river of the same name. Pop. 10 000.

Cuz'co, a city of Peru, formerly the capital of the Incas, and held sacred by the Peruvians. It retains traces of its ancient splendour. Pop. 52,000.—15, 40 S. 71, 20 W.

DA'RIEN, an extensive gulf of Colombia, on the coast of the isthmus of Panama or Darien.

Demera'tra, including Essequibo, a district of Guiana, bounded on the W. by Colombia and on the E. by Berbice, extending nearly 200 miles along the coast. The soil is naturally very rich, producing cotton, coffee, sugar, rum, and molasses. Extent 70,000 sq. miles. Pop. 80,000. George Town, at the mouth of the river Demerara, is the capital of the united colony. Population 6000.

ECUADOR (Equador'). See Colombia.

Essequi'bo, a river of British Guiana, rises in the Parimè Mountains, and flows through magnificent tropical forests. After a course of 400 miles, it falls into the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles broad.

FALK'LAND ISLANDS, a group in the Atlantic, to the E. of the Straits of Magellan, consisting of two large and a number of small

islands. They are rocky, but abound with seals, and contain large and safe harbours.

Fri'o, Cape, in Brazil, N. E. of Rio Janeiro.—23, 1 S. 42, 3 W.

GALAPA'GOS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Colombia, and immediately under the equator. They abound with turtle, and also with cedar.

Guaman'ga or Huaman'ga, a handsome city of Peru, 180 miles S. E. of Lima; near it are mines of gold, silver, and mercury. Pop. 25,000.—15, 10 S. 74, 5 W.

Guay'aquil, a flourishing commercial city and seaport of Colombia, the capital of the province of Guayaquil, situate at the head of the gulf of the same name. Pop. 22,000.—2, 11 S. 79, 58 W.

Guia'na, a country on the N. E. coast, between the Orinoco and the Amazon; bounded W. and S. by Colombia and Brazil. It comprehends the possessions of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, ceded in 1814 to the British, in whose hands they have become flourishing colonies: the Dutch colony of Surinam; and the French possession of Cayenne. Extent 176,000 sq. miles. Pop. 187,000.

HORN, Cape, a celebrated promontory on the S. coast of Terradel Fuego; the most southern point of America.—55, 58 S. 67, 11 W.

ILLIMA'NI. See Remarks, p. 298.

JU'AN FERNAN'DEZ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying 110 leagues from the coast of Chili. It is about 15 miles long by 5 broad, and is noted as the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk upwards of four years,—an event upon which Defoe founded his celebrated Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

LA GUAY'RA, a seaport of Colombia, about 12 miles from Caraccas, of which it is the port. Pop. 4000.—10, 38 N. 67, 4 W.

La Paz, a city of Bolivia, capital of the province of the same name; near it are the mountains Illimani and Sorata, the loftiest of the Andes. P. 40,000.—17, 20 S. 68, 52 W.

La Pla'ta, a large territory, extending nearly across the continent from the Atlantic to the Andes, bounded N. by Bolivia; W. by Chili; S. by Patagonia; and E. by the Atlantic, Banda Oriental, and

Paraguay Spanish y assumed Provinces 904,000 sq 700,000.

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Paraguay. Having thrown off the Spanish yoke in 1810, it has since assumed the name of the United Provinces of La Plata. Extent 904,000 square miles. Population 700,000.

La Pla'ta, or Chuquisa'ca, the capital of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, on the Cachimayo. Population 12,000.—19, 15 S. 66, 40 W.

Latacun'ga, a town of Colombia, near the lofty volcanic mountain of Cotopaxi. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1698. Pop. 17,000.—0, 50 S. 78, 45 W.

Le Maire, Straits of, a channel or passage between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616 by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Le Maire, who passed through it, and round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean.

Li'ma, the capital of Peru, situate on the Rimac, was founded by Pizarro in 1535. Its numerous churches and convents, before the late revolution, were extremely rich. Lima is the seat of a university, and has very considerable commerce. Pop. 70,000.—12, 2 S. 77, 7 W.

MADEI'RA, the principal tributary of the great river Amazon, rises in Bolivia to the N. of Potosi, separates Peru from Brazil, and joins the Amazon after a course of 1800 miles.

Magdale'na, a river of Colombia, has its source in the Andes to the S. of Popayan, flows northward, and after a course of 820 miles falls into the Caribbean Sea by several mouths.

Magel'an, Straits of, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the continent and the island of Terra del Fuego, upwards of 300 miles in length; but owing to its being winding and difficult, navigators now sail through the Straits of Le Maire, or outside of Staten Land, and round Cape Horn.

Maracai'bo, a city of Colombia, capital of the province of Maracai-bo, situate on the outlet of the lake of the same name, with a considerable trade. Pop. 20,000.

Maracai'bo, a lake of Colombia, about 120 miles long and 90 broad, which communicates by a strait with the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Mar'anhami, or San Lu'is, a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of a province, is situate on an island of the same name. It carries on a great trade in cotton and rice. Population 28,000.—2, 30 S. 44, 16 W.

Margari'ta, an island of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela. Pop. 12,000. Assump'tion is the capital.

Matt'o Gross'o, formerly Vill'a Bell'a, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. Population 6000.—15, 0 S. 60, 50 W.

Mendo'za, a city of La Plata, capital of a province, situate in a plain at the foot of the Andes. Pop. 8000.—32, 54 S. 68, 30 W.

Mer'ida, a city of Colombia, nearly destroyed by the great earthquake which, in 1812, overwhelmed the city of Caraccas, 320 miles to the N. E. It stands in a rich vale, surrounded by mountains. Pop. 5000.—8, 12 N. 71, 5 W.

Mon'te Vid'eo, the capital of Banda Oriental, on the La Plata, about 60 miles from the mouth of that river, fortified and surrounded by a strong wall. It exports large quantities of hides. Population 10,000.—34, 54 S. 56, 13 W.

NEW GRAN'ADA. See Colombia.

New South Shet'land, a cluster of considerable islands, situate in 63° S. lat., to the south of Cape Horn; they are bleak, cold, and uninhabited, but abound in sea-elyphants and seals. To the east is a smaller group of the same description, called the New South Orkneys.

ORINO'CO. See Remarks, p. 298.

Otav'alo, a town of Colombia, 50 miles north of Quito, with several manufactures. Population 15,000.

PANAMA', or Da'rien, Isthmus of, a narrow neck of land, in the N. W. of Colombia, washed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and uniting North and South America. It extends 360 miles in the form of a crescent round the Bay of Panama on the S., and, in the narrowest part, is not more than 30 miles broad.

Panama', a city and seaport of Colombia, on the bay of the same

name. Pop. 10,000.—8, 59 N. 79, 31 W.

Para, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, situate on the estuary of the Para, at the mouth of the Guama. The chief exports are cotton, cocoa, rice, and drugs. Pop. formerly 20,000, but reduced since 1834 to 6000.—1, 28 S. 48, 30 W.

Pa'ra, a river of Brazil, formed by the union of the Tocantin and the Araguay; after a northerly course of 1500 miles it falls into the Atlantic, to the south of the Amazon.

Paraguay, a country or province to the S. W. of Brazil, between the rivers Parana and Paraguay, is despotically ruled by a person named Dr Francia, who has prohibited all intercourse with the neighbouring states. It abounds in the valuable herb called *mate*, or Paraguay tea. Extent 90,000 square miles. Pop. 250,000.

Paraguay, River, rises in Brazil, and, flowing southward 1200 miles, forms the boundary of Bolivia, and also of La Plata to its junction with the Parana.

Paraíba, a seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, near the mouth of the Paraíba. P. 6000.—7, 6 S. 34, 53 W.

Para'na, River, has its source in the mountains of Brazil, to the west of Rio Janeiro; flowing S. W. it receives the Paraguay, and at Buenos Ayres unites with the Uruguay to form the River Plata.

Paría, Gulf of, a large bay between the coast of Colombia and the island of Trinidad, the entrance to which is called the Dragon's Mouth, on account of the adverse currents encountered here when the island and continent were discovered by Columbus in 1498.

Parimè Mountains, parallel chains, in the south of Colombia, about 600 miles in length.

Patagônia, a country in the southern part of the continent, bounded N. by La Plata and Chili, and extending to the Straits of Magellan. The natives of this mountainous and barren country are tall, stout, and well made, many of them between 6 and 7 feet in height. Extent 340,000 square miles. Pop. 500,000.

Pa'tos, a lake or lagoon in the south of Brazil, which communicates with that of Mirim, and, by the Rio Grande, with the Atlantic.

Pernambu'co, a seaport of Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, ranka as the third city in the empire: it comprises 4 towns.—Olinda, Recife, San Antonio, and Boa Vista, and carries on an extensive commerce in cotton, hides, and sugar. Pop. 60,000.—8, 3 S. 54, 52 W.

Peru', a country extending along the western coast, is bounded N. by Brazil and Colombia; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by Chili and La Plata; and E. by Brazil. Having established its independence in 1825, it was divided into the two republics of Upper and Lower Peru. The former has lately received the name of Bolivia from Bolivar, who effected its liberation. Extent of Peru, 494,000; of Bolivia, 400,000 square miles. Pop. of Peru, 17,00,000; of Bolivia 1,300,000.

Pichin'cha, a volcanic mountain of Colombia, near the city of Quito. It is 15,924 feet high, and was twice ascended to the mouth of the crater by Humboldt.

Popay'an, a handsome city of Colombia, beautifully situate on the river Cauca, in the vicinity of gold-mines. Pop. 7000.

Portale'gre, a town of Brazil, capital of the southern province of Rio Grande, situate at the head of Lake Patos. Pop. 15,000.—29, 56 S. 51, 20 W.

Por'to Bel'lo, a seaport of Colombia, on the N. coast of Panama. It has a fine port, but is very unhealthy.—9, 33 N. 79, 35 W.

Poto'si, a city of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, capital of a province of the same name, is probably the most elevated city in the world, being situate 13,550 feet above the sea, on the side of a celebrated conical mountain which contains the richest silver mines in the world. Pop. 9000.—19, 35 S. 67, 40 W.

Pu'no, a town of Peru, capital of a district rich in mines of silver, on the western side of Lake Titicaca. Pop. 15,000.—16, 25 S. 70, 35 W.

QUITO (Kee'to), a city of Colombia, the capital of Ecuador,

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situate at the base of the volcanic mountain Pichincha, 9542 feet above the sea. The climate is that of perpetual spring, but its situation renders it particularly exposed to tremendous earthquakes. Pop. 70,000.—0, 14 S. 78, 45 W.

RIOBAMBA, a town of Colombia, province of Quito: near it are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 20,000.—1, 40 S. 78, 48 W.

Río de la Plata. See Remarks, p. 298.

Río Grande, or San Pe'dro, a sea-port of Brazil, in the S. province of Rio Grande, at the outlet of Lake Patos, a place of considerable trade.—32, 0 S. 52, 50 W.

Río Janeiro, or St Sebastian, the capital of Brazil, ranks as the largest and most flourishing city of South America. It is beautifully situate in a noble bay studded with upwards of 100 islands, and has one of the finest harbours in the world, which is defended by a citadel and several forts. Of its public buildings, the churches are very splendid. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, hides, drugs, cabinet and dye woods, gold, diamonds, and precious stones. The trade of Río is chiefly in the hands of the British. Pop. 140,000.—22, 54 S. 45, 15 W.

Río Mendoza, or Colorado, a river of La Plata, rises in the Cordilleras, east of Coquimbo, runs across the Pampas, and, after a course of above 1000 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

Río Negro, a river of Brazil, has its source in the mountains on the S. frontier of Colombia, and joins the Amazon, after a course of 1150 miles. See Remarks, p. 299.

ST ANTONIO, a cape of La Plata, at the S. entrance of the Río de la Plata.—56, 40 S. 56, 45 W.

St Maria, a cape of Banda Oriental, to the E. of Monte Video.—34, 40 S. 54, 25 W.

St Roque, a very prominent cape on the coast of Brazil.—5, 28 S. 35, 17 W.

St Salvador. See Bahia.

Sao Francis'co, a river of Brazil, which rises in the south of the province of Minas Geraes, and after a circuitous course N. and E. of 1275 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

San Juan de la Frontera, a town

of La Plata. at the foot of the Andes; near it are gold mines. Pop. 16,000.—31, 20 S. 68, 36 W.

San Pau'lo, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name. Pop. 18,000.—23, 35 S. 46, 40 W.

San'ta Cruz de la Sier'ra, a city of Bolivia, capital of the province of the same name, in an extensive plain. Pop. 9000.

San'ta Fè, a town of La Plata, on the Parana, with considerable trade. Pop. 6000.

San'ta Fè. See Bogota.

Santia'go, the capital of Chili, situate on the Mapocha, in a richly wooded plain, 55 miles S. E. of Valparaiso, its port. Pop. 55,000. 33, 26 S. 70, 44 W.

Socoi'ro, a town of Colombia, capital of a province, on a tributary of the Magdalena. Pop. 12,000. 6, 50 N. 75, 40 W.

Sora'ta. See Remarks, p. 298.

South Georgia, an island in the Atlantic, situate to the east of the Falkland Islands, about 90 miles long and 50 broad; it abounds with bays and harbours, which, however, are rendered inaccessible during the greater part of the year, from vast quantities of ice.

Sta'ten, a barren rocky island off the S. E. coast of Terra del Fuego, from which it is separated by the Straits of Le Maire.

Surinam', a district of Guiana belonging to the Dutch, lies between British and French Guiana, and is traversed by several rivers. Extent 38,000 square miles. Population 60,000. Paramaribo, the capital, is situate on the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Pop. 18,000.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, a large island, or, more properly, a group, separated from the southern extremity of the continent by the Straits of Magellan. It consists almost wholly of rocks and mountains, many of whose summits are covered with perpetual snow.

Titica'ca, the sacred lake of the Peruvians, is situate in Bolivia, at an elevation of fourteen thousand feet above the sea, and enclosed by the loftiest Cordillera of the Andes. It is 150 miles in length, and receives the waters of numerous streams, but its only outlet is the

Desaguadero, by which it communicates with Lake Paria.

Truxil'lo, a city and seaport of Peru, on the Pacific, founded by Pizarro in 1533. Pop. 12,000.—8, 6 S. 79, 3 W.

Tu'cuman, or **St Mich'ael**, a city of La Plata, capital of the province of the same name, situate on the Dulce, in a fruitful valley. Pop. 10,000.—26, 30 S. 64, 30 W.

VALD'VIA, a city and seaport of Chili, with a capacious harbour, and defended by several forts and batteries. Pop. 5000.—39, 53 S. 73, 33 W.

Valen'cia, a city of Colombia, in a fertile plain, near the beautiful Lake Tacarigua. Pop. 15,000.—10, 10 N. 68, 25 W.

Valpara'iso, the principal seaport of Chili, situate on a bay of the Pacific. It carries on a very extensive foreign trade: that with

Britain alone amounts to above £1,000,000 a-year. Pop. 20,000.—33, 2 S. 71, 40 W.

Venezue'la. See Colombia.

Victo'ria, a seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of Espirito Santo, situate on an island in the fine bay of that name. Population 5000.

Vil'la Ri'ca, a flourishing town of Brazil, capital of Minas Geraes, the richest province of the empire in mines of gold and diamonds. Pop. 9000.—A town of Paraguay. Pop. 4000.

Vil'la Vico'za, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantin or Para, which is here 10 miles broad, and has many islands. Population 12,000.—2, 20 S. 49, 15 W.

XARAY'ES, a lake of Brazil, formed by the waters of the Paraguay, which, in the rainy season, spread over a vast extent of ground.

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

THE artificial terrestrial globe is a representation of the figure of the earth, on which are delineated the different kingdoms, seas, lakes, islands, &c., with those circles which are necessary for determining the position of places on its surface, and for several other purposes.

The globe, suspended on an axis, revolves in a brass ring, which is called the Universal or Brass Meridian, and supported on a wooden frame, the upper surface of which is flat. It divides the globe into two hemispheres, and represents the rational horizon of any place which lies in the zenith. The axis, on which the globe turns, represents the imaginary axis or line round which the earth performs its diurnal revolution.

At the north pole is placed a small brass circle divided into 24 equal parts to represent the hours of the day; and it is therefore called the Horary or Hour Circle. On the best globes the horary circle is moveable, so that any hour may be brought to the meridian, which serves as an index; but on others it is fixed,

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The globe is furnished with a pliable slip of brass, divided from 0° to 90° in one direction, and from 0° to 18° in the other. It has a notch and screw, by which it may be fixed to the universal meridian in the zenith of any place, and as it turns round on a pivot, it supplies the place of vertical circles, and is therefore called the *Quadrant of Altitude*.

On the globe itself are drawn several circles, such as the Equator or Equinoctial Line, the Ecliptic, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, as well as parallels of latitude at equal distances, and meridians generally at the distance of 15 degrees from each other.

The brass meridian is divided into degrees and parts of a degree, and is numbered on the upper half from 0° at the equator both ways to 90° at the poles; and on the under half from 0° at each pole to 90° at the equator.

The equator is divided into degrees and parts, which are numbered both eastward and westward from the first meridian. It is also divided into 24 equal parts, to represent the hours of the day. The equator divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres.

The horizon is divided into degrees, &c., and numbered from 0° at the poles both ways to 90° on the east and west points, and also from 0° at these points to 90° at the poles. Besides these divisions, the 32 points of the compass, the 12 signs of the ecliptic subdivided into degrees, &c., and the days of the 12 calendar months, answering to each degree of the sun's place in the ecliptic, are likewise marked.

The ecliptic is divided into 12 equal parts, called Signs, and each sign is subdivided into 30 degrees. The names of the signs and the characters which represent them are:—Aries, the Ram γ ; Taurus, the Bull δ ; Gemini, the Twins Π ; Cancer, the Crab ζ ; Leo, the Lion Ω ; Virgo, the Virgin Υ ; Libra, the Balance ♎ ; Scorpio, the Scorpion ♏ ; Sagitta-

rius, the Archer ♐; Capricornus, the Goat ♑; Aquarius, the Water-bearer ♒; Pisces, the Fishes ♓. The first six signs lie in the Northern hemisphere, and are called the Northern Signs; the last six lie in the southern hemisphere, and are called the Southern Signs.

The ascending signs begin at 0° Capricorn, the most southerly point of the ecliptic, and end at 30° Gemini, the most northerly; the other six are called the descending signs.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.—*To find the latitude of a place.*

RULE.—Bring the place to the graduated edge of the brass meridian; the degree of the meridian over it, north or south from the equator, shows the north or south latitude of the place.

EXERCISES.—What is the latitude of London, Paris, Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, Edinburgh, Dublin, Vienna, Constantinople?—Ans. 51° 30';—48° 50';—40° 25';—41° 54';—38° 42';—55° 57';—53° 23';—48° 12';—41° 0', all north.

What is the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope, Candy, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Peking, Sydney, Valparaiso, Lima, Santa Fè de Bogota, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Cape Horn, Sierra Leone, Gondar, and Cairo.

PROB. II.—*To find the longitude of a place.*

RULE.—Bring the place to the edge of the meridian; the degree of the equator cut by it shows the longitude of the place, east or west from Greenwich, the first meridian on all British maps.

Ex.—What is the longitude of Petersburg, Calcutta, Naples, Peking?—Ans. 30° 18' E.;—88° 26' E.;—14° 15' E.;—and 116° 28' E.

What is the longitude of Cairo, Cape Town, St Helena, Ummerapoor, Mexico, Rio Janeiro, Kingston in Jamaica, Sikokf, Juan Fernandez, Quebec, Lima, Valparaiso, Constantinople, Panama, and Jerusalem.

PROB. III.—*The longitude and latitude of a place being given, to find that place.*

RULE.—Bring the given longitude to the meridian

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then under the given degree of latitude on the meridian is the place required.

Ex.—What places are situate in $31^{\circ} 15'$ E. Long. and $30^{\circ} 2'$ N. Lat. ? in $18^{\circ} 28'$ E. Long. and $34^{\circ} 22'$ S. Lat. ? in $59^{\circ} 45'$ W. Long. and $13^{\circ} 15'$ N. Lat. ?—Ans. Cairo, Cape of Good Hope, Barbadoes.

What places are situate in $44^{\circ} 28'$ E. Long. and $56^{\circ} 19'$ N. Lat. ? in $57^{\circ} 35'$ W. Long. and $25^{\circ} 15'$ S. Lat. ? in $27^{\circ} 15'$ W. Long. and $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. Lat. ? in $57^{\circ} 28'$ E. Long. and $20^{\circ} 9'$ S. Lat. ? in $3^{\circ} 42'$ W. Long. and $40^{\circ} 25'$ N. Lat. ? in $113^{\circ} 34'$ E. Long. and $22^{\circ} 12'$ N. Lat. ? in $151^{\circ} 13'$ E. Long. and $33^{\circ} 51'$ S. Lat. ? in $82^{\circ} 22'$ W. Long. and $23^{\circ} 9'$ N. Lat. ? and in $149^{\circ} 30'$ W. Long. and $17^{\circ} 29'$ S. Lat. ?

PROB. IV.—*To find the distance between any two places on the globe.*

RULE.—Lay the quadrant of altitude over the two places, and mark the number of degrees between them*.

Ex.—What is the distance between Quebec and Rio Janeiro ? Rome and London ? Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope ? The Cape of Good Hope and London ?—Ans. 74° or 5115 miles ;— $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or 881 miles ;— $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or 6110 miles ;—and $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or 6110 miles.

What is the distance between Pekin and London ? Petersburg and the North Cape in Kamtschatka ? Paris and Cairo ? Calcutta and Valparaiso ? Buenos Ayres and Cape Town, measured east and west ? Edinburgh and New York ? Amsterdam and Batavia ? Copenhagen and Trincomalee ? London and Sierra Leone ? Alexandria and the Cape of Good Hope ? Cape Mogadore and Suez ?

PROB. V.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

RULE.—Bring the place at which the hour is given to the meridian, set the index to that hour, then turn the globe until the other place comes to the meridian, and the index will show the hour at that place. †

Ex.—When it is noon at Edinburgh, what is the time at Lima, Mecca, and Canton ? When it is 6 o'clock A. M. at London, what o'clock is it at Sydney, Cape Comorin, and

* When the distance is more than 90° , stretch a thread from the one place to the other, and measure the distance on the Equator.

† If the place where the hour is required be to the east of that of which the hour is given, then the hour will be later in the day, otherwise it will be earlier.

Cape Horn?—Ans. 7h. 5' M.;—2h. 55' A.;—7h. 45' A.;—4h. 5' A.;—11h. 11' M.;—and 1h. 31' M.

When it is noon and 4 o'clock at London, what is the time at Peking, Calcutta, Cairo, Constantinople, Quebec, Mexico, Rio Janeiro, and Ispahan? When it is 8½, P. M. and midnight at Jerusalem, what is the time at London, Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, the Azores, St Helena, the Mauritius, Penang or Prince of Wales Island, Nankin, Sydney, and Nootka Sound?

PROB. VI.—*To rectify the globe for the latitude of any place.*

RULE.—Elevate the north or south pole above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

EX.—Rectify the globe for Edinburgh, London, Paris, Lisbon, Buenos Ayres, Madras, Peking.—Ans. Elevate the N. Pole 55° 57',—51° 30',—48° 50',—38° 42';—the S. Pole 34° 36';—the N. Pole 13° 4', and 39° 54' above the horizon.

Rectify the globe for Melville Island, Petersburg, Cairo, Cape Town, Valdivia, Mecca, Ispahan, Tobolsk, Delhi, Sydney, Sagalien Oula Hotun, Bencoolen, Sierra Leone, Paramatta, and Berlin.

PROB. VII.—*To find the sun's place in the ecliptic for any given time.*

RULE.—Find the day of the month on the wooden horizon, and opposite to it, in the adjoining circle, are the sign and degree of the ecliptic in which the sun is for that day: find the same sine and degree of the ecliptic on the globe, and that is the sun's place in the ecliptic.*

EX.—What is the sun's place on the 1st January, the 20th March, the 24th December, the 21st June, and the 23d September?—Ans. ♋ 10° 15';—♌ 29° 30';—♍ 2° 15';—♎ 29° 30';—and ♏ 30°.

What is the sun's place on the 1st and 15th day of each month of the year?

PROB. VIII.—*To find at what hour the sun rises and sets, and the length of the day and night at any place not in the frigid zones, at a given time.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the

* This problem may likewise be performed on the celestial globe.

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place, find the sun's place in the ecliptic for the given day, and bring it to the meridian; set the index to XII., and turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon,—the index will show the hour of rising; then bring it to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of setting. The hour of sunrise, doubled, gives the length of the night; and the hour of sunset, doubled, gives the length of the day.*

Ex.—At what time does the sun rise and set at Dublin, Archangel, Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th June? And what is the length of the day and night at those places?—Ans. Rises 3h. 35' M., sets 8h. 25' A.;—rises 1h. 40' M., sets 10h. 20' A.;—rises 4h. 45' M., sets 7h. 15' A.;—rises 7h. 5' M., sets 4h. 55' A.

At what time does the sun rise and set at Cairo, St Helena, Bombay, Port Jackson, Cape Horn, Quebec, Mexico, and Pekin, respectively, on the 22d June, 10th September, 22d December, and 1st May? At what time does the sun rise and set at Constantinople, Ispahan, Calcutta, Canton, Lima, Valparaiso, Sierra Leone, Madeira, Paris, London, Edinburgh and Orkney, on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st June to 1st January?

PROB. IX.—*To find on what point of the compass the sun rises and sets, on a given day, at any particular place.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place, and find the sun's place for the particular day; then observe what place in the circle of rhumbs, on the wooden horizon, is cut by the sun's place in the ecliptic when brought to the eastern edge of the horizon, and also when brought to the western, and that will be the point required.

Ex.—At what points of the compass does the sun rise and set at Gibraltar on the 17th July, at Petersburg on the 10th October, and at Edinburgh on the 9th June?—Ans. Rises E. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., sets W. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.;—rises E. $12\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ S., sets W. $12\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ S.;—rises N. E., sets N. W.

* Thus, if the sun rise at 6, the length of the night is 12 hours; if he set at 9, the length of the day is 18 hours. Places on the equator have sunrise at 6, and sunset at 6; and, of course, day and night equal throughout the whole year. The length of the longest day increases with the latitude: and at the polar circles the longest day is 24 hours, and the longest night the same. From these circles to the poles, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months: at the poles, the sun is visible for six months, and invisible during the other six.

At what points of the compass does the sun rise and set at Edinburgh, Archangel, Smyrna, Cairo, Cape Town, Calcutta, Peking, Sydney, Monte Video, and Mecca, on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st June to 1st January?

PROB. X.—*The day of the month being given, to find the sun's declination,* and the places to which he is vertical.*

RULE.—The sun's place in the ecliptic for the given day being brought to the meridian, the degree marked over it is the declination: turn the globe, and all the places which pass under that degree will have the sun vertical on that day.

Ex.—What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical on the 7th of May, the 10th of February, the 4th June, and the 14th December?—**Ans.** Sun's declination $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. ;— $14\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. ;— $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. ;—and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st December to 1st July?

PROB. XI.—*To find where the sun is vertical at a given place and hour.*

RULE.—Find the sun's declination; bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour; turn the globe till the index points to XII. noon; all the places then under the meridian have noon at the given hour; and the place whose latitude corresponds with the sun's declination has the sun vertical at the given hour.

Ex.—Where is the sun vertical on the 8th of April, when it is 6 in the morning at Dublin? Where is the sun vertical on the 19th September, when it is 4 o'clock in the morning at Amsterdam?—**Ans.** Candy, in Ceylon;—island of Ternate.

Where is the sun vertical on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st December to 1st July, when it is 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, A.M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, P.M. at Edinburgh, London, Paris, Rome, Cairo, Calcutta, Peking, Lima, Mexico, and Quebec respectively?

PROB. XII.—*The day, hour, and place being given, to*

* The declination of the sun is its distance from the equator, north or south.

find where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon or midnight.

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place to which the sun is vertical at the given hour, and bring that place to the meridian. In this position of the globe, the sun is rising to all those places on the western edge of the horizon, and setting to those on the eastern; to those under the upper half of the meridian it is noon or mid-day; to those under the lower half, midnight.

Ex.—To what places is the sun rising, to what places is he setting, and where is it noon and midnight, when at Edinburgh it is 7 in the morning, on the 14th of March? Where is it noon on the 30th June, when at London it is 9 in the evening? Where is it midnight on the 6th February, when it is noon at Petersburg?—**Ans.** Rising to the Madeira and Canary Isles and on the equator at $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. Long.; setting to Kamtschatka, Solomon Archipelago, New Caledonia; New Zealand; and on the Equator at $161\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. Long.; noon at Tobolsk, Cashgar, Attock, and Kerguelen's Land; midnight at Lake Athabasca, Los Alamos, Isles of Revillagigedo, and Easter Island.—At King George's Island, N. W. coast of America, and Lord Hood's Island, in the South Sea.—At Cook's Inlet, N. W. coast of America, Walker's Isles, and Otaheite.

To what places is the sun rising, to what places is he setting, and where is it noon and midnight, on the 21st June, 23d September, 21st December, and 20th March, when it is 6 and 10 A. M., and 6 and 10, P. M., at Edinburgh, Paris, London, Rome, Constantinople, Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Sydney, Pekin, Lima, Mexico, and Quebec, respectively?

PROB. XIII.—*A place in the torrid zone being given, to find on what two days of the year the sun will be vertical there.*

RULE.—Find the latitude of the place, turn the globe, and observe the two points of the ecliptic that pass under the degree of latitude: opposite to these points, on the wooden horizon, will be found the days required.

Ex.—On what days is the sun vertical at Madras, St Helena, Cape Comorin, Lima, Cape Verde?—**Ans.** April 25th and August 18th;—February 5th and November 6th;—April 11th and September 2d;—February 17th and October 25th;—April 30th and August 13th.

On what days is the sun vertical at Santa Fè de Bogota, Cuzco, Mexico, Porto Bello, Port au Prince, Kingston in Jamaica, Paramaribo, Pernambuco, Bahia, Truxillo, Cape Verdè, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, Timbuctoo, Sackatoo, Coomassie, Mecca, Mocha, Candy, Seringapatam, Bankok, Batavia, Manilla, and Surinam ?

PROB. XIV.—*To find the sun's meridian altitude at any given place, on a given day.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place for the given day to the meridian; the number of degrees between that place and the horizon shows the altitude required.

Ex.—What is the meridian altitude of the sun at London on the 11th January, at Constantinople on the 8th November, at Pekin on the 4th July?—Ans. $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;— $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;—and 73° .

What is the sun's meridian altitude on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st June to 1st January, at Edinburgh, London, Dublin, Paris, Batavia, Sydney, Quebec, Sierra Leone, Mexico, Bankok, Mocha, Ispahan, Jerusalem, and the Mauritius respectively ?

PROB. XV.—*To find the altitude of the sun at any given place and hour.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index to XII. noon; turn the globe till the index points to the given hour, then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and lay it over the sun's place; the degree on the quadrant over the sun's place will show the altitude.

Ex.—What is the altitude of the sun at Berlin on the 12th August, at noon? at Cadiz on the 3d October, at 1 o'clock, afternoon? at Hamburg on the 17th March, at 10 o'clock, forenoon?—Ans. $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;— 47° ;—and 30° .

What is the altitude of the sun on the 1st and 15th of each month, from 1st December to 1st July, when it is 9 and 10, A.M., and 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$, P.M., at Edinburgh, Petersburg, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Vienna, Buda, Naples, Malta, Algiers, Cape Town, Sydney, Pekin, Quebec, New York, Arequipa, Monte Video, Santiago, and Jesso respectively ?

PROB. XVI.—*To find at what hours the sun is due east and due west, on any day at a given place.*

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place, bring the sun's place in the ecliptic for the given day to the meridian, and set the index to XII; fix the quadrant of altitude on the brass meridian over the latitude of the place, and bring the other end of it to the E. point of the horizon; keep the quadrant in this position, and turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the graduated edge of the quadrant; the hours passed over by the index show the time from noon when the sun is due east or west.*

Ex.—At what hours is the sun due east and due west at Edinburgh on the 1st of May? At what hours is the sun due east and due west at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of December? Ans. Due east at 6h. 30', A. M., and due west at 5h. 30' P. M.; due east at 8h. 20', A. M., and due west at 3h. 40' P. M.

At what hours is the sun due east and due west at Petersburg, Stockholm, London, Dublin, Glasgow, Paris, and Rome, on the 1st and 15th of April, May, June, July, and August?

PROB XVII.—*To find the latitude of a place from the sun's meridian altitude on a given day.*

RULE.—Bring the sun's place in the ecliptic for the given day to the upper part of the brass meridian, and count the number of degrees of altitude from it, towards the north or south points of the horizon (according as the sun was north or south of the place of observation),† and mark at what degree it ends, then bring this degree to the north or south point of the horizon, and the elevation of the contrary pole will show the latitude.

Ex.—On the 1st of May 1835, the sun's meridian altitude was observed to be at different places, 22°, 32°, 40°, and 56°; the sun being north of the observer, what was the latitude of the places of observation? Ans. 53°;—43°;—35°;—and 19° S.

On the 1st of August, the sun's meridian altitude was observed at several places to be 15°, 25°, 32°, 49°; the sun being to the south of the observer, and also 12°, 21°, 37°, 43°, and 71°; the sun being to the north of the observer, what is the latitude of these places?

* If the latitude and the declination are both north or both south, the sun will be due east and west, when he is above the horizon; but if the one is north and the other south, then he is below the horizon.

† To limit the problem, it is necessary to mention whether the sun is to the north or south of the place of observation.

PROB. XVIII.—*To find all the places to which an eclipse of the sun or of the moon will be visible at any instant.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place to which the sun is vertical at the given instant, and bring it to the meridian. The eclipse, if of the sun, will be visible to all those places which are above the horizon; and, if of the moon, to all those places which are under the horizon.

EX.—There was a total eclipse of the moon at Greenwich on the 2d September 1830 at 11 o'clock, evening; to what places was it then visible? There was an eclipse of the moon, on the 2d February 1831, at Greenwich, partly visible at about 5 o'clock in the evening; to what places was it then visible?—**Ans.** The line of visibility stretches from the Gulf of the 72 Islands at the mouth of the Yenisei, in Siberia, to Java Head, cutting the equator in 105° E. longitude, and on the W. from Discovery Island, in Davis' Straits, to Lima in Peru, cutting the equator in 75° W. longitude.—The line of visibility stretches from Iceland to Bathurst, in the S. E. of Cape Colony, cutting the equator in 15° E. long.; from Iceland, in a direct line, to Cape Fairweather, on the N. W. coast of America, and thence to the island of New Zealand, cutting the equator in 166° W. long.

The moon was eclipsed at Greenwich on the 6th January 1833 at 8 o'clock, A. M.; to what places was the eclipse then visible? The moon was eclipsed at Greenwich on 1st July 1833 at midnight; to what places was the eclipse then visible? The sun was eclipsed at Greenwich, July 17th, 1833, at 6 o'clock, A. M.; to what places was it then visible? The moon was eclipsed at Greenwich, December 26th, 1833, at 9h. 30', P. M.; to what places was it then visible? The moon was eclipsed at Paris, December 16th, 1834, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; to what places was it then visible?

PROB. XIX.—*Any place in the north frigid zone being given, to find how long the sun shines there without setting, and how long he is totally absent.*

RULE.—Subtract the latitude of the place from 90° ; the remainder is the sun's declination N. when the longest day begins and ends, or his declination S. when the longest night begins and ends. Observe what degree in the ecliptic on each side of 30° Π , and on each side of 30° \uparrow , agrees with the declinations, and find the days corresponding to them on the horizon. The days

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answering to the sun's place west of 30° II, and west of 30° †, will be, the former the commencement of the longest day, and the latter that of the longest night; and the days agreeing with the sun's place east of 30° II, and east of 30° †, will give, the former the end of the longest day, and the latter the end of the longest night.

Ex.—What is the length of the longest day and night at the North Cape in Lapland, the southern point of Spitzbergen, and the northern point of Nova Zembla? Captain Parry wintered on Melville Island, in 75° N. Lat. How long was he involved in darkness?—Ans. Longest day begins 15th May, ends July 29th: longest night begins November 17th, ends January 26th;—longest day begins April 25th, ends August 19th; longest night begins October 28th, ends February 14th;—same as last question:—from November 31 to February 8th.

What is the length of the longest day and longest night at Fury and Hecla Strait, Fair Foreland in Spitzbergen, Cape Munster in Nova Zembla, North-east Cape in Siberia, Icy Cape, Croker Bay, Port Bowen, and at Discovery Island.

PROB. XX.—To find the antæci* of a place.

RULE.—Find the latitude of the place given; at the corresponding latitude on the opposite side of the equator of the same meridian are the antæci.

Ex.—Who are the antæci of the people of Barca,—at Quebec—at Oporto?—Ans. Cape Colony;—the Patagonians;—Gough's Isle.

Who are the antæci of St Helena, of Cape Desolation, Greenland, Fortune Land, Valdivia, of Rypen in Denmark, of Alexandria, Niphon, and of Van Diemen's Land.

PROB. XXI.—To find the periæci† of a place.

RULE.—Bring the given place to the meridian, and observe the degree above it; set the index at XII. noon, and turn the globe till the index points to XII. midnight; under the same degree of the meridian on the same side of the equator as the given place, are the periæci of that place.

* The antæci are those who live under the same meridian, and have the same latitude, but on opposite sides of the equator; they have noon at the same time, but their summer and winter at opposite periods of the year.

† The periæci live under the same degree of latitude, but differ 180° in longitude; consequently, they have their summer and winter at the same time, but their day and night at opposite times.

Ex.—Who are the periæci of the people of Petersburg, Cashmere, Moultan, Mexico?—Ans. Montagu Island;—Passo del Nortè in Mexico;—Arispè in Mexico;—Kimedý in Hindostan, nearly.

Who are the periæci of Amsterdam, Quito, St John in Newfoundland, St Domingo, Barbadoes, Palawan, London?

PROB XXII.—*To find the antipodes* of a place.*

RULE.—Bring the given place to the meridian, and observe its latitude; set the index to XII. noon, and turn the globe till the index points to XII. midnight; under the same degree of latitude as the place given, but on the opposite side of the equator, will be found the antipodes.

Ex.—Who are the antipodes of the inhabitants of Bantam, Botany Bay, island of Borneo, Cape Horn?—Ans. Tunja in Colombia;—the Azores, nearly;—Brazil and Colombia;—Kirensk in Siberia, nearly.

Who are the antipodes of Guiana, Cambodia, Santa Fè in La Plata, Corea, island of Hainan, island of Kiusiu?

CELESTIAL GLOBE.

THE Celestial Globe is a representation of the heavens, on which are traced the circles necessary for finding the position of the stars; it is suspended in a brass meridian supported on a wooden horizon in the same manner as the Terrestrial Globe.

The two points in which the equinoctial intersects the ecliptic are called the Equinoctial Points. The first point of Aries, or that at which the sun appears to cross the Equinoctial towards the north, is the vernal equinoctial point; and the first point of Libra, at which the sun appears to recross the Equinoctial towards the south, is the Autumnal Equinoctial Point. When the sun is in either of these two points, the day and night are equal on every part of the earth.†

The first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn are called the Solstitial Points. When the sun

* Antipodes have the same latitude on opposite sides of the equator, and differ 180° in longitude; consequently, they have their day and night, their summer and winter, at opposite times.

† The Vernal Equinox happens on the 20th or 21st of March, and the Autumnal Equinox on the 23d of September.

is in that of Cancer, it is the summer solstice, and we have our longest day; when he is in the first point of Capricorn, it is the winter solstice, and we have our shortest day.*

The right ascension of a star is the distance, measured eastward upon the equinoctial, from the first point of Aries to the point where a great circle drawn through the star, and perpendicular to the equinoctial, intersects it.

The latitude of a star is the distance between the star and the ecliptic measured upon a great circle drawn through the star, and perpendicular to the ecliptic; and the longitude is the distance between the first point of Aries and the point where the circle cuts the ecliptic. Longitude, latitude, and declination,† are expressed in degrees, minutes, &c., and right ascension in hours, minutes, &c. The sun has no latitude, as he is always in the ecliptic.

The signs and degrees are usually marked on one side of the ecliptic, and the days of the month on the other.

A Constellation is an assemblage of stars distinguished by the name of some animal or object to which the outline of the whole is supposed to bear a resemblance,—as the Bear, the Dragon, Orion, Bootes, the Crown, &c.

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt around the heavens, about 16 degrees broad, in which all the planets, except Ceres and Pallas, move. Through the middle of this belt runs the ecliptic, or the apparent path of the sun.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

PROB. I.—*To find the latitude and longitude of a star.*

RULE.—Bring the pole of the ecliptic to the zenith, in which fix the quadrant, and lay it over the given star; the number of degrees between the ecliptic and the star shows the latitude; the number of degrees between the edge of the quadrant and the first point of Aries indicates the longitude.

* The summer solstice happens on the 21st or 22d of June, and the winter solstice on the 21st or 22d of December.

† The declination of a star is its distance north or south of the equinoctial.

Ex.—What are the latitude and longitude of Procyon in Canis Minor, of Sirius in Canis Major, and of Arcturus in Bootes;—Ans. Lat. 16° S., and Long. 114° ;—Lat. 40° S., and Long. 101° ;—Lat. $30\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., and Long. 201° .

What are the latitude and longitude of Aldebaran, Bellatrix, Deneb, Dubhe, Alphecca, Altair, Markab, Fomalhaut, Antares, Canopus, Rigel, Ras Alhagus, and Achernar?

PROB. II.—*To find a star's place in the heavens, its latitude and longitude being given.*

RULE.—Set the globe and quadrant as in last problem; then lay the graduated edge of the quadrant on the given longitude in the ecliptic, and the star will be found under the given latitude.

Ex.—What star is that whose longitude is 85° , and whose latitude is 16° S.? What star is that whose longitude is 297° , and whose latitude is 30° N.?—Ans. Betelgeux in Orion;—and Altair in Aquila.

What are those stars whose latitude and longitude are respectively 23° N. and Long. 54° ; $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and Long. 79° ; 60° N. and Long. 334° ; 28° N. and Long. 40° ; 36° N. and Long. 260° ; 4° S. and Long. 247° ; 17° S. and Long. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; 2° S. and Long. 201° ; 60° S. and Long. 341° ?

PROB. III.—*To find the declination of the sun or a star.*

RULE.—Bring the sun's place, or the star, to the meridian; observe its distance N. or S. from the equinoctial, and the distance will be the declination.

Ex.—What is the declination of the sun on the 11th April? What is the declination of Castor in Gemini, and of Regulus in Leo?—Ans. Declination $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.;— $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.;—and 13° N.

What is the declination of the sun on the 1st and 15th of each month, from July 1st to January 1st? What is the declination of each of the stars mentioned in **PROB. I.**?

PROB. IV.—*To find the right ascension of the sun, or any star.*

RULE.—Bring the sun's place, or the star, to the meridian: the degree of the equinoctial, cut by the meridian, shows the right ascension.

Ex.—What is the sun's right ascension on the 5th July and the 13th October? What is the right ascension of α Lyrae, of Aldebaran in Taurus, and of Rigel in Orion's Foot?—Ans. Right ascension 6h. 56';—13h. 12';—18h. 31';—4h. 26';—5h. 6'.

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What is the right ascension of the sun on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month of the year? What is the right ascension of each of the stars mentioned in PROB. I.?

PROB. V.—*The latitude of a place, the day and hour being given, to represent the face of the heavens, so as to point out all the constellations and remarkable stars then visible.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place for the given day to the meridian; set the index to XII., then turn the globe till the index points to the given hour. In this position the globe will represent the face of the heavens.

EX.—Represent the face of the heavens as it will appear at London for 2 and 3 in the morning on the 18th January; for 8 and 11 evening on the 12th March.

Represent the face of the heavens for the 1st and 15th of each month of the year, and for each hour from 9, P.M. to 3, A.M., as it will appear at Edinburgh, Paris, Cape of Good Hope, Paramatta, and Calcutta.

PROB. VI.—*To find the time when any of the heavenly bodies rises, sets, or comes to the meridian, on a particular day, at a given place.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index to XII.: then turn the globe till the given star comes to the eastern edge of the horizon, the index will show the time of rising; carry it to the western edge, the index will show the time of setting; then bring it to the meridian, and the index shows the time of its culmination or southing.*

EX.—At what time does Regulus, in Leo, rise, set, and culminate at Edinburgh, on the 4th of February? At what time does Alphecca, in Corona Borealis, rise, set, and culminate at Madrid, on the 7th of May?—Ans. Rises 5h. 25' A., souths 0h. 45' M., and sets 8h. 5' M.;—rises 4h. 50' A., souths 0h. 35' M., and sets 8h. 20' M.

At what time does each of the stars mentioned in PROB. I. rise, culminate, and set on the 1st and 15th of each month of the year, at the places mentioned in last PROB.?

* In turning round the globe it will be observed that some of the stars do not descend below the horizon, while others in the opposite point of the heavens continue always below it. The former never set at the given place for which the globe is rectified, and are called *circumpolar stars*; and the latter never rise at the given place.

PROB. VII.—*To find on what day of the year a star comes to the meridian at a given hour.*

RULE.—Bring the star to the brass meridian, and set the index to the given hour; turn the globe till the index points to XII. noon, and the day of the month which corresponds to the degree of the ecliptic cut by the meridian is the day required.

EX.—On what day does Rigel, in Orion, come to the meridian at 8 o'clock in the evening? On what day does Sirius come to the meridian at 10 o'clock evening?—Ans. February 3d;—January 28th.

On what day does Aldebaran come to the meridian at 7, 8, 10, 12, P. M. and 2, 4, 6, A. M.?—On what days do each of the stars mentioned in PROB. I. come to the meridian at 7, 9, 11, P. M. and 1, 3, 5, A. M. respectively?

PROB. VIII.—*To find the altitude and azimuth of the sun or a star at any given place and time.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic and XII. on the hour circle to the brass meridian; and fix the quadrant in the zenith. Then turn the globe till the given hour comes to the meridian, and lay the graduated edge of the quadrant on the star; the degree of the quadrant over the star will show its altitude, and the number of degrees counted upon the horizon, from its intersection by the quadrant to the north or south point, will be its azimuth.

At Edinburgh, on the 4th August, at 10h. P. M. what are the altitude and azimuth of Mirach, Almaach, and Altair?—Ans. Alt. 29° , Az. 69° from N. towards E.;—Alt. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, Az. $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from N. towards E.;—Alt. 42° , Az. $12\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ from S. towards E.

At Edinburgh on the 31st December, at 9h. and 11h. P. M. what are the altitude and azimuth of Capella, Dubhe, Regulus, Alioth, Castor, Procyon, Bellatrix, Sirius, Menkar, Algenib, Mirach, Algol, Shedir, Alderamin, Arided, and α Lyræ?

At London, on the 1st March, at midnight, what are the altitude and azimuth of Kochab, Arided, α Lyræ, Albireo, Alphecca, Ras Alhagus, Yed, Arcturus, Benetnach, Spica Virginis, Regulus, Cor Hydræ, Sirius, Castor, Poilux, Bételgeux, Procyon, Capella, Aldebaran, the Pleiades, Algol, Almaach, Shedir?

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PROB. IX.—*The latitude of a place, the altitude of a star, and the day of the month being given, to find the hour of the night.*

RULE.—Rectify the globe for the latitude; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index to XII.; fix the quadrant in the zenith, then move the globe and quadrant till the star comes under the quadrant at the given altitude, and the index will show the hour required.

EX.—At Edinburgh, on the 13th December, when the altitude of Aldebaran is 46° , what is the hour of the night? When, at the same place, the altitude of Capella, in Auriga, is 70° on the 20th of January, what are the hours of the night?—Ans. 9h. 15' P. M., and 0h. 45' A. M.;—7h. and 10h. 35' P. M.

At Edinburgh, on the 1st and 15th of June, when the altitude of Alphecca is 50° ; α Lyræ 41° , Alderamin 45° . and Arided 45° respectively, what are the hours of the night? At Paris, on the 1st of October and 15th of November, when the altitude of Markab is 45° , Alrair 49° , Almaach 45° , the Pleiades 27° , and Aldebaran 22° , what are the hours of the night? At Calcutta, on the 1st January and 1st February, when the altitude of Menkar is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, Rigel 45° , Betelgeux 60° , Procyon 48° , and Sirius 50° , what are the hours of the night?

PROB. X.—*The year and day being given, to find the place of a planet.*

RULE.—Find the sun's place for the given day, and bring it to the brass meridian; set the index to XII.; then find in the Nautical or the New Edinburgh Almanac the time when the planet passes the meridian on the given day, and turn the globe till the index points to the hour thus found; find in the Almanac the declination of the planet for the same day, and under the degrees of declination on the brass meridian is the place of the planet.

EX.—What will be the places of Venus and Jupiter on the 1st of August 1840?—Ans. Venus will be in the Constellation Cancer, her R. A. being 8h. 55', and her declination $18^{\circ} 34'$ N.; Jupiter will be in the Constellation Libra, his R. A. being 14h. 30', and his declination $13^{\circ} 52'$ S.

What will be the place of Venus on the 19th December 1840? What will be the place of the moon on the 25th March 1840? Find the place of the moon and of each of the planets for the 1st and 25th of each month of the years 1840 to 1845 inclusive.

A TABLE,
SHOWING
THE NUMBER OF MILES
CONTAINED IN

A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE ON ANY PARALLEL OF LATITUDE,
 BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE POLES, THE EARTH BEING
 SUPPOSED A SPHERE.

Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.
1	59.99	59.10	31	51.43	59.24	61	29.09	33.51
2	59.96	69.07	32	50.88	58.61	62	28.17	32.45
3	59.92	69.02	33	50.32	57.97	63	27.24	31.38
4	59.85	68.94	34	49.74	57.30	64	26.30	30.29
5	59.77	68.85	35	49.15	56.62	65	25.36	29.21
6	59.67	68.74	36	48.54	55.91	66	24.40	28.11
7	59.55	68.60	37	47.92	55.20	67	23.44	27.00
8	59.42	68.45	38	47.28	54.46	68	22.48	25.89
9	59.26	68.26	39	46.63	53.72	69	21.50	24.76
10	59.09	68.06	40	45.96	52.94	70	20.52	23.64
11	58.89	67.84	41	45.28	52.16	71	19.53	22.50
12	58.68	67.60	42	44.59	51.36	72	18.54	21.35
13	58.46	67.34	43	43.88	50.55	73	17.54	20.20
14	58.22	67.07	44	43.16	49.72	74	16.54	19.05
15	57.95	66.76	45	42.43	48.88	75	15.53	17.89
16	57.67	66.43	46	41.68	48.01	76	14.52	16.72
17	57.38	66.10	47	40.92	47.14	77	13.50	15.55
18	57.06	65.73	48	40.15	46.25	78	12.47	14.36
19	56.73	65.35	49	39.36	45.34	79	11.45	13.19
20	56.38	64.95	50	38.57	44.43	80	10.42	12.00
21	56.01	64.52	51	37.76	43.50	81	9.39	10.81
22	55.63	64.08	52	36.94	42.55	82	8.35	9.62
23	55.23	63.62	53	36.11	41.60	83	7.31	8.42
24	54.81	63.14	54	35.27	40.63	84	6.27	7.22
25	54.38	62.64	55	34.41	39.64	85	5.23	6.02
26	53.93	62.12	56	33.55	38.65	86	4.19	4.82
27	53.46	61.58	57	32.68	37.64	87	3.14	3.61
28	52.97	61.02	58	31.80	36.63	88	2.09	2.40
29	52.47	60.44	59	30.90	35.59	89	1.05	1.21
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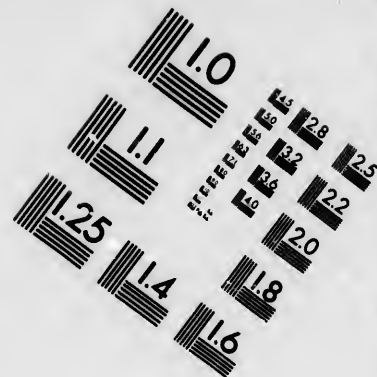
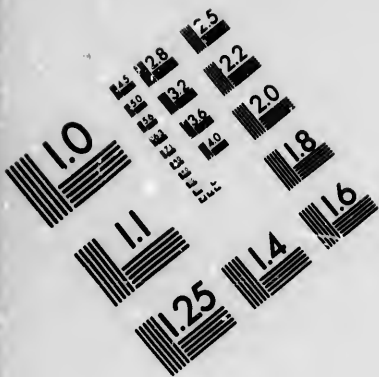
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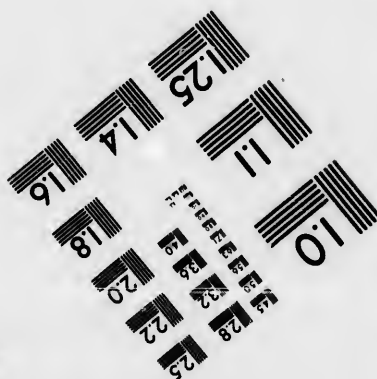
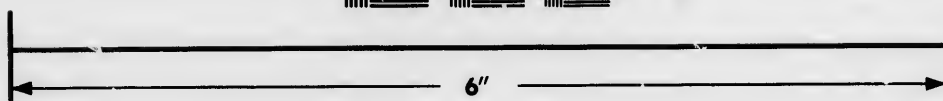
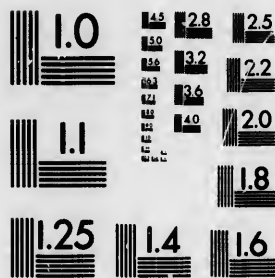
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