

Georgiana De Fay 3 Mai 1854

PINNOCK'S
CATECHISM
OF
GEOGRAPHY



BEING AN
EASY INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Knowledge of the World and its Inhabitants;
THE WHOLE OF WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY
AT AN EARLY AGE.

*Bibliothèque de Québec
Le Séminaire de Québec
3, rue de l'Université
Québec 4, QUB.*

CAREFULLY REVISED AND ENLARGED.



MONTREAL:
PUBLISHED BY R. & A. MILLER,
No. 10, St. Francois Xavier Street.

1851.

George

216

G

Kn

THE WIKI

ca

1

Georgiana De Joy Couvent

Montreal de Quebec 1854

216 PINNOCK'S
Geograp. No 3
CATECHISM

OF

GEOGRAPHY:

BEING AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Knowledge of the World and its Inhabitants;

THE WHOLE OF WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY
AT AN EARLY AGE.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY CHAS. P. WATSON,

Principal of the Montreal Mansion House Commercial School.

MONTREAL:

PUBLISHED BY R. & A. MILLER,

10, St. Francois Xavier Street.

1851.



FEW School Books have obtained so extensive a circulation as the series of Catechisms published several years ago by W. PINNOCK, of London. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider that some of the most eminent scholars in England were engaged by Pinnock in the preparation of these works. Numberless editions of the Catechism of Geography have issued from the Press in Canada, as well as England, and yet there is a call for more.

From the frequent changes which occur in the political world, the increase of the population in some countries, and the decrease in others; from the change produced in the condition, names, and character of a people by the advancement of the arts and sciences among them; it must be obvious that any work on Geography, however excellent it may be at the time it is written, will, in a few years, become defective, and need correction.

No wonder, therefore, that the late editions of Pinnock's Geography abound in errors, as to population, &c., since the latest Canadian editions are almost the same as those published upwards of twenty years ago.

The Publishers of the present edition being desirous to present it to the public free from the numerous errors of former issues, requested a well-known Teacher in this City, Mr. Chas. P. WATSON, to revise it; and, it is believed that, on examination, it will be found, in many respects, superior to any previous colonial edition.

A

Questi
Answer
Q. W
A. Th
Q. O
A. N
Q. H
A. It
cumfere
or throu
Q. H
A. N
Q. I
A. Y
which
axis, w
Q. V
A. T
diurnal
Q. V
A. V
Summe
Q.
A.

• Bei

A CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Question. What is GEOGRAPHY?

Answer. A description of the earth.

Q. What is the earth?

A. The world, or rather the globe, on which we live.

Q. Of what shape is the earth?

A. Nearly round, like an orange.*

Q. How large is the earth?

A. It is more than twenty-four thousand miles in circumference, or round it, and eight thousand in diameter, or through it.

Q. How far is it from the sun?

A. Ninety-five millions of miles.

Q. Does the earth move?

A. Yes; it has two motions; the one round the sun, which it performs yearly; and the other round its own axis, which it performs daily.

Q. What are these motions called?

A. The first is called its annual motion, and the last its diurnal.

Q. What is caused by the annual motion?

A. The change and variety of the seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Q. What is caused by the diurnal motion?

A. The succession of day and night.

* Being flattened at the Poles.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH—LAND.

Q. Of what does the earth consist ?

A. Land and water.

Q. What are the great divisions of the earth ?

A. The earth is divided into five great portions, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.*

Q. What are the smaller divisions of the earth ?

A. The smaller divisions are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, mountains, &c.

Q. What is a continent ?

A. A continent is a large tract of land, containing many nations, as Europe, Asia, &c.

Q. What is an island ?

A. An island is a smaller tract of land, entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

Q. What is a peninsula ?

A. A peninsula is a tract of land, almost surrounded by water, as the Morea, in Greece.

Q. What is an isthmus ?

A. An isthmus is a narrow neck, which joins two bodies of land, as the Isthmus of Darien, Isthmus of Suez, &c.

Q. What is a promontory ?

A. A promontory is a tract of land stretching out into the sea, the end of which is called a cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, &c.

Q. What is a mountain ?

A. A mountain is a vast elevation of land, as the Alps, the Andes, the Rocky Mountains. Small elevations are called hills, hillocks, and downs.

Q. What is a volcano ?

A. It is a mountain that sends forth fire and smoke from its top, as Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, &c.

* Until very lately, it was customary to say, that the earth was divided into four quarters ; but the term Australia, (or as it is sometimes written, Australasia,) has been adopted by modern Geographers to denote the numerous islands in the great Pacific Ocean, which, by some, are classed under two names, viz. Australasia and Polynesia.

Q. Wh
A. A s
bordering
Q. Wh
A. A d
sisting of
Q. Wh
A. The
narrow sp
passes.

Q. Of
A. The
rivers, lal
Q. WI
A. Th
compasse
Atlantic.
Q. W
A. A
as the M
Q. W
A. A
extendin
St. Law
a wider c
Q. W
A. A
bodies c
Straits,
Q. W
A. A
strait, a
shallow
lead an
Q. V
A. A
through
&c. S

Q. What is a shore or coast?

A. A shore or coast is the margin or edge of land bordering on the water.

Q. What is a desert?

A. A desert is a barren tract of country, usually consisting of sand, as the Desert of Sahara.

Q. What is a vale or valley?

A. The low ground between mountains or hills. Very narrow spaces between mountains are called *defiles*, or passes.

WATER.

Q. Of what does the water consist?

A. The water consists of oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, straits, rivers, lakes, &c.

Q. What is the ocean?

A. The ocean is a vast collection of salt water which encompasses the earth, and is subdivided into the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Northern Oceans.

Q. What is a sea?

A. A sea is a smaller collection of water than an ocean, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, &c.

Q. What is a gulf?

A. A Gulf or bay is a part of an ocean, sea, or lake extending into the land, as the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay, &c. A bay has generally a wider opening than a gulf.

Q. What is a strait?

A. A strait is a narrow passage which connects two bodies of water, as the Straits of Gibraltar, Behring's Straits, &c.

Q. What is a channel?

A. A channel is a longer and broader passage than a strait, as the English Channel. When a channel is so shallow that its depth can be measured or sounded with a lead and line, it is called a sound, as Long-Island sound.

Q. What is a river?

A. A River is a large stream of fresh water running through a country, as the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, &c. Smaller streams are called rivulets or brooks.

, namely,

?
ids, pen-
, &c.

ntaining

ely sur-

ounded

bodies
, &c.

ut into
ape of

Alps,
ns are

smoke

ded into
Austral-
islands
es, viz.

Q. What is a lake ?

A. A lake is a large collection of fresh water nearly, if not entirely, surrounded by land, as Lake Ontario, Lake Superior, &c.

Q. What is a canal ?

A. A canal is an artificial channel or a large ditch dug in the earth and filled with water for the passage of boats, as the Lachine Canal, Welland Canal, &c.

CHAPTER III.

OF EUROPE.

Q. How is Europe bounded ?

A. Europe has the Frozen or Northern Ocean to the north, Asia to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the South, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

Q. What is the size of Europe ?

A. Europe contains four millions of square miles, being the smallest of the great divisions of the earth, but it ranks the second in population, having about two hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants.

Q. For what is Europe celebrated ?

A. Europe is celebrated for the learning, politeness, activity and intelligence of its inhabitants, as well as for the fertility of its soil, and the temperature of its climate.

Q. What are the principal countries in Europe ?

A. They are, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Austria.

Q. Which are the most powerful nations of Europe ?

A. The most powerful are, Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia.

Q. Which are the most enlightened ?

A. They are, the British, French, and Germans.

Q. How

A. Swe
the east by
and on the

Q. Wh
size and cl

A. Swe
winter, ha
with snow

Q. How

A. Sev
the summ
green in a

Q. Wh

A. The
than ferti
woods an

Q. Wh

A. It l
also, vast
skins, fur
foreign c

Q. W

A. Th
to sustain
hospitabl

tion, mo

Q. W

A. Th
religion

Q. W

A. St
Upsal.

Q. H

A. Sv

CHAPTER IV.

Of Sweden, Norway, and Lapland.

Q. How is Sweden bounded ?

A. Sweden is bounded on the south by the Baltic, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the west by Norway, and on the north by the North Sea.

Q. What kind of a country is Sweden with respect to size and climate ?

A. Sweden is a very large country, excessively cold in winter, having many parts of its mountains always covered with snow ; but the air is pure and wholesome.

Q. How long does the winter continue in Sweden ?

A. Seven or eight months, and in some parts nine, but the summer comes on so suddenly, that the valleys are green in a few days.

Q. What kind of soil has Sweden ?

A. The soil of Sweden, in general, is rather barren than fertile, the country being full of mountains, rocks, woods and lakes.

Q. What are the principal commodities of Sweden ?

A. It has many mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, also, vast quantities of pitch, tar, masts, deals, hides, buckskins, fur, tallow, and honey, which the Swedes export to foreign countries.

Q. What is the character of the Swedes ?

A. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labor. They are polite, brave, and hospitable ; and are distinguished for their general education, morality, and love of freedom.

Q. What is the religion of Sweden ?

A. The Lutheran, and, at present, no other form of religion is tolerated.

Q. What is the capital of Sweden ?

A. Stockholm, and its chief cities are Gottenburgh and Upsal.

Q. How many inhabitants does Sweden contain ?

A. Sweden contains three millions of inhabitants.

r nearly, if
ario, Lake

ditch dug
e of boats,

thenorth
e South,

es, being
it ranks
ired and

ss, activ-
the fer-

o?
Norway,
Spain,
Russia,

rope ?
Britain,

Q. What was the ancient name of Norway and Sweden?

A. Scandinavia. Lapland was unknown to the ancients.

Norway.

Q. What is Norway?

A. Norway is a cold, barren, and mountainous country. It abounds in sublime and romantic scenery.

Q. What is the population of Norway?

A. Norway contains only one million three hundred thousand inhabitants, being the most thinly settled country in Europe.

Q. To whom does Norway belong?

A. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but in 1814 it was ceded to Sweden. It retains, however, its own constitution, army, and laws.

Q. What are the chief towns of Norway?

A. Christiana the present, and Bergen the former capital.

Q. In what does the wealth of Norway consist?

A. The chief wealth of Norway consists in its fisheries, mines of iron, copper, and silver, and in its immense forests, chiefly of pine, which furnish vast quantities of lumber for exportation.

Q. What is the religion of Norway?

A. The religion of Norway, like that of Sweden, is the Lutheran, and the language is a dialect of the Gothic.

Q. What is the climate of Norway?

A. It is, in general, very damp, much exposed to heat during its short summer, and excessively cold in winter; yet, in consequence of their temperance and the general purity of the air, the Norwegians are very healthy, and live to a great age.

Q. What is the length of the longest day in Norway?

A. The longest day in the north, is two months,* and in the south eighteen hours only; the difference of the latitude of this country being so great as to cause this variation.

* That is to say, the sun does not set for two months.

Q. What
A. The N
semble the S
brave, and h
in the comm
man is his o

Q. What
A. Lapla
comprising t
part of Rus

Q. To wh

A. The g
and the rem

Q. What

A. The
Swedish La

Q. Wha

A. It is
of mountai
with snow
principally

Q. Desc

A. In c
Lapland, i

exceeding f
and their c

and scarcel
of their cou

Q. Wha

A. The
ism and Cl

Q. Is th

A. Yes
the Laplan

and flesh s
When har

the rate of

Q. What is the character of the Norwegians?

A. The Norwegians, in their manners, very much resemble the Swedes. They are honest, industrious, frugal, brave, and hospitable. They are generally well instructed in the common branches of education, and almost every man is his own tailor, carpenter, smith, &c.

Lapland.

Q. What is Lapland?

A. Lapland is the most northern country in Europe, comprising the northern part of Norway and Sweden, and part of Russia.

Q. To whom does Lapland belong?

A. The greatest part of Lapland belongs to Sweden, and the remaining part to Russia.

Q. What are the chief towns of Lapland?

A. The principal towns of Lapland are Tornea in Swedish Lapland, and *Kola* in Russian Lapland.

Q. What kind of a country is Lapland?

A. It is extremely cold and barren, and consists chiefly of mountains, fens, forests, and lakes, which are covered with snow two thirds of the year. Its forests consist principally of fir, and its pastures are full of rein-deer.

Q. Describe the Laplanders.

A. In consequence of the very rigorous climate of Lapland, its inhabitants are a diminutive race, seldom exceeding four feet in height, their features are very coarse, and their complexions swarthy. Their language is rude and scarcely articulate. Notwithstanding the dreariness of their country, they prefer it to any other.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The religion of the Laplanders is a mixture of paganism and Christianity.

Q. Is the rein-deer of much use to the Laplander?

A. Yes; it is his chief support; the rein-deer being to the Laplander what the camel is to the Arab. Its milk and flesh supply him with food, and its skin with clothing. When harnessed to a sledge it draws him over the snow at the rate of 80 or even 100 miles a day.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Russia in Europe.

Q. What are the boundaries of Russia in Europe ?

A. It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean ; W. by Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, and Austria ; S. by Turkey, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and Mount Caucasus ; E. by the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

Q. What was the ancient name of Russia ?

A. Russia was anciently divided into two great parts, namely : Sarmatia and Scythia ; the former situated to the west, and the latter to the east. It has also been named Muscovy, from Moscow, its ancient capital.

Q. How is the Russian empire divided ?

A. The Russian empire is divided into Russia proper, Lapland, Finland, Poland, and Asiatic Russia.

Q. What is Finland ?

A. Finland,* formerly a province of Sweden, was invaded by the Russians in the year 1808, and added to their empire in 1809, together with the adjacent islands and part of Lapland. Its chief town is *Abo*.

Q. What is Russian Lapland ?

A. Russian Lapland is the eastern part, situated north of Finland, and is included in the government of Archangel ; but the inhabitants trade chiefly with the Swedes and Norwegians,

Q. Is not the Russian empire of great extent ?

A. Yes ; it is the largest country in the world, comprehending all the northern parts of Asia, the east of Europe, and a large part of North America.

Q. What kind of climate has Russia ?

A. As the extent of Russia is very great, there is a great variety of climate ; in some parts the winter is very severe, and in others very mild.

Q. What is the appearance of the country ?

* Finland was part of the ancient Scandinavia, then called Finigia—the people Fini.—*Tacitus*.

A. The g
extensive pla
provinces, for
tivated ; but
fertile and y

Q. What

A. Russia
skins, furs, l

Q. What

A. The F
and of a fai
ignorant, an
but they are

gant improv

Q. What

A. St. F
Great. It

its entrance
cent a city
the breadth
the splendo

Q. Wha

A. They
and Novgo

Q. Wha

A. Sixty

Q. Wha

A. The
Don, the P
The Volga

Q. Wh
A. Pol
of Europe

A. The general face of the country is marshy, full of extensive plains, forests, lakes, and rivers. The northern provinces, for the most part, are barren and but little cultivated; but the middle and southern provinces are very fertile and yield plenty of corn.

Q. What is the produce of Russia?

A. Russia produces large quantities of timber and iron, skins, furs, leather, tallow, hemp, honey, and wax.

Q. What is the general character of the Russians?

A. The Russians are, in general, robust, well shaped, and of a fair complexion. They were formerly the most ignorant, and even the most savage people in the world: but they are now making very great progress in every elegant improvement and refinement.

Q. What is the metropolis of Russia?

A. St. Petersburg, founded in 1703, by Peter the Great. It is situated on both sides of the river Neva at its entrance into the Gulf of Finland. It is so magnificent a city that it surpasses all other cities in Europe, in the breadth, cleanliness and regularity of its streets, and the splendour of its edifices.

Q. What are the other principal cities of Russia?

A. They are Moscow, Odessa, Cronstadt, Archangel, and Novgorod.

Q. What is the population of Russia?

A. Sixty millions in Europe, and six in Asia.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Russia?

A. The principal rivers in Russia are the Volga, the Don, the Neva, the Dniester, the Dwina, and the Vistula. The Volga is three thousand miles in length.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Poland.

Q. What is Polish Russia or Poland?

A. Poland, formerly one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, was in the year 1795 divided between Russia,

urope?
an; W. by
by Turkey,
Caucasus;
Ural Moun-

great parts,
ated to the
een named

ssia proper,

n, was in-
d added to
ent islands

ated north
of Arch-
he Swedes

?
l, compre-
ast of Eu-

is a great
ery severe,

Finigia—the

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Denmark.

Q. What kind of a country is Denmark ?

A. Denmark is a very small country, in general flat, and the soil very fruitful, producing plenty of corn and vegetables. The climate is moist, but temperate for its latitude.

Q. What compose the Danish dominions ?

A. The Danish dominions, consist of a peninsula, containing Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein, and of the Duchy of Lauenburg, with the Islands of Zealand, Funen, Laland, and Falster. Among its foreign possessions are Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

Q. What is the character of the Danes ?

A. They are a brave and warlike people, very frugal and industrious. The higher classes are fond of pomp and show; and the lower are distinguished for neatness of dress, hospitality, and cheerfulness.

Q. What is the name of the metropolis of Denmark ?

A. Copenhagen, in the Island of Zealand.

Q. What are the chief cities of Denmark ?

A. They are Altona, Kiel, Elsinore, Aalborg, Flensborg, and Odensee.

Q. What is the population of Denmark ?

A. Three millions.

Q. What are the government and religion of Denmark ?

A. The government is an absolute monarchy, and religion Lutheran.

Q. What was the ancient name of Denmark, or rather Denmark proper ?

A. Cimbrica.* The people were called *Cimbri*, by the Romans, and *Cimmeri*, by the Greeks.

Q. What is Denmark proper ?

* It was usually called by the Greeks *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, or the peninsula of Cimbrica.

A. North and South Jutland,* down as far as Holstein.† South Jutland is usually called Sleswick.

Q. Whence is the origin of the *Cimbri*?

A. History does not particularly inform us; but it is generally conceived they were a colony of Scythians, from the country between the Caspian and Euxine seas.

Q. When were the inhabitants of Cimbrica first called Danes?

A. In the seventh century, and they were so called from the *Dani*, a distinguished people from Norway, who conquered Cimbrica in the period above mentioned.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Prussia.

Q. What kind of country is Prussia?

A. Prussia is a very rich and fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, grain and wool.

Q. What compose the kingdom of Prussia?

A. The Prussian dominions are situated in three different countries: namely, in Germany, Prussia and Poland. Some of the provinces in Germany, situated on the Rhine, are considerably detached.

Q. What was the ancient name of Prussia?

A. The ancient name of Prussia is involved in obscurity. Its original inhabitants appear to have been a bold and warlike people, descended from the *Slavonians*. Prussia proper, or Ducal Prussia, was formerly subject to the Teutonic knights, who conquered it in the thirteenth century. It was raised to a dukedom in 1525, and formed into a kingdom in the year 1701.

* This country received the name of Jutland from a people called the *Jutes*, who once inhabited part of this country. It is to be observed, that Cimbrica, or the Danish nation, in its early periods, consisted of distinct tribes, or independent bodies of adventurers, without laws or any regular form of government. The *Cimbri* and *Teutones* are among the first people of Europe mentioned in history; the latter principally reside in the islands of Zealand and Funen.

† Holstein is considered as a part of the present and ancient Germany.

Q. What

A. They

Q. What

A. Berli

nigsburg, a

Q. What

A. Prus

Q. What

A. It is

and Calvin

other relig

Q. What

A. The

and was a

a constitut

sentatives.

Of the 1

Q. What

A. Th

Charles V

comprises

called Ba

Q. What

A. U

seven un

province

Q. How

bounded

* The ne
to the Crov
lic Prince

G. Die Fog

Holstein.†
; but it is
ians, from
as.
first called
alled from
who con-

- Q. What is the character of the inhabitants ?
- A. They are of a strong constitution, laborious and brave.
- Q. Which are the chief cities of Prussia ?
- A. Berlin, its capital, Dantzic, Breslan, Magdeburg, Konigsburg, and Cologne.
- Q. What is the population of Prussia ?
- A. Prussia contains about 16 millions of inhabitants.
- Q. What is the prevailing religion of Prussia ?
- A. It is the Protestant, which is divided into Lutheran and Calvinistic ; but the former has the ascendancy—all other religions are tolerated.
- Q. What is the government of Prussia ?
- A. The government is that of an hereditary monarchy, and was almost absolute, but recently the King has granted a constitution with an upper and a lower House of Representatives.

producing
e different
Poland.
he Rhine,

CHAPTER X.

Of the Kingdoms of the Netherlands, Holland, and Belgium.

HOLLAND.

obscurity.
bold and
Prussia
the Teu-
century.
ed into a

- Q. What is meant by the Netherlands ?
- A. The Netherlands, or Low Countries, so called by Charles V. of Spain and Germany, from their low situation, comprised Holland and Belgium : the former is sometimes called Battavia, and the latter the Catholic* Netherlands.
- Q. What does Holland comprehend ?
- A. Under the name of Holland is comprehended the seven united provinces of the Netherlands, of which that province is the principal.
- Q. How is Holland, or the seven united provinces, bounded ?

* The name Catholic was applied to this division, from its remaining subject to the Crown of Spain after the revolt of the other provinces from their Catholic Prince Philip.

nd the Jutes,
at Cimbrica,
bes, or inde-
n of govern-
urope men-
d and Funen.
nany.

A. Holland is bounded N. and W. by the German ocean, S. by Belgium, and E. by Germany.

Q. When did Holland separate itself from the other parts of the Netherlands, and what occasioned it?

A. The division of Holland from Belgium was occasioned by the tyranny of its sovereign, Philip II. king of Spain, which caused an insurrection of the inhabitants in 1609, when the Spaniards were compelled to declare the Hollanders a free people.*

Q. What kind of country is Holland?

A. Holland is the most level country in Europe, and resembles a large marsh that has been drained. The surface is lower than the level of the sea at high water; dikes or high mounds of earth, faced with stone or wood have therefore been erected along the shore, to prevent the country from being overflowed.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants: and by what name are they generally called?

A. They are generally called Dutch, and are very industrious, persevering, intelligent and honest: All classes of people seem comfortable, and men, women, and children in rags, are scarcely ever seen.

Q. What is the usual method of travelling in Holland?

A. The Dutch generally travel on the canals; during the summer in covered boats; and in winter, on the ice in sleighs or on skates.

Q. What are the names of their chief cities?

A. Amsterdam, the capital, the Hague, Rotterdam, Haarlem, and Layden.

Q. What is the population of Amsterdam?

A. Two hundred thousand.

Q. What is the population of Holland?

A. Three millions two hundred thousand.

* These people were immediately afterwards acknowledged by all Europe to be an independent state, under the title of the Seven United Provinces; but Belgium, or the Catholic Provinces, remained subject to the Spanish Government till the year 1700, when they were ceded to the house of Austria; since which they have been dismembered by the Prussians, Dutch, &c.; conquered by the French; united with Holland; and lastly, in the year 1830, formed into a separate kingdom.

Q. Wh
A. The
tremely fe
large man
Q. Ho
A. Bel
S. by Fra
try is ver
Q. Wh
Belgium,
A. The
in the tim
principal
Q. By
erally kno
A. The
Belgians,
from Flar
the art of
&c., and
ing, whic
Q. Wl
A. Th
inhabitan
Q. Wl
A. It i
Q. W
A. Be
ancient C
Q. W
A. Ba
of this cc
from Gei

* In the t
namely, the
were the m
of Gaul, wl

BELGIUM.

Q. What kind of country is Belgium?

A. The air of Belgium is temperate, and its soil extremely fertile in corn and pasture; and there are several large manufactories of lace, lawn, &c.

Q. How is Belgium bounded?

A. Belgium is bounded N. by Holland, E. by Germany, S. by France, and W. by the German Ocean. This country is very populous.

Q. Why are the Catholic Netherlands sometimes called Belgium, and at other times Flanders?

A. They received the name of Belgium from the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar, and that of Flanders from its principal division, which is so named.

Q. By what name are the inhabitants of Belgium generally known, and for what are they celebrated?

A. The inhabitants of Belgium are sometimes called Belgians, but they generally go by the name of Flemings, from Flanders; and are celebrated for their invention of the art of staining glass; also for making cambrics, laces, &c., and have had the honor of forming a school for painting, which vied with that of Italy.

Q. What are the chief cities of Belgium?

A. They are Brussels, the capital, containing 100,000 inhabitants; Ghent, 90,000; and Antwerp, 80,000.

Q. What is the population of Belgium?

A. It is about four millions.

Q. What was the ancient name of the Netherlands?

A. Belgica, which was one of the principal divisions of ancient Gaul.* The people were called Belgæ.

Q. What was the ancient name of Holland?

A. Batavia, so called from Batavi, the principal people of this country. The Batavi were a branch of the *Batti* from Germany.

* In the time of Julius Cæsar, Gaul was divided into three great nations; namely, the Celtæ, the Acquitani, and the Belgæ. Of these the Celtæ, or Celtae, were the most ancient and numerous. The word Gallia is the Latinised term of Gaul, which was the name given to this country by the Romans.

man ocean,

the other
t?

occasioned
of Spain,
s in 1809,
e the Hol-

rope, and
The sur-
ter; dikes
wood have
the coun-

: and by

ery indus-
classes of
children in

Holland?
; during
the ice in

m, Haar-

all Europe
vinces; but
sh Govern-
stria; since
conquered
formed into

CHAPTER XI.

Of Germany.

Q. What kind of country is Germany ?

A. Germany is a very large country, situated in the middle of Europe, and is remarkable for being divided into a great number of independent states, which are united for their common safety and welfare under the title of "the Germanic Confederation."

Q. Are these independent states of equal magnitude and importance ?

A. No ; some are kingdoms, the rest are grand duchies, marquisates, principalities, bishoprics, or free cities.

Q. Which are kingdoms ?

A. The kingdoms are Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg.

Q. Which are the free cities, and how are they governed ?

A. The free cities are Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg, which are sovereign states in themselves, governed by their own Magistrates.

Q. What is the climate of Germany ?

A. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat.

Q. What is the soil of Germany ?

A. It is very rich and fertile, both for corn and pasture.

Q. What is the character of the Germans ?

A. They are in general open and free, good soldiers, inured to labour and quick in the sciences, dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions.

Q. What is the population of Germany, exclusive of Austria and Prussia ?

A. Sixteen millions.

Q. What are the principal rivers of Germany ?

A. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Weser, Elbe, and Oder.

Q. What was the ancient name of Germany ?

A. Germania, the limits of which were very different from those of modern Germany.

Bavaria,

Q. Desc

A. The Germany, kingdoms of and Austria about four

Q. Wha

A. It is many ; the intersected contains a

Q. Des

A. The of Europe any, and of Gotha in Europe millions.

Q. Wh

A. Dre Elbe, is t handsome about sixt for the sa 1814, bet tria, Rus

Q. De

A. Th Germany Verden, burg, Gr ing abou for the b birth to lions of i

*Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemberg, Baden,
and Mecklenburg.*

Q. Describe Bavaria ?

A. The kingdom of Bavaria is situated in the South of Germany, bordering on Italy and Switzerland, with the kingdoms of Wirtemberg on the west, Saxony on the north, and Austria on the east. The population of Bavaria is about four millions.

Q. What is the capital of Bavaria ?

A. It is Munich, one of the most pleasant cities in Germany; the houses are high, and the streets spacious, and intersected with canals. It is situated on the Iser, and contains about one hundred thousand inhabitants,

Q. Describe Saxony ?

A. The kingdom of Saxony, so celebrated in the history of Europe, comprises part of the former electorate of Saxony, and of Upper and Lower Lusatia, with the duchies of Gotha and Weimar. Saxony is the smallest kingdom in Europe; the number of its inhabitants being about two millions.

Q. What are the chief cities ?

A. Dresden and Leipsic. The former, situated on the Elbe, is the capital of the kingdom, and is noted for its handsome appearance; the number of its inhabitants is about sixty thousand. Leipsic is famous for its great fairs, for the sale of books, &c. and for the celebrated battle of 1814, between Buonaparte and the Allied Powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Q. Describe Hanover ?

A. The kingdom of Hanover, situated on the north of Germany, is composed of the duchies of Luneberg, Bremen, Verden, and SaxeLauenburg, with the countries of Calenberg, Grubenhagen, &c. Its capital is Hanover, containing about twenty-eight thousand inhabitants, and is noted for the burial place of Zimmerman, and for having given birth to Dr. Herschel. Hanover contains about two millions of inhabitants.

Q. Describe Wirtemberg ?

A. The kingdom of Wirtemberg, situated in the south of Germany, is one of the most fertile and best cultivated of the German kingdoms. Its population is about two millions. The capital is Stutgard, containing about thirty-eight thousand inhabitants.

Q. What is Baden ?

A. The grand duchy of Baden is one of the smallest of the minor states of Germany. It is situated between the Rhine and the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is very fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and has a superfluity of fish and wood. The capital is Carlsruhe, built in the form of an open fan, and contains about 24,000 inhabitants.

Q. What is Mecklenburg ?

A. Mecklenburg is a small principality in the north of Germany, whose house has been frequently divided.* At present there are two lines, Schwerin and Strelitz. It is from the latter that her late majesty Charlotte, queen of George the Third of Great Britain, was descended.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Austria.

Q. What countries compose the Austrian Empire ?

A. The empire of Austria comprehends Austria Proper, Bohemia, Hungary, Gallicia, Moravia, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, the Tyrol, part of Dalmatia, the Kingdom of Lombardy, and Venice, Styria and Illyria.

Q. What is the general character of the Austrians ?

A. They are sensible, polite, well versed in the arts and sciences, and noted for vivacity and fondness for music.

Q. What is the character of the Hungarians ?

A. They are well made, brave, hardy, and military ; but the peasants are poor and held in great subjection.

* The princes of Mecklenburg are descended from the ancient Vandals who inhabited this country.

Q. What

A. It is, mountainous
The soil would
of war prevent

Q. What

A. Vienna

Q. What

A. They Pesth, the capital
of Hungary ; Lemberg ;
Venice ; Trieste

Q. For

A. Venice

Venice, and
It is built on
Though many
of the most
important cities of
the continent are
ornamented

Q. What

A. They Save, Thebes,
and in Austria

Q. How

dominions
A. Three

Q. Wh

A. Turkey
Europe, Asia

Q. Wh

A. The

* Owing to
of the newly
above.

Q. What is the appearance of the country?

A. It is, in many of the regions subject to Austria, mountainous, and in many parts covered with vast forests. The soil would have been productive, had not the ravages of war prevented its proper cultivation.

Q. What is the capital of Austria?

A. Vienna, containing 330,000 inhabitants.

Q. What are the chief cities?

A. They are Prague, the capital of Bohemia, Buda and Pesth, the capitals of Hungary; Brunn, the capital of Moravia; Lemberg of Galicia; Milan of Lombardy and Venice; Trieste, the chief port of the empire, and Venice.

Q. For what is Venice remarkable?

A. Venice was formerly the capital of the Republic of Venice, and the greatest commercial city on the globe. It is built on 70 small islands, connected by 500 bridges. Though much reduced, it is still one of the most magnificent cities of Europe. It has canals instead of streets, and ornamented barges, called gondolas, instead of carriages.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Austria?

A. They are the Danube, with its tributaries, the Drave, Save, Theiss, and Jun; the Elbe, Moldan, and Dniester; and in Austrian Italy, the Po and the Adige.

Q. How many inhabitants are there in the Austrian dominions?

A. Thirty-six millions.*

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Turkey.

Q. What kind of country is Turkey?

A. Turkey is a very large empire, embracing parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What is the origin of the Turks?

A. The Turks derive their origin from the Avares, a

* Owing to the increase of population since the census of Austria, and that of the newly acquired territories, the inhabitants of this empire are rated as above.

tribe of Huns, who dwelt in Great Tartary, till forced by the Huns of the south to abandon their country, when a considerable colony seized upon Turkey, and founded this empire.

Q. What are the climate and soil of Turkey ?

A. The climate is, in general, delightful, but the inhabitants are frequently visited with the plague, which is partly attributed to their indolence and want of cleanliness. The soil is remarkably fertile, and though poorly cultivated, produces an abundance of wheat, rice, cotton, silk, wine, oil, fruits, &c.

Q. What is the character of the Turks ?

A. They are well formed, imposing in their manners and noted for their hospitality to strangers ; but they are also ignorant, indolent, and bigoted ; and though they inhabit a country unequalled in climate, soil, and situation for agriculture, manufacture and commerce, yet owing to the Mahometan religion and the despotic government, every thing languishes, and the people are miserable.

Q. How do the dress and manners of the Turks differ from ours ?

A. The Turks wear turbans instead of hats ; loose and flowing robes instead of coats ; they shave their heads instead of their beards ; they use their fingers in eating instead of knives and forks ; and, instead of using chairs, they sit cross-legged on mats or cushions.

Q. What is the capital of the Turkish empire ?

A. Constantinople, which contains, including its suburbs, about 550,000 inhabitants. The other chief cities are Adrianople, Sabonica, Shumla, and Belgrade.

Q. What is the population of Turkey ?

A. Turkey in Europe has ten millions ; in Asia, twelve millions, and in Africa, two millions five hundred thousand.

Q. What are the principal mountains of Turkey in Europe ?

A. The principal mountains in European Turkey are Athos, Pindus, Olympus, Parnassus, and Hæmus.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Danube, the Sava, the Pruth, and the Don.

Q. What

A. Greece of the Turkish dominion, bounded by the Mediterranean, and distinguished by magnificent ruins.

Q. Describe the productions

A. Greece is a rugged mountainous country, and produces a variety of fruits.

Q. What

A. They are a brave people, and

Q. What

A. Athens is the place of the heroes of Greece ; about 26,000

Q. What

A. France is the country containing the greatest number of inhabitants, about forty-one millions.

Q. What

A. The Nile is the longest river, which is about 3,000 miles long.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of Greece.

Q. What kind of country is Greece ?

A. Greece, which, till the year 1821, formed a part of the Turkish empire, is a small but interesting kingdom, bounded N. by Turkey ; W. and S. by the Mediterranean ; and E. by the Archipelago. It is distinguished for its mild climate, fertile soil, and magnificent ruins.

Q. Describe the appearance of the country and its productions ?

A. Greece is finely diversified with hills, plains, rugged mountains, and fertile vales. Its chief productions are wool, cotton, silk, corn, oil, wine, rice, and fruits.

Q. What is the character of the Greeks ?

A. They are an enterprising, industrious and brave people, and are distinguished for personal beauty.

Q. What is the capital of Greece ?

A. Athens, renowned as having been the birth place of the most distinguished orators, sages, and heroes of antiquity. The population of Athens is about 26,000, and that of Greece, 900,000.

CHAPTER XV.

Of France.

Q. What kind of country is France ?

A. France is a very large and populous country, containing about thirty-five and a half millions of inhabitants, seven hundred and eighty cities, and forty-one thousand towns and villages.

Q. What are its soil, its climate, and its produce ?

A. The air is pure and wholesome ; and the soil, which is agreeably diversified, produces all the neces-

saries of life, and among its luxuries, some excellent wines.

Q. What is the character of the French?

A. The French are polite, gay, ingenious and courageous, but light, inconstant, and excessively vain.

Q. Of what are they particularly fond?

A. Of the arts and sciences, and of games, exhibitions and dancing.

Q. What is the capital of France?

A. Paris, on the river Seine, the centre of fashion, and the gayest city in Europe.

Q. What are the principal cities of France?

A. Rouen, Tours, Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, and Toulouse.

Q. What are its chief seaports?

A. Havre, Brest, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles, and Toulon.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, or Gironde, the Rhone and the Somme.

Q. What is the religion of France?

A. The great mass of the people are Roman Catholics, only about a twentieth part being Protestants; but there is no established religion, all sects being equal in the eye of the law.

Q. What is the government of France?

A. The government was a limited monarchy, but, in February, 1848, a Revolution was effected, the king fled to England, the monarchical form of government was abolished, and a Republic, having an elected president and assembly, was established.

Q. What are the foreign possessions belonging to France?

A. The isles of Martinique and Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, Cayenne in South America, Pondicherry and Chandernagore, in the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, Algiers, Senegal, and the Isle of Goree in Africa, and the Marquesas Isles in the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Wha

A. Galli
by the Roi
themselves
a people f
wards con

Q. Wha

A. No
sublime m
regions o
semble se
and hang

Q. Wh

A. It i
months a
and man
snow.

Q. For

A. For
and stron

Q. For

A. For

Q. In

A. Th
ternal an

Q. Wh

A. Be
Lucerne.

Q. Is

beauty d

A. Ye

Neufcha
ed for th

Q. What was the ancient name of France?

A. Gallia or Gaul. The people were called *Galli* by the Romans, *Galatae* by the Greeks, and *Celtae* by themselves. It took its present name from the Franks, a people formerly inhabiting Germany, who afterwards conquered part of Gaul.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Switzerland.

Q. What kind of country is Switzerland?

A. No country affords a greater variety of surface; sublime mountains, frightful precipices, awful chasms, regions of snow that never melt, glaciers that resemble seas of ice, fertile valleys, beautiful cottages, and hanging vines diversify the scene.

Q. What is the nature of the climate?

A. It is wholesome and agreeable; the summer months are delightful; but the winter frosts are severe, and many of the mountains are always covered with snow.

Q. For what are the Swiss remarkable?

A. For their simplicity of manners, purity of morals, and strong attachment to their native country.

Q. For what are the men particularly distinguished?

A. For their strength, courage, and sobriety.

Q. In what do the women excel?

A. The women excel in modesty, and in the maternal and domestic duties.

Q. What are the chief towns of Switzerland?

A. Berne, its capital, Geneva, Lausanne, Basle and Lucerne.

Q. Is Switzerland distinguished for the number and beauty of its lakes?

A. Yes; the Lakes of Geneva, Lucerne, Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich and Maggiore, are all distinguished for their picturesque beauty.

Q. What is the population of Switzerland ?

A. Two millions three hundred thousand.

Q. What was the ancient name of Switzerland ?

A. Helvetia. The people were called *Helvetii*, and were famed for their bravery.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of Italy.

Q. What kind of country is Italy ?

A. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and being still the residence of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is often called the garden of Europe.

Q. Describe its climate, soil, and productions ?

A. The air is, in general, temperate and wholesome: and the soil very fertile, producing a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; also wheat, rice, oranges, citrons, &c., and all sorts of fruits, honey, and silk, with sugar and cotton.

Q. What is the character of the Italians ?

A. They are polite, sensible, and fond of the arts. They excel in sculpture, painting and music; but are indolent, revengeful and superstitious.

Q. How is Italy bounded ?

A. It is bounded on the north by the Alps; on the west by France and the Mediterranean; on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the east by the Adriatic.

Q. Into how many kingdoms and states is Italy at present divided ?

A. Into eight, namely: 1st. The kingdom of Sardinia, comprising the island of that name; and Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa; 2nd. Venice and Lombardy, which belong to the Emperor of Austria; 3rd. Parma; 4th. Modena and Massa; 5th. Lucca; 6th. Tuscany;

7th. The governed Sicilies, co

Q. Whi

A. Ron

Q. Wh

A. The

lermo, Le

Mantua i

Q. Wh

A. Th

Switzerla

canoes, n

Q. W

A. Th

Tiber,

Q. W

A. Al

Q. W

A. Ita

not only

Q. W

A. P

by Spa

tains th

tal is I

Q. I

A. I

erated

Q. I

A. I

parts a

and fr

7th. The states of the church of Rome, which are governed by the Pope; 8th. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the island of Sicily, and Naples.

Q. Which is the most celebrated city of Italy?

A. Rome, on the River Tiber.

Q. What are the other chief cities of Italy?

A. They are Naples, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Leghorn and Cagliari: also, Milan, Venice, and Mantua in Austrian Italy.

Q. What are its chief mountains?

A. The Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland, the Appenines and Vesuvius, the Volcanoes, near Naples and Etna, in Sicily.

Q. What are its chief rivers?

A. They are the Po, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber.

Q. What is the population of Italy?

A. About twenty-two millions.

Q. What was the ancient name of Italy?

A. *Italia*, one of the noblest countries in Europe not only in climate, but in importance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Portugal.

Q. What is Portugal?

A. Portugal is a small kingdom, bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains three and a half millions of inhabitants; its capital is Lisbon, situated on the river Tagus.

Q. Describe the climate of Portugal.

A. It is pure and wholesome, the heat being moderated by frequent westerly winds.

Q. What kind of soil has Portugal?

A. There are many barren mountains, but some parts are rich and fertile, producing excellent wines and fruit of all kinds.

Q. What is the character of the Portuguese ?

A. They are, in general, brave, friendly and hospitable; but ignorant, austere, and superstitious.

Q. What are the principal cities of Portugal ?

A. Lisbon, the capital, situated on the river Tagus, Oporto, famous for its port wine, Coimbra, St. Ubes and Elvas.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of Spain.

Q. What kind of a country is Spain ?

A. Spain is a large country, about the size of France, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; E. by the Mediterranean; S. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Its population is about 13,000,000.

Q. What is the climate of Spain ?

A. The air is generally very hot, which frequently obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at night.

Q. What is the character of the Spaniards ?

A. They are proud and haughty, grave and polite, and attached to their country, of which their patriotic struggle, against Buonaparte's usurpation, affords a noble specimen.

Q. For what are the Spaniards celebrated ?

A. For their sobriety and probity; still their idleness makes them a miserable people, though they live in one of the finest countries in the world.

Q. What is the soil of Spain ?

A. Spain, in general, is very fertile, but is not cultivated, through the pride and laziness of its inhabitants. Many parts are overrun with woods, and, with the exception of Switzerland, Spain is the most mountainous country in Europe.

Q. What
A. Madrid,
Cordova, C

Q. What

A. Coru

Q. What

A. Win
cork, &c.

Q. What

A. The
diana, the

Q. What

A. The
lic. The
population
people.

Q. What

A. The

Ireland,
pire was
namely,
united w

Q. What

A. It

merce.
and the
every pr

* The fo
the globe,
Those in
pore, Adel
Islands, St
Coast of G
Scotia, th
Prince Ed
In Europ
of Malta;
Holland;

Q. What are the most remarkable cities ?

A. Madrid, the capital, Saragossa, Salamanca, Toledo, Cordova, Grenada, Seville, and Badajoz.

Q. What are its chief seaports ?

A. Corunna, Ferrol, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Barcelona.

Q. What is the produce of Spain ?

A. Wines, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, wool, honey, cork, &c.

Q. What are the chief rivers of Spain ?

A. The Tagus, the Douro, the Guadalquiver, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Ebro.

Q. What is the religion of Spain.

A. The religion established by law is the Roman Catholic. The priests are very numerous, in proportion to the population, and exercise great sway over the minds of the people.

CHAPTER XX.

Of Great Britain.

Q. What constitutes the British Empire ?

A. The British Empire consists of Great Britain and Ireland, with some adjacent isles of Europe. This Empire was formerly divided into three distinct kingdoms, namely, England, Scotland, and Ireland ; but it is now united under one government.*

Q. What kind of country is Great Britain ?

A. It is a large island, advantageously situated for commerce. The southern part (or England) is very fertile, and the land in a high state of cultivation, abounding with every production necessary for the sustenance of man.

* The foreign possessions of England, which are situated in every quarter of the globe, are very extensive.

Those in ASIA consist of India and its dependencies ; Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Aden, &c. In AFRICA, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, Gambia, with several forts on the Coast of Guinea. In AMERICA, Canada, Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, the countries around Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, &c., with many valuable islands in the West Indies. In EUROPE, the fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, the Ionian Isles, and the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea. In AUSTRALIA, various Colonies in New Holland ; with some other possessions of less note.

ospitable;

r Tagus,
Ebes and

France,
es, which
; S. by
; W. by
is about

requently
nd sit up

lite, and
struggle,
pecimen.

idleness
n one of

ot culti-
abitants.
ception
untry in

Q. What were the ancient names of England, Ireland, and Scotland?

A. Of England, *Britannia**; Ireland, *Hibernia*†; Scotland, *Caledonia*.‡

Q. How is England divided?

A. Into forty counties or shires, which are as follows :

Six northern,	Three south eastern,
Four bordering on Wales,	Four southern,
Twelve midland,	Three south western,
Eight eastern.	

Q. Name the six northern counties, with their chief towns?

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
A. Northumberland,	Newcastle,
Cumberland,	Carlisle,
Durham,	Durham,
Yorkshire,	York,
Westmoreland,	Appleby
Lancashire.	Lancaster.

Q. Which are the four bordering on Wales, with their chief towns?

A. Cheshire,	Chester,
Shropshire,	Shrewsbury,
Herefordshire,	Hereford,
Monmouthshire.	Monmouth.

Q. Which are the twelve midland counties, with their principal towns?

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
A. Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham,
Derbyshire,	Derby,
Staffordshire,	Stafford.
Leicestershire,	Leicester.
Rutland,	Cakham.
Northamptonshire,	Northampton.
Warwickshire,	Warwick.
Worcestershire,	Worcester.
Gloucestershire,	Gloucester.
Oxfordshire,	Oxford.
Buckinghamshire,	Buckingham.
Bedfordshire,	Bedford.

* So called by the Romans. The original Celtic name was *Bretton*, signifying a high mountainous country. Pliny says its ancient name was *Albion*; but that *Britannia*, a name of the same meaning, became the prevalent appellation.

† So called by Cæsar, Tacitus, and Pliny; but named *Ierne* by Strabo.

‡ Tacitus.

Q. Which chief towns?

A. Lincoln
Hunting
Cambri
Norfolk
Suffolk,
Essex,
Hertfor
Middle

Q. Which their chief t

A. Surrey
Kent,
Sussex

Q. Whic chief towns

A. Berksl
Wiltsh
Hamp
Dorset

Q. Whi their chief

A. Some
Devor
Corn

Q. Whi

A. In 1
Navy, was

Q. Whi

A. The
the Merse

Q. Whi

A. Sea
the Peak,
land and
shire; an

Q. WI

A. Lo
derland,

d, Ireland,
ia†; Scot-

follows :
stern,
stern,

their chief

Q. Which are the eight eastern counties, with their chief towns ?

A. Lincolnshire,	Lincoln.
Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge.
Norfolk,	Norwich.
Suffolk,	Ipswich.
Essex,	Chelmsford.
Hertfordshire,	Hertford.
Middlesex,	London.

Q. Which are the three south-eastern counties, with their chief towns ?

A. Surrey,	Guildford.
Kent,	Maidstone.
Sussex,	Chichester.

Q. Which are the four southern counties, with their chief towns ?

A. Berkshire,	Reading.
Wiltshire,	Salisbury.
Hampshire,	Winchester.
Dorsetshire,	Dorchester.

Q. Which are the three south-western counties, with their chief towns ?

A. Somersetshire,	Bath.
Devonshire,	Exeter.
Cornwall,	Launceston & Bodmin.

Q. What is the population of England and Wales ?

A. In 1841, the population, including the Army and Navy, was nearly sixteen millions.

Q. What are the chief rivers in England ?

A. The Thames, the Severn, the Medway, the Humber, the Mersey, and the Trent.

Q. What are its chief mountains ?

A. Seafell, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn, in Cumberland ; the Peak, in Derbyshire, the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland ; Ingleborough and Wharfedale, in Yorkshire ; and the Mendip, in Somersetshire.

Q. What are the chief ports ?

A. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Sunderland, Southampton, Yarmouth and Falmouth.

with their

with their

, signifying
m; but that
llation.
abo.

Q. What are the principal naval stations ?

A. Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sherness.

Q. What are the principal manufacturing cities ?

A. Manchester, the second city in the kingdom in population, is noted for cotton manufactures, Birmingham for hardware, Sheffield for cutlery, Kidderminster for carpets, Leeds and Wakefield for woollens, Nottingham and Leicester for stockings, Worcester for porcelain, and Coventry for watches and ribbons.

Q. What is the metropolis of England ?

A. London, the largest and wealthiest city in the world, and of the most extensive commerce.

Q. What is the character of the English ?

A. They are noted for frankness, sincerity, intelligence, industry, and enterprise. The merchants are distinguished for integrity and wealth ; the mechanics for skill and industry ; and the sailors and soldiers for discipline and bravery.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of Wales.

Q. Into how many counties is Wales divided ?

A. Into twelve : six northern, and six southern.

Q. Which are the six northern counties, with their chief towns ?

Counties.

A. Flintshire,
Denbighshire,
Carnarvonshire,
Isle of Anglesea,
Merionethshire,
Montgomeryshire,

Chief Towns.

Flint and St. Asaph.
Denbigh.
Carnarvon.
Beaumaris.
Dolgelly and Bala.
Montgomery.

Q. What are the six southern counties, with their chief towns ?

A. Radnorshire,
Cardiganshire,

Radnor.
Cardigan.

Pembrokes
Carmarthe
Brecknock
Glamorgar

Q. Which a

A. The chief
Idris, Plinlimon

Q. How is

A. Into two
the other sou
thirty-three o

Q. Which
towns ?

Counties.

A. Edinburg
Hadding
Roxburg
Selkirk,
Peebles,
Lanark,

Q. Which
towns ?

A. Dumfrie
Wigton
Kircud
Ayr,
Dumba
Bute,

Q. What
their chief t

A. Caithn
Renfre
Stirling
Linth
Argyle
Perth,

Pembrokeshire,
Carmarthenshire,
Brecknockshire,
Glamorganshire,

Pembroke.
Carmarthen.
Brecknock.
Cardiff.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Wales?

A. The chief Welsh mountains are Snowdon, Cader-
Idris, Plinlimmon, and Brecknock Beacon.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Scotland.

Q. How is Scotland divided?

A. Into two parts, one north, or the Highlands, and
the other south, or the Lowlands. The whole contains
thirty-three counties.

Q. Which are the first six counties, with their chief
towns?

Counties.
A. Edinburgh,
Haddington,
Roxburgh,
Selkirk,
Peebles,
Lanark,

Chief Towns.
Edinburgh.
Haddington.
Jedburgh.
Selkirk.
Peebles.
Lanark and Glasgow.

Q. Which are the second six counties, with their chief
towns?

A. Dumfries,
Wigton,
Kircudbright,
Ayr,
Dumbarton,
Bute,

Dumfries.
Wigton.
Kircudbright.
Ayr.
Dumbarton.
Rothsay.

Q. What are the names of the third six counties, with
their chief towns?

A. Caithness,
Renfrew,
Stirling,
Linlithgow,
Argyle,
Perth,

Wick.
Renfrew and Paisley.
Stirling.
Linlithgow.
Inverary.
Perth.

Q. What are the names of the fourth six counties with their chief towns?

A. Kincardine,	Stonehaven.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen.
Inverness,	Inverness,
Nairn,	Nairn.
Cromarty,	Cromarty.
Fife,	Cupar.

Q. What are the names of the remaining nine counties, with their chief towns?

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
A. Forfar,	Forfar.
Banff,	Banff.
Sutherland,	Dornoch.
Clackmannan,	Clackmannan.
Kinross,	Kinross.
Ross,	Tain and Dingwall.
Elgin, or Moray,	Elgin.
Orkney and Shetland,	Kirkwall.
Berwick,	Greenlaw and Dunse.

Q. Where and what is the town of Berwick?

A. The town of Berwick stands on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither; it is large and well built. Its population is about 8,000.

Q. What is the population of Scotland?

A. In 1841 the population amounted to two millions six hundred and twenty thousand.

Q. What are the chief cities of Scotland?

A. Edinburgh, the capital; Glasgow the most populous city in Scotland, noted for its extensive manufactures and commerce; Paisley and Perth, noted for the manufacture of cotton and linen; also, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, and Leith, which are flourishing seaports.

Q. What are the islands of Scotland?

A. The Islands belonging to Scotland are the Shetland, the Orkney, Hebrides, or western Islands, Arran and Bute.

Q. What are the chief lakes in Scotland?

A. The chief lakes are Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, Loch Tay, Loch Broom, Loch Awe, and Loch Ketterin.

Q. What are its highest mountains?

A. The highest mountains in Scotland are Ben Madehui,

the loftiest in Lawers, Cairng and Ben More.

Q. What are

A. The Tay

Q. What is

A. The Scotch, hardy, and bra education and

Q. How is

A. Into five Leinster east westward; w counties.

Q. How is Leinster?

A. Leinst

Counties.

Dublin,

Louth,

Wicklo

Wexfo

Longfo

East M

West M

King's

Queen's

Kilker

Kildar

Carlov

Q. How

A. Ulst

Down

Arma

the loftiest in Great Britain, Ben Nevis, Cairntoul, Ben Lawers, Cairngorm, Ben Wyvis, Lochnagar, Ben Lomond, and Ben More.

Q. What are the chief rivers ?

A. The Tay, the Forth, the Tweed, and the Clyde.

Q. What is the character of the Scotch ?

A. The Scotch are industrious, temperate, prudent, hardy, and brave, and are distinguished for their general education and morality.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of Ireland.

Q. How is Ireland divided ?

A. Into four provinces, namely, Ulster northward ; Leinster eastward ; Munster southward ; and Connaught westward ; which provinces are divided into thirty-two counties.

Q. How many counties are there in the province of Leinster ?

A. Leinster contains the following twelve counties :

Counties.

Dublin,
Louth,
Wicklow,
Wexford,
Longford,
East Meath,
West Meath,
King's County,
Queen's County,
Kilkenny,
Kildare,
Carlow,

Chief Towns.

Dublin.
Drogheda.
Wicklow.
Wexford.
Longford.
Trim.
Mullingar.
Philipstown.
Maryborough.
Kilkenny.
Athy and Naas.
Carlow.

Q. How many counties in Ulster ?

A. Ulster contains the following nine counties :

Down,
Armagh,

Downpatrick.
Armagh.

Counties.

Monaghan,
Cavan,
Antrim,
Londonderry,
Tyrone,
Fermanagh,
Donegal,

Chief Towns.

Monaghan.
Cavan.
Carrickfergus.
Derry.
Omagh.
Enniskillen.
Lifford.

Q. What are the counties in Connaught ?

A. Connaught contains the following five counties :

Leitrim,
Roscommon,
Mayo,
Sligo,
Galway,

Leitrim.
Roscommon.
Castlebar.
Sligo.
Galway.

Q. What are the counties of Munster ?

A. Munster contains the following six counties :

Clare,
Cork.
Kerry,
Limerick,
Tipperary,
Waterford,

Ennis.
Cork.
Tralee.
Limerick.
Clonmel.
Waterford.

Q. What is the capital of Ireland ?

A. Dublin, containing about 230,000 inhabitants.

Q. What are its principal cities ?

A. They are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, and Londonderry.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Ireland ?

A. The Shannon, the Blackwater, the Liffey, and the Boyne.

Q. How many inhabitants does Ireland contain ?

A. About 6,516,000.

Q. What is the character of the Irish ?

A. The Irish are a sprightly, warm-hearted, and brave people. The higher classes are not exceeded by those of any nation in intelligence, generous hospitality, and military skill.

Q. What
A. Asia,
division of
Russia, Chi
Farther Ind
dent Tartar

Q. Descr

A. In a
the soil an
general it i
serenity of
the most d
plants, spi

Q. In w

A. In t
gems, the
and cotton

Q. For

A. 1st.
lived—th
and celeb
were also

2d. In
from the
whole wc

3d. T
origin in
brated T

ander th
of Troy.
formerly

fisherme
are now
lon, citi
habitat

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of Asia.

Q. What are the principal divisions of Asia ?

A. Asia, the largest, richest and most populous grand division of the globe, contains Asiatic Turkey, Asiatic Russia, Chinese Empire, Hindostan, Eastern Peninsula or Farther India, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Independent Tartary, Arabia and Japan,

Q. Describe the climate and soil of Asia ?

A. In a country of such immense extent as Asia, both the soil and climate must be extremely various ; but in general it is far superior to Europe and Africa, both in the serenity of its air, and the fertility of its soil, producing the most delicious fruits, the most fragrant and balsamic plants, spices and gums.

Q. In what else is Asia superior to Europe and Africa ?

A. In the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, the riches of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons.

Q. For what is Asia peculiarly celebrated ?

A. 1st. Here the first man was created—the patriarchs lived—the law was given to Moses—and here the great and celebrated empires of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia, were also formed.

2d. In Asia, Christianity was first promulgated, and from thence the light of the Gospel was diffused over the whole world.

3d. The laws, arts, and sciences almost all had their origin in Asia. At Ephesus, in Natolia, stood the celebrated Temple of Diana, burnt the night on which Alexander the Great was born. In Asia was the famous city of Troy. Tyre and Sidon were on the coasts of Palestine, formerly great cities of trade, but now inhabited by a few fishermen. Sodon and Gomorrah, places once famous, are now only known by name ; and Nineveh and Babylon, cities in Mesopotamia, near Bagdad, are now the habitations of wild beasts.

Q. What are the principal mountains of Asia?

A. The principal Asiatic mountains are the Himalaya, N. of Hindostan, which are upwards of five miles high and the loftiest in the world; the Hindoo Koosh, Belur Tag, Kuenlun and Thian-shan, the Ural, the Altay, the Ghants, Caucasus, Ararat, Taurus, Lebanon, Sinai and Horeb.

Q. What are its chief rivers?

A. The Kiang-ku and Hoang-ho, in China; the Burrampooter, the Ganges and the Indus, in India; the Lena, Yenesei and Obi, in Siberia; the Amour in Tartary; the Euphrates and the Tigris, in Turkey.

Q. What are the principal Islands of Asia?

A. The chief Asiatic islands are the Japan isles, the Ladrones, the Phillippines, the Moluccas or Spice isles, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar isles, and Formosa; New Guinea, the Pelew isles, and the Carolines, with some others of less note.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of Asiatic Turkey.

Q. For what is Asiatic Turkey particularly celebrated?

A. As the principal scene of early Scripture history; and of those romantic expeditions called the Crusades.

Q. What is a Crusade?

A. A holy war; a name given to the expeditions of the Christians against the infidels for the recovery of Palestine—so called, because those who were so engaged in them wore a cross on their clothes, and bore one on their standards.

Q. What else have you to observe of this country?

A. That it is covered with wrecks of ancient splendour; it was once very fertile and rich, containing many flourishing kingdoms, and a great number of celebrated cities; but it is now uncultivated, the people miserable, and the cities few.

Q. How i
A. Into A
or Chaldea,
or the Holy

Q. What
A. The p

Aleppo, D
Damascus is
about 100,0

Q. What

A. The t
Olympus, A

Q. What

A. The
Jordan.

Q. For

A. Turk
silks, rhubs

Q. Wh
A. It is

northern
mountains
miles, and

Q. Ho

A. Int
Eastern
Provinces

Q. W

A. It

Q. How is Asiatic Turkey divided?

A. Into Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Irak-Arabi, or Chaldea, Algesira or Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, or the Holy Land.

Q. What are the principal cities in Turkey in Asia?

A. The principal cities of Turkey in Asia, are Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, Bagdad, and Bassorah. Damascus is a very extensive and populous city, containing about 100,000 inhabitants.

Q. What are its chief mountains?

A. The chief mountains of Turkey in Asia are Taurus, Olympus, Ararat and Lebanon.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Euphrates, the Tigris, the Orontes and the Jordan.

Q. For what is Turkey in Asia particularly celebrated?

A. Turkey in Asia is celebrated for its carpets, oils, silks, rhubarb, and fruits.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Of Asiatic Russia.

Q. What kind of a country is Russia in Asia?

A. It is a very large country, comprehending the most northern parts of Asia; being in length from the Ural mountains to the southern extremity of Kamtschatka, 3,600 miles, and in breadth from north to south, 1,900 miles,

Q. How is this country divided?

A. Into three* governments, namely: Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, and Georgia, or the Trans-Caucasian Provinces.

Q. What is the population of Asiatic Russia?

A. It is estimated at six millions.

* Orenburg and Astrachan are now considered as parts of Europe.

Q. What is the produce of Asiatic Russia?

A. The southern part produces all the necessaries of life, but the northern part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated and thinly peopled. The principal riches of the country consist of fine skins and furs.

Q. Which are the principal cities in Asiatic Russia?

A. Tobolsk, Irkutsk and Teflis.

Q. What are the names of the principal nations of Asiatic Russia?

A. The Cossacks, Calmucs, Circassians, and Georgians, the Samoieds, Ostiaks, Koriaks, the Tschutki, Kamtschatdales, and others of less note.

Q. Are the Asiatic Russians like those of Europe?

A. No, very different; for in this wide expanse there are many distinct races of men, not only differing from the European Russians, but also from each other, both in appearance, manners, religion, and language.

Q. What nations live towards the north?

A. Samoieds, Ostiaks, Koriaks, and other similar tribes, who are sunk in gross superstition and idolatry, and are very filthy and squalid in their appearance.

Q. How do they subsist?

A. Chiefly by hunting and fishing, but they are all averse to steady industry. Some are fixed and others wandering. These people, in general, are of small stature and hard featured; and considering the extent of country they occupy, are few in population.

Q. What are the *Tschutki*?

A. The Tschutki, who inhabit the north-east corner of Russia, are superior in size, and better featured, than the preceding tribes, and are more skilled in the various arts of life. The peninsula of Kamtschatka is inhabited by another race, but not less filthy and brutalized than the Samoieds. Several of the tribes, before mentioned, are considered, in general, very dull, heavy, and harmless.

Q. Which are the chief nations inhabiting the countries bordering on the Caucasus Mountains?

A. The Cossacks, Circassians, and Georgians. — These

*Pronounced Chutki.

nations a
beauty of

Q. De

A. Th

Uralian (

reside on

who, und

dreadful

cessful ca

300,000

Q. Wh

A. Th

and poss

united un

empire; l

divided in

spirit of

Q. Wh

A. Ge

Black and

inhabitant

is Teflis.

is at Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

is Teflis

Q. Wh

A. The

Tartary, a

Q. Wh

A. Chir

of Asia, an

population

Q. For

A. For

nations are celebrated for the bravery of the men, and the beauty of the females.

Q. Describe the Cossacks?

A. The Cossacks are divided into the Don, Ukrain and Uralian Cossacks; but the most celebrated are those who reside on the borders of the River Don. It was the latter, who, under their enterprising leader, Platoff, made such dreadful havoc among the French in Buonaparte's unsuccessful campaign into Russia in 1812, when he lost nearly 300,000 men.

Q. Who are the Circassians?

A. The Circassians are a noble people, very courageous, and possessing a great military genius, and were they united under one chief, might become a great independent empire; but they are a nation of wandering mountaineers, divided into many different and hostile tribes, and want a spirit of unity to make their power effectual.

Q. What is Georgia?

A. Georgia is a very fine country, situated between the Black and Caspian Seas. It is very productive, and the inhabitants are a fine and warlike people; its chief town is Teflis.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Of the Chinese Empire.

Q. What countries constitute the Chinese Empire?

A. The Chinese Empire embraces China proper, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet.

Q. What is China?

A. China is one of the most ancient and polished nations of Asia, and is celebrated for its extent and prodigious population.

Q. For what is it otherwise celebrated?

A. For its immense wall, which is one thousand two

These

hundred miles long, twenty-five feet high, and eighteen feet thick.

Q. For what purpose was this immense wall built?

A. To divide China from Tartary, and keep the Tartars from plundering the Chinese territories.

Q. What are the chief cities of China?

A. Peking, the capital; Nankin, and Canton.

Q. What is the character of the Chinese?

A. They are industrious beyond any people on earth; possess a great share of ingenuity, but are artful and fraudulent. They are lovers of the arts and sciences, but have too great an opinion of their own wisdom, and think meanly of other nations.

Q. What else is worthy of observation in respect to the Chinese?

A. Their complexion, which is tawny; and those are thought to excel in beauty who are most bulky. The women affect much modesty, and are remarkable for their small feet.

Q. What is the population of China?

A. About 200 millions.

Q. What is Thibet?

A. Thibet, sometimes called the Snowy Region, is a vast extent of country in the interior of Asia, subject to China.

Q. How is it divided, and what is the number of its inhabitants?

A. Thibet is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle and Lower; its inhabitants are estimated at five millions.

Q. What is Chinese Tartary?

A. Chinese Tartary is a large country to the north of China Proper, to which it is tributary. Its population is about twelve millions. It comprises Mandshuria, Mongolia, Corea, and Little Bucharía or Cashgar.

Q. What are the principal tribes inhabiting Chinese Tartary?

A. The Calmucs, Eluths and Kalkas.

Q. Describe the Calmucs?

A. The Calmucs are a nation of wanderers, who live

in tents, and their number and sheep. they live with food is fish,

Q. What

A. The vast regions and from the ocean.

Q. Why

A. It is

Q. How

A. India

Hindustan a

without the

Q. What

A. India

by a great

purling stre

hills. The

luxuriance

country in

Q. What

A. It is

fossil, veget

in May and

November

months in

Q. What

A. Whe

and perfect

in tents, and remove from thence in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. These people neither sow nor reap, so that they live without bread, or any kind of vegetable. Their food is fish, flesh, milk, butter, and cheese.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Of India in General.

Q. What is meant by India?

A. The general name of India is now applied to those vast regions of Southern Asia on the confines of China, and from the mountains of Thibet in the north to the ocean.

Q. Why is it called India?

A. It is so called from the river Indus.

Q. How is it divided?

A. India is generally divided into two great parts, viz: Hindostan and Farther India, or India within, and India without the Ganges.

Q. What kind of country is India?

A. India consists chiefly of extensive plains, fertilized by a great number of beautiful meandering rivers and purling streams, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The periodical rains and intense heats produce a luxuriance of vegetation almost unknown to any other country in the world.

Q. What is the soil of India?

A. It is rich in every kind of production, whether fossil, vegetable, or animal. The Indians sow the ground in May and June, before the rainy season, and reap in November and December, which are the most temperate months in the year.

Q. What are the productions of India?

A. Wheat, rice, barley, and other grain, in great plenty and perfection; also, all kinds of fruits, spices, &c.

- Q. What is the character of the Hindoos ?
 A. The Hindoos are extremely mild, and by no means adapted for hard labor or war.
- Q. What is the population of Hindostan ?
 A. One hundred and forty millions.
- Q. What is the capital of British India ?
 A. Calcutta.
- Q. What other remarkable cities are there ?
 A. Bombay, Benares, Delhi, Madras, Pondicherry, Seringapatam, and Goa.
- Q. What are the chief mountains ?
 A. The Gauts, or Ghats ; and the Himmaleh, in the north, the highest in the world.
- Q. What are the chief mines of India ?
 A. The chief mines of India are gold, silver, and diamonds.
- Q. What are the chief animals of India ?
 A. They are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, panthers, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, and monkeys.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Of Interior India or Hindostan.

- Q. How is Hindostan situated ?
 A. Hindostan is bounded N. by Thibet, E. by part of the Birman Empire, and the Bay of Bengal, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea.
- Q. How are the inhabitants divided ?
 A. The Hindoos are divided into tribes or castes. The principal are the Brahmins, soldiers, mechanics, and labourers. The Brahmins have the care of religion ; the soldiers are usually called rajahpoots ; those in the service of the English are called sepoy : the mechanics comprehend merchants and traders ; the labourers include farmers and all who cultivate the land. The greater part of the Hindoos are idolators.

Q. What
 A. Farthe
 Assam, Arrac
 Possessions,
 of Anam, or
 Q. How
 A. They
 and are boun
 north by the

Q. What
 A. The l
 south of Cl
 Q. What
 A. Its pr
 Q. Wha
 A. They
 passionate
 Q. Wha
 A. The
 capital, Ra
 Q. Wha
 A. Five
 Q. Wha
 A. The
 wheat, sug
 tropical fru
 Its animals
 sesses exce

Of Farther India.

Q. What is Farther India ?

A. Farther India is a vast extent of country, comprising Assam, Arracan, Tenasserim and Malacca, which are British Possessions, the Birman Empire, Siam, and the empire of Anam, or Cochin China.

Q. How are these countries situated ?

A. They are situated to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and are bounded on the east by the Chinese Sea, and on the north by the Chinese Empire.

CHAPTER XXX.

Of the Birman Empire.

Q. What is the situation of the Birman empire ?

A. The Birman Empire is situated east of Hindostan, south of China, and west of the Chinese Sea.

Q. What are its principal divisions ?

A. Its principal divisions are Ava and Fegu.

Q. What is the general character of the Birman ?

A. They are a lively and inquisitive race of people, but passionate and revengeful.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. The chief cities of the Birman Empire are Ava, its capital, Rangoon and Ummerapoor.

Q. What is the population of the Birman Empire ?

A. Five millions.

Q. What are the chief productions of Birman ?

A. The soil being extremely fertile, it yields excellent wheat, sugar canes, indigo, and cotton ; and the different tropical fruits in high perfection, and in great abundance. Its animals are the same as those of Hindostan. It possesses excellent mines of gold, silver, and precious stones.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Of Siam.

Q. What kind of a country is Siam ?

A. Siam consists of a fertile valley watered by the river Meinam. It is well fitted for sugar, rice, and other tropical products.

Q. What is its chief city ?

A. Its chief city is Bankok, at the mouth of the Meinam. It consists in a great measure, of houses floating on the water in rows eight or ten feet from the bank.

Q. In what do the Siamese excel ?

A. The Siamese excel in some of the ornamental manufactures, particularly in those of gold and silver, and their miniature paintings have been much admired.

Q. Describe the Siamese ?

A. The Siamese, in general, are of a dark complexion ; and their food consists principally of rice and fish. The men are extremely indolent, and most of the laborious works are executed by the women.

CHAPTER, XXXII,

Of Malacca, Assam, &c.

Q. What are the British Provinces in Farther India ?

A. They consist of Malacca, Assam, Arracan and Tenasserim. These provinces are in many parts very fertile, but rudely cultivated. Assam contains large forests of the tea plant.

Q. Describe Tenasserim.

A. Tenasserim is about 500 miles long and 60 miles broad. It is divided into the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui. The chief town is Amherst, on the Gulf of Martaban.

Q. What is
A. Malacca
two kingdoms
Malacca, and
inhabitants.

Q. Describe

A. The Ma
well made, w
shining hair.
cipal merchan
merce are wid
Malays are de
people on the

The E

Q. Descri

A. The en
sists of Cochi
quin. For it
east, having
essing a frui

Q. What

A. They a
rest of Asia i
esteemed the

Q. What

A. The ch
Kesho in To

Q. What

A. Persia

Q. What is Malacca?

A. Malacca is a large peninsula, and is divided into the two kingdoms of Patani and Yahor. The chief cities are Malacca, and Queda. The former contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

Q. Describe the inhabitants?

A. The Malays are, in general of small stature, but well made, with a tawny complexion, and long black shining hair. These people are classed among the principal merchants of the east, and their colonies and commerce are widely spread all over the Indian Seas. The Malays are deemed the most treacherous and most ferocious people on the globe.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Empire of Anam, or Cochin China.

Q. Describe the empire of Anam?

A. The empire of Anam is but of recent date, and consists of Cochin China Proper, Cambodia, Laos and Tonquin. For its size, it is one of the finest countries in the east, having a population of about 8,000,000; and possessing a fruitful soil, and a mild and salubrious climate.

Q. What are its chief productions?

A. They are very numerous, and the fruits excel all the rest of Asia in flavour and beauty; and their elephants are esteemed the largest and swiftest in the world.

Q. What are the chief cities of Anam?

A. The chief cities are Huè, the capital of Cochin China, Kesho in Tonquin, and Saigon in Cambodia.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Of Persia.

Q. What kind of country is Persia?

A. Persia is a large country, containing about ten mil-

mons of inhabitants. Its chief cities are Teheran the capital, and Ispahan, formerly the capital. Bushire is the chief sea port.

Q. What other remarkable cities in Persia?

A. Casbin, Tabreez or Tauris and Shiraz.

Q. For what are these towns famous?

A. *Casbin* is noted as the mart for almonds, raisins, and melons; *Tauris*, once the second city in Persia, is noted for its mosques and caravansaries, and was also famous for its great trade in cotton, cloth, silks, and gold and silver brocades: it is now much decayed. *Shiraz* is famous for its wines, and is the favourite residence of the literati.

Q. How is Persia situated?

A. It is bounded N. by the Caspian Sea and part of Tartary; E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan; W. by Asiatic Turkey; and S. by the Ocean.

Q. What are its climate and soil?

A. It is said that no country in the world has greater variety of climate and soil than this, being extremely mountainous, barren, and cold in the northern parts; in the middle, very mild and sandy, but enjoying a temperate air; and in the south, level and extremely fertile, though for several months the heat is excessive.

Q. What is the character of the Persians?

A. They are very luxurious, polite, and hospitable, possess much good sense and ability, are honest in their dealings, but passionate and revengeful.

Q. What are the chief productions of Persia?

A. Corn, wine, oil, great abundance of oranges, dates, melons, grapes and nuts; also, senna, rhubarb, and various other drugs; and it is famous for silks.

Q. How do the Persians write?

A. The Persians write from the right hand to the left, and as no printing is allowed, a great number of people are constantly employed in writing, an art in which they excel.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The greater part of the Persians are Mahomedans, with some idolators, who worship the sun, fire, &c.

Of

Q. What

A. Few valleys and a variety of cli

Q. What

A. The A but the arts

Q. What

A. Cabul

Q. What

A. Beloo

of Afghanistan

it is little kn

Q. What

A. The

who subsist or residence of these two

Q. What

A. Tart and Afghan

Q. What

A. The

their ances

race, who

their famil

about in

Asiatic cor

Of Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

Q. What kind of country is Afghanistan?

A. Few countries are so diversified with mountains, valleys and deserts as Afghanistan. It has almost every variety of climate and soil.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants?

A. The Afghans are a brave, warlike and hardy people but the arts and sciences are in a backward state.

Q. What are its chief cities?

A. Cabul the capital, Peshawer, Candahar and Herat.

Q. What kind of country is Beloochistan?

A. Beloochistan, situated on the E. of Persia, and S. of Afghanistan, is generally mountainous and barren, but it is little known to Europeans.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants?

A. The Beloochees are a fierce and predatory people, who subsist by robbery and plunder. Kelat is the capital or residence of the principal Khan or chief. The population of these two countries is about ten millions.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Of Independent Tartary.

Q. What kind of country is Tartary or Turkestan?

A. Tartary is of very great extent, situated N. of Persia and Afghanistan.

Q. What is the character of the Tartars?

A. The generality of the Tartars are wanderers, like their ancestors the Scythians, and are celebrated as a hardy race, who live in tents and lead a roving life, and with their families, their cattle, and all they possess, wander about in the temperate parts and vast solitudes of the Asiatic continent, from the confines of Europe to the great

Pacific Ocean. On meeting with a fertile and pleasant situation, they pitch their tents, and continue in the place till the grass is all consumed, when they again set forward in search of another inviting spot.

Q. What are the chief cities of Tartary?

A. Bokhara, its capital, and Samarcand. The population of Tartary is about eight millions.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Of Arabia.

Q. What kind of a country is Arabia?

A. Arabia is a large country, situated east of the Red Sea, and south of Turkey. It contains about ten millions of inhabitants.

Q. What is the general character of the Arabians?

A. The Arabs generally live under tents; the greater part are wandering tribes, like the Tartars, committing depredations and robberies wherever they go.

Q. What are the chief productions of Arabia?

A. The most valuable productions are its horses, camels, gun and coffee. The horses are said to be the best in the world.

Q. What are its chief towns?

A. Mecca, where Mahomet, the founder of the Mahomedan religion, was born, A.D. 570; Medina, where he was buried, and Mocha the principal seaport, which is celebrated for its excellent coffee.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Of Japan.

Q. What kind of country is Japan.

A. Japan is a very large country, situated east of Asia, with the title of an empire, composed of a great number

of islands di
Nippon.

Q. For wh

A. This er
Dutch, and p
under the pe
to send more

Q. What

A. They

memory, but

Our commor

the head out

white teeth,

the left side,

guage so per

other nation

Q. What

A. Twen

Q. What

A. Jeddo

Q. Wha

A. Afric

bounded N

Ocean; an

Q. Wha

A. The

zone, the

However,

excellent,

Q. Are

A. Yes

of islands difficult of access, the principal of which is Nippon.

Q. For what is Japan peculiar ?

A. This empire trades only with the Chinese and the Dutch, and prohibits all other foreign intercourse with them under the penalty of death. The Dutch are not allowed to send more than one ship annually.

Q. What is the general character of its inhabitants ?

A. They are naturally ingenious, and possess a good memory, but their manners are exactly opposite to ours. Our common drinks are cold, theirs are hot ; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet ; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black ; we get on horse back on the left side, and they on the right ; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is not to be understood by any other nation.

Q. What is the population of Japan ?

A. Twenty-five millions.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. Jeddo, the capital, Miaco and Nangasaki.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Africa.

Q. What is Africa ?

A. Africa, one of the grand divisions of the world, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea ; W. and S. by the Ocean ; and E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.

Q. What are its climate and soil ?

A. The greatest part of Africa, lying under the torrid zone, the heat is almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary.

Q. Are there not several deserts in Africa ?

A. Yes ; several of which are almost without water and

whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time.

Q. What are its productions?

A. Its productions are gold, fruit, gum, &c., camels, elephants, and all sorts of wild beasts.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Nile and the Niger, which annually overflow their banks and fertilize the adjacent countries; the Gambia, the Zaire, the Senegal, the Orange, and the Zambezi.

Q. How is Africa divided?

A. Africa is divided into the following general parts, viz: Barbary, Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, Central, Western, Southern, and Eastern Africa.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Of Barbary.

Q. What is the situation of the Barbary States, and how are they divided?

A. The Barbary States are situated between the Mediterranean Sea on the north, and the Desert of Sahara on the south; and are divided into five states, namely, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

Q. What are the climate, soil, and productions?

A. The climate of Barbary is temperate and pleasant: the soil is fertile, but miserably cultivated, and the chief productions are oil, wine, fruit, sugar, cotton, and most kinds of grain.

Q. What is Biledulgerid?

A. Biledulgerid is that portion of the Barbary states situated between the Atlas Mountains and the Desert. It produces little except dates, but these grow in great abundance. Hence, its name, which signifies *the land of dates*.

Q. What are the chief cities of the Barbary states?

A. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Derne.

Q. How
A. Egypt
the Red Sea
Desert.

Q. How
A. Egypt
Upper and
and Lower

Q. Which
A. Gran
was built b
was for a l
magnificent

Q. Desc
A. The
the soil is e
the Nile, w

Q. For
A. For
have stood

Q. To v
A. Egypt
tan is its n
treaty, the

it as a Pac
pendence.
Q. How
soil?

A. Nub
of several
nerally hee
and fertile

Q. Wha
A. The

CHAPTER XL.

Of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.

Q. How is Egypt situated?

A. Egypt is bounded N. by the Mediterranean; E. by the Red Sea; S. by Nubia; and W. by Barca and the Desert.

Q. How is Egypt divided?

A. Egypt is divided into two great parts, called the Upper and Lower. Upper Egypt is the southern part, and Lower Egypt the northern.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Egypt?

A. Grand Cairo and Alexandria; the latter of which was built by Alexander the Great, 331 years B. C., and was for a long time the seat of learning, commerce and magnificence.

Q. Describe the soil and climate of Egypt?

A. The climate of Egypt is hot and unwholesome; but the soil is exceedingly fruitful, owing to the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening manure behind.

Q. For what is Egypt remarkable?

A. For its pyramids, which are stupendous fabrics that have stood several thousand years.

Q. To whom does Egypt belong?

A. Egypt is a part of the Turkish empire, and the Sultan is its nominal Sovereign, and receives tribute; but by treaty, the family of the late Mehemet Ali are invested with it as a Pachalic, with authority nearly amounting to independence.

Q. How is Nubia situated, and what are its climate and soil?

A. Nubia is situated to the south of Egypt, and consists of several small states. The climate is very warm but generally healthy. The soil on the banks of the Nile, is rich and fertile, but in other parts it is sandy and rocky.

Q. What is the character of its inhabitants?

A. The Nubians are a rude, lawless and ferocious people.

Q. What are its chief cities ?

A. They are Dongola and Senaar.

Q. Where is Abyssinia, and what are its climate and soil ?

A. Abyssinia is situated to the south-east of Nubia. It has a fine climate and a fertile soil. Among its vegetable productions is the papyrus, so celebrated among the ancients as the original material of paper. Gondar is its capital.

Q. Describe its inhabitants ?

A. The Abyssinians are a barbarous and brutal people. They delight in bloodshed and are fond of eating raw flesh cut from the living animals.

CHAPTER XLI.

Of Central Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Central Africa ?

A. Central Africa is divided by the Mountains of the Moon into Soudan or Negroland on the north, and Ethiopia on the south. Soudan is sub-divided into a great number of small kingdoms, the principal of which are Bornou, Houssa, Mandara, Begharni, Bergoo, Darfur, Yarriba, and Bambarra. Ethiopia has never been visited by white men, and scarcely anything is known respecting it.

Q. What are the principal cities of Central Africa ?

A. Sego, Timbuctoo, Boussa where the celebrated traveller Mungo Park was killed, Sackatoo, Kouka and Cobbè.

Q. What is the character of the inhabitants of Central Africa ?

A. The inhabitants are chiefly Negroes, with a mixture of Moors. The various tribes differ considerably in condition and character, but they are, in general, extremely ignorant and degraded.

Q.

A.

Q.

A.

watere

princi

There

tremel

Q.

A.

Ivory

Kingd

towns

and C

Q.

A.

Matan

Q.

A.

Bengu

Q.

A.

the P

them

Q.

A.

Capri

and t

CHAPTER XLII.

Of Western Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Western Africa?

A. It includes Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea.

Q. What is Senegambia?

A. Senegambia is the name given to the countries watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande. The principal tribes are the Foulahs, Mandingoes and Jaloffs. There are some European settlements, but the climate is extremely unhealthy to Europeans.

Q. How is Upper Guinea divided?

A. Into Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, and the Kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. The chief towns are Freetown, Monrovia, Coomassie, Abomey, Benin, and Cape Coast Castle.

Q. How is Lower Guinea divided?

A. Into five kingdoms, namely, Congo, Loango, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela.

Q. What are the capitals?

A. St. Salvador, Loango, Loanda, Santa Maria, and Benguela.

Q. By whom is the trade principally possessed?

A. The trade of Lower Guinea is chiefly engrossed by the Portuguese, whose principal fort is Loanda, called by them St. Paul, a very neat and handsome city.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Of Southern Africa.

Q. What is South Africa?

A. It comprises the countries south of the Tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into Cape Colony, Caffraria, and the countries of the Hottentots, and Boshuanas.

Q. Describe Cape Colony?

A. The Cape Colony belongs to Great Britain, and is the most important British possession in Africa. Cape-Town, the capital, is handsomely built and has a population of 20,000 inhabitants, consisting of Dutch, English, and Hottentots. Cape Town is the largest European settlement in Africa, and it is the place where vessels stop for refreshment going to and from the East Indies.

Q. Describe the Caffres, Hottentots, and Boshuanas?

A. The Caffres are a pastoral people, brave, independent and fierce. They have recently had several sanguinary conflicts with the British troops. The Hottentots were once regarded as the most ignorant and filthy of the human species, but they have been much improved by the labours of Christian missionaries. The Boshuanas are not so vigorous as the Caffres, but more industrious, and engage in agriculture.

Of Eastern Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Eastern Africa?

A. Moearanga or Monometapa, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Ajan, Berbera and Adel. The climate, soil, productions and inhabitants of Eastern Africa, strongly resemble those of Western Africa.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Of African Islands.

Q. What are the principal islands belonging to Africa?

A. The Canaries, Madagascar, Mauritius, or Isle of France, Bourbon, and St. Helena, Madeira, Cape de Verd Isles, and the Azores.

Q. Describe the Canaries?

A. The Canaries, seven in number, are very fruitful in corn, wine, and fruits. They belong to Spain, and are celebrated as having produced the canary bird.

Q. I
A. I
salubri
These
tugal.
Q. I
A. T
Englis
Buona
Q. V
A. I
largest
ful. It
but the
Q. I
A. T
ful, pro
to the F

Q. W
A. A
a great
Western
Q. H
A. Int
Q. W
America
A: Nor
America,

Q. Describe the Azores and Madeira?

A. The Azores, nine in number, are very fertile and salubrious. Madeira is renowned for its excellent wine. These islands and the Cape de Verd isles belong to Portugal.

Q. Describe St. Helena?

A. This small but important island is possessed by the English, and is remarkable for the exile and death of Buonaparte.

Q. What is Madagascar?

A. Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, is one of the largest islands in the world, and is considered very fruitful. It is supposed to contain many independent states, but the interior is very little known.

Q. Describe the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius?

A. These islands are in high cultivation, rich and fruitful, producing all the necessaries of life. Mauritius belongs to the English, and Bourbon to the French.

CHAPTER XLV.

AMERICA.

Q. What is America?

A. America or the New World, as it is often called, is a great continent comprising nearly all the land in the Western Hemisphere.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into North and South America.

Q. What are the principal divisions of North and South America?

A. North America comprehends Russia America, British America, the United States, Mexico, Central America, or

Guatinala, and the West Indies. South America comprehends Columbia, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, La Plata or Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Chili and Patagonia.

Q. What are its chief mountains?

A. The Rocky and Alleghany in North, and the Andes or Cordilleras in South America.

Q. What are its chief lakes.

A. Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Winnipeg, Alabasea, and Slave Lake.

Q. What are its chief bays and gulfs?

A. Baffin's and Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of California.

Q. What are its principal rivers?

A. The Mississippi, the Missouri, the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, the Hudson, and the Columbia, in North America; the Amazon, the La Plata, and the Orinoco in South America.

Q. Who discovered America?

A. Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Of the United States.

Q. What are the boundaries of the United States?

A. 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.

Q. What are these States?

A. The Northern States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The Middle States are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Southern States are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The Western States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee,

Arkans
Besides
the city
is situat
into sta

Q. V

A. T

bacco, 1

kinds of

Q. W

the Uni

A. E

liberty,

Q. W

A. W

Q. W

A. N

Baltimor

Q. W

A. Its

of whom

Q. Wh

A. Cal

Q. Wh

A. By

Mexico w

Q. Wh

A. Ac

Tampico,

Q. Wh

A. The

the soil is

Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California. Besides these there is the District of Columbia, in which the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated; and the following territories, not yet erected into states, namely, Minesota, Indiana, Oregon, and Utica.

Q. What are the productions of the United States?

A. They produce abundance of cotton, grain, fruit, tobacco, leather, skins, cattle, timber, hemp, flax, and all kinds of metals.

Q. What is the general character of the inhabitants of the United States?

A. Enterprise, industry, acuteness, and attachment to liberty, are the leading parts of their character.

Q. What is the capital of the United States?

A. Washington, 3,658 miles from London.

Q. What are the chief ports?

A. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Charleston.

Q. What is the population of the United States?

A. Its inhabitants amount to about twenty-two millions, of whom two and a half millions are slaves.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Of Mexico.

Q. What were the Spanish dominions in North America?

A. California and Mexico.

Q. What political changes took place in these countries?

A. By the treaty of 1848, Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.

Q. What are the chief ports of Mexico?

A. Acapulco, in the Pacific, Vera Cruz, Matamoras and Tampico, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. What are the soil and climate?

A. The climate in general is pure and salubrious, and the soil is extremely fertile. Mexico is its capital.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Of Central America.

Q. What is Central America?

A. Central America, formerly Guatemala, was a province of Mexico, till 1823, when it became an independent republic. It is now divided into five states, namely, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Q. What kind of Country is it?

A. The climate, on the high lands, is temperate and agreeable, but on the low plains it is exceedingly hot. The soil is very fertile. The principal exports are indigo, banilla, cochineal, cocoa, and mahogany. The chief towns are St. Salvador and New Guatemala.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Of British America.

Q. What is British America?

A. British America includes the Hudson's Bay Territories, Canada,* New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and the Bermudas, besides several smaller islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q. Describe the climate and soil?

A. The climate is very severe for a great part of the year, but it is, nevertheless, healthy. The soil, in many places, is equal to any in the world, and, under proper cultivation, yields large crops of all kinds of grain, hay, potatoes, &c. The trade in wheat and flour, timber, furs, pot and pearl ashes, and the fisheries, makes these colonies very valuable.

* The Re-union of Upper and Lower Canada was proclaimed by the Governor on the 10th February, 1841.

Q. V
A. I
Q. V
Americ
A. I
Saguer
Niagar
are Sup
Slave I
Q. V
A. I
miles lo
Q. V
A. F
is 2,000
Q. V
in' Cana
A. Q
48,000,
ter or S
Canada
Kingsto
don, Ni
Western
Q. W
A. Q
ment is
It was r
there til
Q. H
A. In
Rivers,
are subc
Ottawa,
bonne, 6

* The Co
sometimes
formed of s

Q. What is the population of British America ?

A. It is about 2,250,000.

Q. What are the principal rivers and lakes in British America ?

A. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Saguenay, Richeieu, St. Francis, St. Maurice, St. John, Niagara, Coppermine, and Mackenzie. The principal lakes are Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Athabasca, and Great Slave Lake.

Q. What is the length of British America ?

A. From Cape Charles to the North Pacific, it is, 3,500 miles long.

Q. What is its breadth ?

A. From Barrow's Straits to the Missouri territory, it is 2,000 miles in breadth.

Q. What are the names of the chief cities and towns in Canada ?

A. Quebec, having a population of 37,000, Montreal 48,000, Three Rivers, Sorel or William Henry, Dorchester or St. Johns, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead, in Eastern Canada; and Toronto, containing 25,000 inhabitants, Kingston 10,000, Hamilton, Brockville, Bytown, New London, Niagara, Cobourg, Sandwich, and St. Catherines, in Western Canada.

Q. What is the capital of Canada ?

A. Quebec is the present capital. The Seat of Government is alternately for four years at Toronto and Quebec. It was removed to Quebec in October, 1851, to continue there till 1855.

Q. How is Eastern, formerly Lower Canada, divided ?

A. Into six Districts, Viz :—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis, Gaspé and Kamouraska, all of which are subdivided into the 36 Counties* of—1. Vaudreuil, 2. Ottawa, 3. Lake of Two Mountains, 4. Montreal, 5. Terrebonne, 6. Leinster, 7. Berthier, 8. St. Maurice, 9. Champlain,

* The Counties are divided into Seignories and Townships. The Parishes sometimes contain but one Seignory; sometimes, on the contrary, a Parish is formed of several Seignories or Townships, either entire or divided.

10. Port Neuf, 11. Quebec, 12. Montmorency, 13. Saguenay, 14. Gaspé, 15. Bonaventure, 16. Rimouski, 17. Kamouraska, 18. L'Islet, 19. Bellechasse, 20. Dorchester, 21. Megantic, 22. Lothbiniere, 23. Nicolet, 24. Yamaska, 25. Drummond, 26. Sherbrooke, 27. Stanstead, 28. Missiskoui, 29. Shefford, 30. St. Hyacinthe, 31. Rouville, 32. Richelieu, 33. Vercheres, 34. Chambly, 35. Huntingdon, 36. Beauharnois.

Q. What Share has Eastern Canada of the Representation in the united Provincial Parliament?

A. Each County returns one Member, who added to two each from the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and one each from the Towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, make the share of Lower or Eastern Canada in the representation of the Provincial Legislature to amount to 42.

Q. How is Western, formerly Upper Canada, divided?

A. Into the following Counties Viz ;—

COUNTIES.	COUNTY TOWNS.
1. Carleton,	Bytown.
2. Essex and Lambton,	Sandwich.
3. Frontenac, Lennox and Addington,	Kingston,
4. Haldimand,	Cayuga.
5. Hastings,	Belleville.
6. Huron, Perth and Bruce.	Goderich.
7. Kent,	Chatham.
8. Lanark and Renfrew,	Perth.
9. Leeds and Grenville.	Brockville.
10. Lincoln and Welland,	Niagara.
11. Middlesex and Elgin,	London.
12. Norfolk.	Simcoe.
13. Northumberland and Durham,	Cobourg.
14. Oxford,	Woodstock.
15. Peterborough and Victoria,	Peterborough.
16. Prescott and Russell,	L'Original.
17. Prince Edward,	Picton.
18. Simcoe,	Barrie.
19. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary,	Cornwall.
20. Wellington, Waterloo and Grey.	Guelph.
21. Wentworth, Halton and Brant.	Hamilton.
22. York, Ontario and Peel,	Toronto.

Q. How many members are returned to the United Provincial Parliament by the Counties of Western Canada?

A.
Parlian
Lambt
Elgin,
Water
York,
each, n
Q. V
Parlian
A. T
Cornwa
London
Canada
Q. V
of othe
A. F
New B
Newfou
of Prin
mudas.
Q. E
A. T
the Sov
the Col
appoint
elected
can be b
Council
of the C
Q. W
A. It
continue
acquired
Q.
Q. W
Spain ?

A. Lennox and Addington united, send one member to Parliament; Huron, Perth and Bruce, one; Kent and Lambton, one; Lanark and Renfrew, one; Middlesex and Elgin, one; Peterborough and Victoria, one; Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, one; Wentworth and Brant, one; York, two; and the remaining 23 counties one member each, making in all 33 members returned by the Counties.

Q. What cities in Western Canada return members to Parliament.

A. The City of Toronto sends two members; Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Hamilton, Niagara, Bytown and London send one each, making the share of Western Canada in the Legislature to be 42, as in Eastern Canada.

Q. What are the names of the chief cities and towns of other British Provinces in North America?

A. Fredericton and St. John are the principal towns of New Brunswick; Halifax of Nova Scotia; St. John of Newfoundland; Sydney of Cape Breton; Charlotte Town of Prince Edward Island; and St. George, of the Bermudas.

Q. How are the British American Provinces governed?

A. They have each a Governor, who is appointed by the Sovereign of England, and represents Her Majesty in the Colony to which he is sent—a Legislative Council, appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly, elected by the people. It is necessary before any laws can be binding, that they be passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and receive the assent of the Governor in the name of the Sovereign.

Q. When was Canada first settled, and by what people?

A. It was first settled in 1608 by the French, and they continued to possess it until 1759, when Great Britain acquired it by conquest, and has ever since possessed it.

CHAPTER L.

Of the Former Spanish South America.

Q. What parts of South America once belonged to Spain?

nited.
nada?

A. Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, which produce Gold, Silver, jewels, gums, and drugs, and the choicest fruits.

Q. What political changes have occurred, and what are the present divisions?

A. Like Mexico, these provinces have asserted their independence; and are now divided into the republics of Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres or La Plata, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Q. What is Colombia?

A. It contains the N. part of South America, and consists of New Grenada, Venezuela and Equador. The capitals are Bogota, Caraccas and Quito; and the chief ports Carthagena, La Guayra, Guayaquil and Porto Bello.

Q. What are the principal cities of Peru?

A. Lima, the capital, Callao and Truxillo, the chief ports.

Q. Where is Chili, and what is its capital?

A. Chili is to the S. of Peru. Its capital is Santiago, and its chief ports Valparaiso and Conception.

Q. What is Guiana?

A. Guiana is a remarkably fertile country and is divided into British, French and Dutch Guiana. The chief towns are Georgetown, Cayenne, and Paramaribo.

Q. What are the capitals of the other divisions of South America?

A. Chuquisaca of Bolivia, Buenos Ayres of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres, Assumption of Paraguay, Monte Video of Uruguay.

Q. What is Patagonia?

A. It is a cold and barren country, inhabited by small tribes of savage Indians, some of whom it is said are of a gigantic size.

CHAPTER LI.

Brazil.

Q. What country formerly belonged to the Portuguese?

A. The Brazils, a very large country, being the eastern

part of
moved

Q. 1

A, 1

penden

king, en

Q. V

A. T

the soil

ered, fo

Q. V

A. R

in South

Maranh

Q. W

A. Fi

Q. WJ

A. A

America,

Q. WJ

A. The

maica, Po

bago, St.

minica, St

of less no

Q. Wh

A. The

Christophe

to sail to t

of reaching

those islan

a sufficient

convince h

notion, the

part of South America, to which the Portuguese Court removed when the mother country was invaded by the French.

Q. What event has happened since ?

A. The Brazilians, in 1822, declared themselves independent, and proclaimed the eldest son of their former king, emperor of Brazil.

Q. What are the climate and soil of Brazil ?

A. The climate is in general temperate and healthy, and the soil very fertile, so far as the country has been discovered, for the inland parts are but little known.

Q. What are the chief cities of Brazil ?

A. Rio Janeiro, the capital, the greatest commercial city in South America, Bahia, or St. Salvador, Pernambuco, Maranham, and Para.

Q. What is the population of the empire ?

A. Five millions.

CHAPTER LII.

Of the West Indies.

Q. What is meant by the West Indies ?

A. A certain number of islands on the east side of America, situated near the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. Which are the principal of the West India Islands ?

A. The principal are Cuba, Hayti, or St. Domingo,* Jamaica, Porto Rico, Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Tobago, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, with several others of less note.

Q. Why are these islands called the *West Indies* ?

A. They are so called from the following circumstance. Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, proposed to sail to the East Indies by a western course ; but instead of reaching Asia, he found America ; still he thought that those islands were the western part of India ; and before a sufficient number of voyages could be accomplished to convince him of his error, he died. From this mistaken notion, the islands acquired the name of *West Indies*.

* An independent Republic of Blacks.

Q. What is the population of the West India Islands ?

A. Three millions four hundred thousand, of whom only six hundred and fifty thousand are whites.

Q. Are the black population of the British West India Islands, slaves ?

A. No ; the British Parliament gave them their liberty in 1834, and paid their former masters £20,000,000 sterling, as a compensation.

Q. Are there any other islands in the world that we have not mentioned ?

A. There are many other islands besides those already described ; the principal are New Holland, (which is larger than all Europe,) Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, Ivica, Minorca, Majorca, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, New Norfolk, New Guinea, Van Diemen's Land, New Britain, New Zealand, &c. ; and those of the Pacific,—viz. : the Society and Friendly Isles, with Otaheite, &c.

CHAPTER LIII.

Of the Earth's Roundness.

Q. It is mentioned in Chapter I. that the earth is nearly round like an orange ; can you give me any reason why it is ?

A. Yes ; because no other figure than that of a *sphere* could produce the pleasing and regular succession of day and night, and the variety of the seasons.

Q. What names are applied to the earth ?

A. The earth is sometimes called a *sphere*, sometimes a *spherical body*, and sometimes a *globular body* ; but whether we use the terms *globular*, *spheriod*, *sphere*, or *spherical*, it is always to be understood as a globe ; that is a circular body, which these terms signify.

Q. How is the earth represented by geographers ?

A. By an artificial globe, on which the various parts of the surface of the earth are delineated. If a map of the world be accurately drawn on any round body or globe, the surface of that globe will represent the surface of the earth.

Q.

A.

going
land, a
mast ;
the top
and aft
earth v
objects

Q. V

A. I

earth f
could n

Q. T

globe ;
ated rel
as it is j
from the

A. T

thing, b
trial bod
a great n
is no dan
than fron

Q. W

A. G

tending

Of the d

Q. Is
country ?

A. No

than the
Spanish t

CHAPTER LIV.

Proofs of the Earth being round.

Q. What proofs have we that the earth is *spherical*?

A. From viewing distant objects; for instance, a ship going out to sea gradually disappears to a spectator upon land, and the last part of the ship visible is the top of the mast; on the contrary, if a ship be advancing towards him, the top of the mast comes first into sight, then the sails, and afterwards the hull, which could not be the case if the earth were not spherical. On a plain surface, the largest objects are seen at the greatest distance.

Q. What other proof have we?

A. From an eclipse of the moon: for the shadow of the earth falling upon the moon is always circular; which could not be unless the earth was globular.

Q. These are proofs, certainly, that the earth must be a globe; but is it not a great mystery how the earth is situated relative to the heavenly bodies, what supports it, and as it is peopled on all sides, why do not its inhabitants fall from their impending situations?

A. The earth is situated in open space, resting upon nothing, but supported by gravitation, which draws all terrestrial bodies towards its centre; and may be compared to a great magnet rolled in filings of steel; consequently there is no danger of falling from any one side of the earth more than from any other.

Q. What is meant by gravitation?

A. Gravitation is a law in nature, which all bodies have, tending to a certain point, called the centre of gravity.

CHAPTER LV.

Of the difference and Distance of a Mile in different Countries.

Q. Is the measurement of a mile the same in every country?

A. No, very different, for the English mile is much less than the Indian; and the Indian than the Spanish; the Spanish than the German, &c.

- Q. What is an English statute mile?
 A. An English statute mile consists of 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards or 8 furlongs.
- Q. What nations agree nearly in this measure?
 A. The Turkish, Italian, and old Romish lesser mile.
- Q. What is a Russian mile?
 A. Little more than three quarters of an English mile.
- Q. What is an Arabian mile?
 A. A mile and a quarter English.
- Q. What is an Indian mile?
 A. Three English miles.
- Q. What is a Spanish, Polish, and Dutch mile?
 A. About three miles and a half English.
- Q. What is a German mile?
 A. Little more than four English miles.
- Q. What is a Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile?
 A. From five to six English miles.

CHAPTER LVI.

Of the Circles of the Globe.

- Q. What names are given to those lines or circles that surround the globe?
 A. The principal circles which surround the globe are the equator, the ecliptic, the tropics, the polar circles, and the meridians.
- Q. What is the Equator, and why is it so called?
 A. The Equator* is a great circle, at an equal distance from each pole, and divides the earth into two equal parts. It is so called, because, when the sun is on this circle, the days and nights are equal to all the inhabitants of the earth.
- Q. Of what use is the Equator?
 A. All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south side of the Equator; and the distance of places called their latitude, is counted from it towards the north or south pole.

*The Equator is sometimes called the *Equinoctial line*, and sometimes only the *line*.

Q.
 A.
 each
 These
 and a
 and so
 Q.
 A.
 Q.
 A.
 The tr
 and the
 Q. V
 A. T
 arctic o
 and the
 south o
 degrees
 Q. W
 A. A
 meridian
 place, it
 place has
 north to s
 and the l
 or west.
 Q. W
 A. The
 visible, an
 horizon is
 where the
 izon cuts t
 the sensibl
 Q. Wh
 A. The
 directly ov
 to it, unde

* The broad
 rational horizon

Q. What are the poles ?

A. The poles are two points of the earth opposite to each other, the one called north and the other south. These points are only imaginary, as also are the circles, and are called poles because they are opposite to the north and south parts of the heavens.

Q. How far are the poles from the Equator ?

A. Ninety degrees, which is the fourth part of a circle.

Q. What are the tropics ?

A. Two smaller circles called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator, and the tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ south of the Equator.

Q. What are the polar circles ?

A. Two smaller circles, called Arctic and Antarctic ; the arctic or north polar circle, is $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the Equator and the antarctic or south polar circle, is the same distance south of the Equator. The polar circles are also $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the poles.

Q. What are the Meridians ?

A. All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians. When the sun comes to the meridian of a place, it is then noon, or mid-day at that place, for every place has a meridian. The meridian or line drawn from north to south, over Greenwich, is called the first meridian, and the longitude of places is reckoned from it either east or west.

Q. What is meant by the horizon ?

A. There are two horizons ; one called the sensible or visible, and the other the rational horizon. The sensible horizon is the boundary of our sight, being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet. The rational horizon cuts the earth into two equal parts, and is parallel to the sensible horizon.*

Q. What are the poles of the horizon called ?

A. The Zenith and Nadir ; the Zenith point is that part directly over head ; and the Nadir is that point opposite to it, under our feet.

* The broad wooden frame which supports an artificial globe represents the rational horizon.

Q. What are the four cardinal points of the horizon called?

A. North, east, south, and west,

Q. How is a circle divided?

A. All circles are divided into 360 parts, called degrees, The half, or Semicircle, is 180 degrees; the quarter, or quadrant, is 90 degrees.

Q. How is a degree divided?

A. A degree is divided into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds.

Q. How many kinds of circles are there?

A. Two, the *great* and the *less circles*.

Q. What is a *great circle*?

A. A *great circle* is that which divides the earth into two equal parts.

Q. What is a *less circle*?

A. A *less circle* divides the earth into two *unequal* parts.

Q. What is the admeasurement of a degree in a great circle?

A. A degree in a *great circle* contains 60 geographical or $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, but the admeasurement of a *less circle* varies according to its distance from the equator.

Q. What is a mile called in geography?

A. A minute.

Q. How many degrees make an hour of time?

A. Fifteen.

CHAPTER LVII.

Of Latitude and Longitude.

Q. How are places upon the earth distinguished?

A. By their situations, which are obtained by their latitude and longitude.

Q. What is meant by the latitude of a place?

A. Its distance north or south from the equator. If it be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in north latitude; if on the south side, in south latitude. All places on the equator, have no latitude, because latitude begins there.

Q.

A.

have s

Q.

A. l

distanc

Q. l

A. l

till the

globe is

equator.

side; if

is south.

Q. W

A. Lc

meridian

is east lo

Q. Wl

A. On

of the cir

first meric

longitude

Q. How

A. Upo

map at the

Q. What

A. Divis

and polar c

Q. How

A. There

perate, and

• The degrees in proportion as t of latitude, a deg equator, and so on

Q. What is the greatest latitude a place can have ?

A. Ninety degrees, and there are only two places that have so much, which are the poles.

Q. What are the parrallels of latitude ?

A. Parallels of latitude are lines drawn at an equal distance from the equator.

Q. How is the latitude of a place found ?

A. Upon a globe it is found by turning the globe round till the place comes under the brass meridian by which the globe is suspended, which shows the distance from the equator. But upon a map, the latitude is found at the side ; if it increase upwards, it is north ; if downwards, it is south.

Q. What is meant by longitude ?

A. Longitude is the distance of a place from the first meridian, either east or west. If it be on the east side, it is east longitude.

Q. What is the greatest longitude a place can have ?

A. One hundred and eighty degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. All places under the first meridian, have no longitude, it being there where longitude begins.

Q. How is longitude found ?

A. Upon a globe it is found at the equator, but upon a map at the top and bottom.*

CHAPTER LVIII.

Of the Zones.

Q. What are the Zones ?

A. Divisions of the earth's surface made by the tropics and polar circles.

Q. How many zones are there ?

A. There are five zones, namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones.

* The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so on in proportion for the rest.

izon

ees,
, or

very

into

qual

reat

ical
less

heir

if it
orth
All
tude

ERRATA.

This little work having gone hastily through the press, the following typographical errors have crept in.

On page 2, line 10, read "manners" for "names."			
"	12	" 18	" "W. by Prussia, and S. by Austria."
"	12	" 38	" "five" for "fifteen."
"	14	" 23	" "descended" for "decended."
"	15	" 4	" "Breslau" for "Breslan."
"	15	" 21	" "Batavia" for "Battavia."
"	16	" 29	" "Leyden" for "Layden."
"	21	" 22	" "Iun" for "Jun" and "Moldau" for "Moldan."
"	22	" 30	" "Salonica" for "Sabonica."
"	22	" 40	" "Save" for "Sava."
"	24	" 36	" "Chandernagore" for "Chaudernagore."
"	27	" 8	" "Cagliari" for "Caglian."
"	27	" 12	" "the volcanoes of Vesuvius and Etna."
"	29	" 10	" "Guadalquivir" for "Guadalquiver."
"	32	" 3	" "Sheerness" for "Sherness."
"	34	" 40	" "Macdhui" for "Madehui."
"	37	" 16	" "its" for "it."
"	38	" 6	" "Ghauts" for "Ghants."
"	42	" 33	" "Mongolia" for "Mangolia."
"	51	" 24	" "E. by the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea."
"	56	" 20	" "Monomotapa" for "Monometapa."
"	57	" 27	" "Russian" for "Russia."
"	58	" 1	" "Guatimala" for "Guatinala."
"	58	" 9	" "Athabasca" for "Alabasea."
"	58	" 29	" "South Carolina, Georgia, &c."
"	58	" 31	" "Tennessee" for "Tenessee."
"	59	" 5	" "Minnesota, Indian, Missouri and Utah" for "Minesota, Indiana, Utica."
"	59	" 28	" "Matamoras" for "Matamoris"
"	60	" 10	" "barilla" for "banilla."
"	61	" 6	" "Richelieu" for "Richlieu."
"	62	" 37	" "Waterloo" for "Watterloo."
"	66	" 12	" "almost as large as" for "larger than."
"	69	" 17	" "23½" for "28½."
"	71	" 4 & 5	" "parallels" for "parrallels."
"	72	" 42	" "Guiana" for "Guano."

led?
e earth
inated
ed heat

hey so

of the
lar cir-
which
these

hy are

xtend-
, from
parts,

arious
, &c.)
l cities
he cli-
ion, of

tugal?
in?
land?
land?
and?

artary?

frica?
Atrica?

ay?
onia?

INDEX

This little work having been printed, I have had through the press the following list of subscribers, which has a credit in

1	Mr. J. B. ...
2	Mr. J. C. ...
3	Mr. J. D. ...
4	Mr. J. E. ...
5	Mr. J. F. ...
6	Mr. J. G. ...
7	Mr. J. H. ...
8	Mr. J. I. ...
9	Mr. J. K. ...
10	Mr. J. L. ...
11	Mr. J. M. ...
12	Mr. J. N. ...
13	Mr. J. O. ...
14	Mr. J. P. ...
15	Mr. J. Q. ...
16	Mr. J. R. ...
17	Mr. J. S. ...
18	Mr. J. T. ...
19	Mr. J. U. ...
20	Mr. J. V. ...
21	Mr. J. W. ...
22	Mr. J. X. ...
23	Mr. J. Y. ...
24	Mr. J. Z. ...
25	Mr. J. A. ...
26	Mr. J. B. ...
27	Mr. J. C. ...
28	Mr. J. D. ...
29	Mr. J. E. ...
30	Mr. J. F. ...
31	Mr. J. G. ...
32	Mr. J. H. ...
33	Mr. J. I. ...
34	Mr. J. K. ...
35	Mr. J. L. ...
36	Mr. J. M. ...
37	Mr. J. N. ...
38	Mr. J. O. ...
39	Mr. J. P. ...
40	Mr. J. Q. ...
41	Mr. J. R. ...
42	Mr. J. S. ...
43	Mr. J. T. ...
44	Mr. J. U. ...
45	Mr. J. V. ...
46	Mr. J. W. ...
47	Mr. J. X. ...
48	Mr. J. Y. ...
49	Mr. J. Z. ...
50	Mr. J. A. ...
51	Mr. J. B. ...
52	Mr. J. C. ...
53	Mr. J. D. ...
54	Mr. J. E. ...
55	Mr. J. F. ...
56	Mr. J. G. ...
57	Mr. J. H. ...
58	Mr. J. I. ...
59	Mr. J. K. ...
60	Mr. J. L. ...
61	Mr. J. M. ...
62	Mr. J. N. ...
63	Mr. J. O. ...
64	Mr. J. P. ...
65	Mr. J. Q. ...
66	Mr. J. R. ...
67	Mr. J. S. ...
68	Mr. J. T. ...
69	Mr. J. U. ...
70	Mr. J. V. ...
71	Mr. J. W. ...
72	Mr. J. X. ...
73	Mr. J. Y. ...
74	Mr. J. Z. ...
75	Mr. J. A. ...
76	Mr. J. B. ...
77	Mr. J. C. ...
78	Mr. J. D. ...
79	Mr. J. E. ...
80	Mr. J. F. ...
81	Mr. J. G. ...
82	Mr. J. H. ...
83	Mr. J. I. ...
84	Mr. J. K. ...
85	Mr. J. L. ...
86	Mr. J. M. ...
87	Mr. J. N. ...
88	Mr. J. O. ...
89	Mr. J. P. ...
90	Mr. J. Q. ...
91	Mr. J. R. ...
92	Mr. J. S. ...
93	Mr. J. T. ...
94	Mr. J. U. ...
95	Mr. J. V. ...
96	Mr. J. W. ...
97	Mr. J. X. ...
98	Mr. J. Y. ...
99	Mr. J. Z. ...
100	Mr. J. A. ...

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

R. & A. MILLER,

No. 10, St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS,

Re-printed under the special sanction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and authority of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, Viz:—

First Book of Lessons,
Second Book of Lessons,
Sequel to the Second Book,
Third Book of Lessons,
Fourth Book of Lessons,

Fifth Book of Lessons,
First Book of Arithmetic,
Second Book of Arithmetic,
An English Grammar,
Elements of Book-Keeping,

&c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elementary Primer,
Manson's Primer,
Mavor's Spelling Book,
Carpenter's Spelling Book,
Lennie's Grammar,
English Reader,

Pinnock's Catechism of
Geography,
Pinnock's Catechism of
Bible and Gospel,
Catechism of the Church
of England,

Catechism of the Church of Scotland, with and without proofs.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY KIND OF

*English, French and Classical School Books, in demand,
Viz:*

Walker's Dictionary; Walkingame's, Ingram's, Melrose's, Thomson's, and other Arithmetics; Ewing's, Stewart's, Reid's, Mitchell's, Olney's, Morse's, and a number of other Geographies and Atlases; Spelling Book Superseded; Butter's Etymological Spelling Book; McCulloch's Course of Reading and Series of Lessons; Works on Mathematics Geometry, Mensuration, &c., &c.