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RUDIMENTS
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY ;

WITH
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, AN OUTLINE OF
SACRED GEOGRAPHY, PROBLEMS ON THE USE OF
THE GLOBES, AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

For the Use of Schools.

BY ALEXANDER REID, A. M.,

Rector of the Circus-Place School, Edinburgh ; Author of “ Rudiments of
English Grammar,” &c.

SECOND EDITION.

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PREFACE.

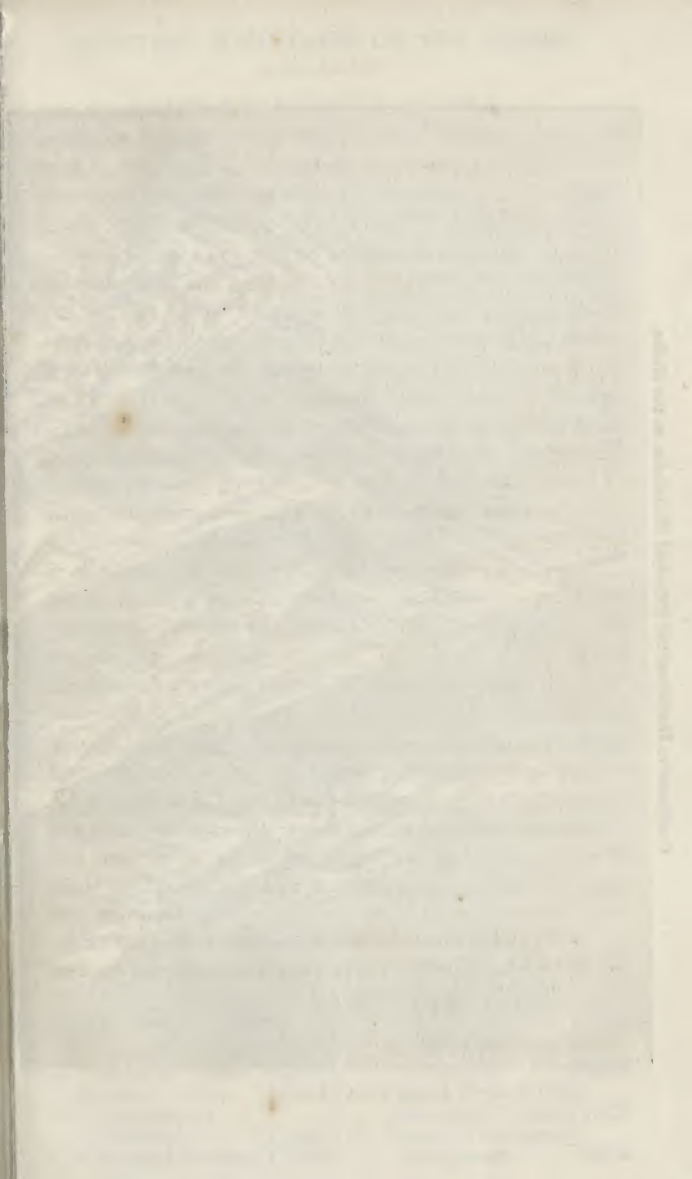
THE following compilation has been prepared as an introduction to the Study of Geography, for the use of the Younger Classes in the Institution with which the Author is connected ; but it is hoped that it may also serve to supply the place of larger and more expensive works in schools where only a limited portion of time can be devoted to this branch of education. The larger Text-books, to which chiefly it is meant to be introductory, are Ewing's System of Geography, Stewart's Compendium of Modern Geography, and the Outlines of Geography for the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. In imitation of the last of these, the names of places in the text have been accompanied with short descriptions, and occasionally with the mention of some remarkable event, by which the labour of the Pupil in preparing his lesson is much diminished, and greater interest is excited during the examination upon it in the class, than could be effected by the repetition of a mere list of names. Following the method adopted in the works of Ewing and Stewart, there have been appended to the several countries notices of the physical geography, productions, government, and religion. These notices are necessarily very brief ; but the Author has endeavoured to make them embrace as much as possible of that kind of information which is interesting to the minds of the Young, and to which a skilful Teacher will readily add by oral instruction. To guide to the correct pronunciation of names of places, they have been accented according to the best authorities which the Compiler has had an opportunity of consulting.

In the Appendix will be found an Outline of Ancient or rather of Comparative Geography, designed to assist younger

classes in the study of Ancient History. The Outline of Sacred Geography is meant to facilitate their understanding of Scripture History. As many Problems on the Globes have been given as appear to be really useful in elementary schools. The Directions for the Construction of Maps have been added, to enable Pupils to perform with greater accuracy an exercise, which at once increases their acquaintance with Geography, and fixes it in their minds; namely, the delineation, on a board or on paper, of the outlines and principal features of those countries, the places and description of which they are studying. To these Directions is appended a Table, showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude between the equator and the poles. The heights of the principal mountains, the lengths of the rivers, and the population of the chief cities, have also been arranged in Tables, to which reference can easily be made when they occur in the lessons.

It remains to be observed that no Questions or Exercises have been given, as has hitherto been usual in elementary books of this kind. The Author is of opinion that it is better to leave these to the judgment of the Teacher, who can more efficiently exercise the intellectual powers of his Pupils and promote their progress, by examinations of his own adapted to their various capacities and proficiency, than could be accomplished by their merely seeking out answers to printed questions. On this subject he would only take the liberty to suggest, that he is in the practice, in his own class, of varying the examinations upon the lessons in the following manner,—by pointing to the places on the map, and asking their names, their situation as described in the Text-book, and for what they are remarkable,—by naming the places, and causing the Pupils to point them out on the map,—and by describing the situation of the places, and for what they are remarkable, and then asking their names.

EDINBURGH, *April 1837.*



Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains on the Globe.



PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ON THE GLOBE.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.—EUROPE.

The Mountains marked * are Volcanoes.

	Height in Feet.		Height in Feet.
1. Mont Blanc, Alps	15,668	16. Puy de Sancy, (Au-vergne) .	6,224
2. Mont Rosa, Alps	15,527	17. Mezenc, Cevennes	5,820
3. Schreckhorn, Alps	13,310	18. Parnassus (Greece)	5,750
4. Ortler Spitz, Alps	12,852	19. *Hecla (Iceland) .	5,110
5. Mulhacen (Spain)	11,678	20. Ben Nevis (Scotland)	4,370
6. Simplon, Alps .	11,542	21. Ben Macdhui, Gramp.	4,362
7. Maladetta, Pyrenees	11,436	22. Cairngorm, Grampians	4,060
8. Mont Perdu, do.	11,168	23. *Vesuvius (Italy)	3,932
9. *Etna (Sicily) .	10,870	24. Snowdon (Wales)	3,571
10. St Gothard, Alps	10,605	25. Cader Idris (Wales)	3,550
11. Ruska, Carpathians	9,912	26. Magillicuddv's Recks	3,412
12. Monte Corno (Italy)	9,523	27. Helvellyn (England)	3,313
13. Lomnitz, Carpathians	8,133	28. Ben Lomond, Gramp.	3,262
14. Sneehaetta, Dofrines	8,122	29. Skiddaw (England)	3,022
15. Olympus (Turkey)	6,504		

ASIA.

1. Chimularee, Himma-lehs .	29,000	9. Peak of Lebanon,	11,050
2. Dhawalagiri, do.	28,074	10. Italitzkoi, Altai	10,735
3. Javaher, do. .	25,800	11. *Awatsha (Kamt-schatka) .	9,600
4. Highest Peak of Hindoo-Coosh .	20,000	12. Olympus (Turkey)	9,100
5. Elburz, Caucasus	18,350	13. Highest Peak of Neilgherries .	8,835
6. Ararat (Armenia)	17,260	14. Sinai (Arabia) .	7,887
7. Mowna Roa (Sandwich Islands)	15,988	15. Adam's Peak (Ceylon)	6,650
8. Ophir (Sumatra)	13,840	16. Ida (Turkey) .	5,292
		17. Carmel (Palestine)	2,250

AFRICA.

1. Mount Hentet, Atlas	15,000	5. Pico Ruivo (Madeira)	6,233
2. Highest Peak of the Cameroons .	13,000	6. Table Mountain (Cape Colony) .	3,582
3. *Peak of Teneriffe	12,176	7. Diana's Peak (St Helena) .	2,710
4. Compass, Snowy Mts.	10,250		

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—AMERICA.

1. Sorata, Andes .	25,250	10. *Pichincha, Andes	15,924
2. Illimani, Andes	24,200	11. Mount Fairweather	14,736
3. Chimborazo, Andes	21,436	12. Coffre de Perote (Mexico) .	13,275
4. *Cayambè, Andes	19,625	13. James' Peak, Rocky Mountains .	11,500
5. *Antisana, Andes	19,136	14. Highest Peak of Blue Mountains (Jamaica)	7,278
6. *Cotopaxi, Andes	18,858	15. Mount Washington, Alleghanics .	6,634
7. Mount St Elias	17,863		
8. *Popocatepetl (Mexico) .	17,780		
9. *Orizaba (Mexico),	17,390		

PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

	Length in Miles.		Length in Miles.
Volga	2040	Douro	455
Danube	1800	Seine	450
Dnieper	1150	Po	410
Don	1020	Ebro	400
Rhine	830	Garonne	400
Dwina	750	Guadalquiver	300
Dniester	700	Thames	210
Elbe	670	Severn	210
Vistula	650	Tiber	210
Loire	620	Shannon	200
Oder	580	Humber	160
Tagus	550	Tay	120
Rhone	540	Forth	115
Guadiana	460	Clyde	100

ASIA.

Yang-tse-kiang	3000	Brahmapootra	1500
Yenisei	2900	Oxus, or Jihon	1300
Oby and Irtysh	2800	Sihon, or Jaxartes	1200
Hoang-ho	2400	Irrawady	1100
Lena	2000	Choo-kiang	1050
Amur, or Sagalien	1900	Ural	1020
Maykaung, or Cambodial	1800	Tigris	920
Indus, or Sindè	1700	Meinam	850
Ganges	1600	Godavery	800
Euphrates	1600		

AFRICA.

Nile	2750	Zambezi	950
Niger, or Quorra	2300	Senegal	950
Congo, or Zaire	1400	Gambia	700
Orange, or Gareep	1050		

AMERICA.

Amazon, or Maranon	3300	San Francisco	1275
Mississippi	3160	Paraguay	1200
From the source of the		Ohio	1200
Missouri	4265	Rio Negro	1150
La Plata, or Parana	2130	Columbia, or Oregon	1090
St. Lawrence (including		Mendoza, or Colorado	1080
the lakes)	2000	Nelson	900
Arkansas	2000	Magdalena	820
Madeira	1800	Rio Colorado	700
Mackenzie	1600	Susquehannah	460
Para, or Tocantin	1500	Ottawa	420
Rio Roxo, or Red River	1500	Essequibo	400
Orinoco	1480	Delaware	355
Rio del Nortè	1400	Hudson	320

RUDIMENTS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.

Geography, as a science, treats of the form, magnitude, and motions of the earth, and of its artificial, natural, and political divisions.

The form of the earth is nearly that of a sphere or globe.

The earth is somewhat flattened at the poles, the measure through the centre from north to south being about 26 miles shorter than that from east to west.

The circumference of the earth, or its measure round about, is 24,856 miles.

The diameter of the earth, or its measure from side to side through the centre, is 7912 miles.

The earth has two motions, the one round the sun, and the other round its own axis.

The motion of the earth round the sun produces the seasons, and measures the length of the year; the motion round its own axis produces day and night. The course or path of the earth round the sun is called its *orbit*.

The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through the centre from north to south.

The extreme points of the earth's axis are called the *north* and *south poles*.

The *equator* is a circle passing round the middle of the earth, at an equal distance from the two poles.

The equator, and all other geographical circles, are, for the convenience of fixing the position of places and measuring their distances, divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees* °; each degree is subdivided into 60 *minutes*'; and each minute into 60 *seconds*".

The equator divides the globe into the *northern* and *southern hemispheres*.

Latitude is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

Circles drawn parallel to the equator are called *parallels of latitude*.

The four remarkable parallels of latitude are the *arctic circle*, the *antarctic circle*, the *tropic of Cancer*, and the *tropic of Capricorn*.

The arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics divide the globe into five *zones*; the *torrid zone*, two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*.

The torrid zone is between the tropics; the temperate zones are between the tropics and the polar circles; and the frigid zones are between the polar circles and the poles.

The lines drawn from pole to pole are called *meridians*.

The circle formed by two meridians divides the globe into *eastern* and *western hemispheres*.

Longitude is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The first meridian is that which passes through the royal observatory at Greenwich.

The *ecliptic* is a circle round the middle region of the globe, corresponding to the sun's path in the heavens.

The ecliptic marks the line along which the sun's rays are vertical in the course of the year. It is divided into 12 parts called *signs*; viz. Aries, the Ram; Taurus, the Bull; Gemini, the Twins; Cancer, the Crab; Leo, the Lion; Virgo, the Virgin; Libra, the Balance; Scorpio, the Scorpion; Sagittarius, the Archer; Capricornus, the Goat; Aquarius, the Water-bearer; Pisces, the Fishes.

The *zenith* is that point in the heavens which is directly over our heads.

The *nadir* is the point exactly opposite to the zenith.

The circle equally distant from the zenith and the nadir is called the *rational horizon*.

The *sensible horizon* is the circle which bounds the view, where the earth and the sky appear to meet.

The figure of the earth, with its divisions, is represented by the *artificial terrestrial globe*.

On the artificial globe, latitude is marked on the *brazen meridian*, and longitude on the equator.

A *map* is a representation of the whole earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface.

The top of a map is the north ; the bottom, the south ; the right hand side, the east ; and the left hand side, the west. In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. In maps of particular countries, longitude is marked at the top and the bottom, and latitude at the sides.

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

The water occupies more than two-thirds of the surface of the earth.

The principal divisions of the land are *continents*, *islands*, *peninsulas*, *isthmuses*, and *capes*.

A *continent* is a very large portion of land.

An *island* is a smaller portion of land altogether surrounded by water.

A *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land joining two continents, or a peninsula and a continent.

A *cape* is a portion of land stretching into the sea.

A portion of land stretching into the sea is also called a *promontory*, *head*, or *point*.

The principal divisions of the water are *oceans*, *seas*, *lakes*, *gulfs*, *bays*, *straits*, and *rivers*.

An *ocean* is a very large portion of salt water.

A *sea* is a smaller portion of salt water.



A *lake* is a body of water altogether surrounded by land.

A *gulf* is a portion of water almost surrounded by land.

A *bay* is a portion of water running into the land, with a wider opening than a gulf.

Small portions of the sea running into the land, or sheltered by it, are also called *ports, havens, harbours, creeks, and roads.*

A *strait* is a narrow passage joining two seas.

When a strait is so shallow that it may be fathomed, it is called a *sound*. A longer and broader passage between two seas is called a *channel*.

A *river* is a stream of fresh water falling into a sea or lake.

The mouth of a river, when it widens into an arm of the sea, is called an *estuary* or *frith*.

The land on the surface of the earth is divided into five continents; namely, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AMERICA, and SOUTH AMERICA.

The land is also divided into four unequal parts called quarters; namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. According to another division, it is formed into six parts, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and *Australasia*; the last comprehending New Holland and the adjacent islands. The islands in the Pacific Ocean are sometimes reckoned a seventh part, called *Polynesia*.

Europe, Asia, and Africa are sometimes called the *Eastern Continent* or *Old World*; and North America and South America, the *Western Continent* or *New World*.

Asia lies to the east of Europe. Africa lies to the south of Europe, and is separated from it by the Mediterranean Sea. America lies to the west of Europe and Africa, and is separated from them by the Atlantic Ocean. *Australasia*, as its name implies, lies to the south-east of Asia. *Polynesia* signifies *many islands*.

Europe, Asia, North America, more than the half of Africa, and a small part of South America, are to the north of the equator; the remainder of Africa, and the greater part of South America, are to the south of it. Australasia is to the south, and Polynesia on both sides of the equator.

The water on the surface of the earth is divided into five oceans; viz. the *Northern Ocean*, the *Southern Ocean*, the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Pacific Ocean*, and the *Indian Ocean*.

Properly speaking, there is only one ocean, which is naturally divided into two parts; the great *Eastern Basin*, comprehending the Southern, Pacific, and Indian Oceans; and the great *Western Basin*, comprehending the Northern and Atlantic Oceans.

The Northern Ocean lies round the north pole; the Southern Ocean, round the south pole; the Atlantic, between Europe and Africa on the one side, and North and South America on the other; the Pacific, between America and Asia; and the Indian Ocean, to the south of Asia, and between Africa and New Holland.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest, occupying nearly half the globe.

The political divisions of the earth are *empires*, *kingdoms*, and *republics*.

An *empire* consists of several countries united under one sovereign, who is usually styled an emperor.

A *kingdom* is a country governed by a king.

A *republic* is a country which is governed by rulers chosen by their fellow-citizens.

The population of the earth is supposed to be about 300 millions. Of these a third-part are Christians, about a sixth Mohammedans, four or five millions Jews, and the remainder Pagans. Of the Christians, about 139 millions are Roman Catholics, 62 millions are of the Greek church, and 50 or 60 millions are Protestants.

EUROPE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean ; West, the Atlantic Ocean ; South, the Mediterranean Sea ; East, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoph, and Asia.

COUNTRIES.—1. ENGLAND ; 2. SCOTLAND ; 3. IRELAND ; 4. FRANCE ; 5. SPAIN ; 6. PORTUGAL ; 7. BELGIUM ; 8. HOLLAND ; 9. GERMANY ; 10. DENMARK ; 11. NORWAY ; 12. SWEDEN ; 13. RUSSIA ; 14. POLAND ; 15. PRUSSIA ; 16. AUSTRIA ; 17. SWITZERLAND ; 18. ITALY ; 19. TURKEY ; 20. GREECE.

ISLANDS.—In the Northern Ocean, *No'va Zem'bla*, *Spitzber'gen* ; in the Atlantic Ocean, *Ice'land*, *Great Brit'ain*, *Ire'land*, the *Azores'* ; in the Cattegat, *Zea'land*, *Fu'nen*, *Laa'land* ; in the Baltic, *O'land*, *Goth'land*, *Oe'sel* ; in the Mediterranean, *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, *Iv'ica*, *Cor'sica*, *Sardin'ia*, *Si'cily*, *Mal'ta*, the *Ion'ian Islands*, *Can'dia* ; in the Archipelago, *Neg'ropont*, the *Cyclades*.

PENINSULAS.—*Jut'land*, in Denmark ; *More'a*, in Greece ; *Crime'a*, in the south of Russia.

ISTHMUSES.—*Isthmus of Cor'inth*, joining the Morea to the north of Greece ; *Isthmus of Per'ekop*, joining the Crimea to Russia.

CAPES.—*North Cape*, in Lapland ; *Naze*, in the south of Norway ; *Skaw*, in the north of Denmark ; *Dun'cansbay-head*, in the north of Scotland ; *Cape Clear*, in the south of Ireland ; *Land's End*, in the south-west of England ; *Cape la Hogue*, in the north-west of France ; *Cape Or'tegal*, and *Cape Finisterre'*, in the north-west of Spain ; *Cape St Vin'cent*, in the south-west of Portugal ; *Cape Spartiven'to*, in the south of Italy ; *Cape Matapan'*, in the south of Greece.

MOUNTAINS.—*Alps*, separating Italy from Germany, Switzerland, and France ; *Pyrenees'*, between France and Spain ; *Ap'ennines*, in Italy ; *Hæ'mus* or the *Balkan Mountains*, in Turkey ; *Carpathian Mountains*, in Austria ; *Dof'rine* or *Dov'refield Mountains*, between

Norway and Sweden; *U'ral Mountains*, between Europe and Asia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—*White Sea*, in the north of Russia; *Ska'ger Rack*, between Denmark and Norway; *Cat'tegat*, between Denmark and Sweden; *Baltic*, between Sweden on the northern side, and Germany, Prussia, and Russia on the southern; *Gulf of Ri'ga*, and *Gulf of Fin'land*, in the west of Russia; *Gulf of Both'nia*, between Sweden and Russia; *North Sea* or *German Ocean*, between Great Britain and the Continent; *St George's Channel*, and *Irish Sea*, between Great Britain and Ireland; *English Channel*, between England and France; *Bay of Bis'cay*, on the west of France; *Mediterra'nean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; *Gulf of Ly'ons*, in the south of France; *Gulf of Gen'oa*, in the north-west of Italy; *Gulf of Tar'anto*, in the south of Italy; *Adria'tic Sea* or *Gulf of Ven'ice*, between Italy and Turkey; *Archipelago*, between Greece and Turkey in Asia; *Sea of Mar'mora*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; *Black Sea*, between Russia and Turkey in Asia; *Sea of Az'oph*, in the south of Russia.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Wai'gatz*, between Russia and Nova Zembla; *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland; *Straits of Do'ver*, joining the German Ocean and the English Channel; *Straits of Gibralt'ar*, joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; *Straits of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; *Straits of Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; *Hel'lespont* or *Dardanelles'*, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; *Straits of Constantino'ple*, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; *Straits of Caffa* or *Enik'ale*, joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

LAKES.—*Lake La'doga*, and *Lake One'ga*, in Russia; *Lake Wen'ner*, and *Lake Wet'ter*, in Sweden; *Lake of Gene'va*, in Switzerland; *Lake of Con'stance*, between Switzerland and Germany.

RIVERS.—The *Ta'gus*, in Spain and Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean; the *E'bro*, in the north-east

of Spain, falls into the Mediterranean Sea; the *Rhone*, in the south of France, falls into the Gulf of Lyons; the *Loire'*, in the west of France, falls into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine*, in the north of France, falls into the English Channel; the *Thames*, in the south of England, falls into the German Ocean; the *Rhine*, in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, falls into the German Ocean; the *Elbe*, in Germany, falls into the German Ocean; the *Oder*, in Prussia, and the *Vistula*, in Poland and Prussia, fall into the Baltic Sea; the *Dnieper*, in Russia, falls into the Black Sea; the *Don*, in Russia, falls into the Sea of Azoph; the *Vol'ga*, in Russia, falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Dan'ube*, in Austria and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea; the *Po*, in the north of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Venice.

CAPITALS.—1. Lon'don; 2. Ed'inburgh; 3. Dub'lin; 4. Par'is; 5. Madrid'; 6. Lis'bon; 7. Brus'sels; 8. Am'sterdam; 9. Frank'fort; 10. Copenha'gen; 11. Christia'nia; 12. Stock'holm; 13. St Pe'tersburg; 14. War'saw; 15. Berlin'; 16. Vien'na; 17. Berne; 18. Rome; 19. Constantino'ple; 20. Ath'ens.

Europe extends from $36^{\circ} 20'$ to $71^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat.; and from $9^{\circ} 30'$ W. to $64^{\circ} 20'$ E. long. Length, from Cape Matapan in Greece to the North Cape in Lapland, 2400 miles; breadth, from the west of France to the river Don in Russia, 2200 miles. Population, about 230 millions.

Europe is the smallest but the most important of the grand divisions of the earth, its inhabitants being superior to those of every other part of the world in civilisation, arts, manufactures, commerce, literature, and science. The form of government in most of the leading states is limited monarchy; and the Christian religion prevails in every country, except Turkey, which is Mohammedan. The following are the political divisions of Europe:—

BRITISH EMPIRE, comprehending England, Scotland, and Ireland; FRANCE; SPAIN; PORTUGAL; BELGIUM; HOLLAND; GERMANY, comprchending Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, Wirtemberg, and a number of small principalities; DENMARK; SWEDEN, including Norway; RUSSIA, including the greater part of Poland;

PRUSSIA, comprehending Prussia proper, part of Germany, and part of Poland; AUSTRIA, comprehending Hungary, part of Germany, part of Poland, and part of Italy; SWITZERLAND; ITALIAN STATES, comprehending the States of the Church, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and several smaller principalities; Two SICILIES, comprehending the kingdom of Naples, and the island of Sicily; SARDINIA, comprehending the north-west of Italy, and the island of Sardinia; TURKEY in Europe; GREECE.

ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean; West, Europe, the Sea of Azoph, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Pacific Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. TUR'KEY IN ASIA; 2. ARA'BIA; 3. PER'SIA; 4. AFGHAN'ISTAN; 5. HINDOSTAN'; 6. EASTERN PENIN'SULA; 7. CHINA; 8. THIB'ET; 9. EASTERN OR CHINESE TAR'TARY; 10. WESTERN OR INDEPENDENT TAR'TARY; 11. SIBE'RIA OR RUSSIA IN ASIA; 12. JAPAN'.

ISLANDS.—In the Levant, *Cy'prus*; southward from Hindostan, *Ceylon'*; southward from the Eastern Peninsula, *Suma'tra*; eastward, *Ja'va*, *Bor'neo*, *Celebes*, the *Molue'cas* or *Spice Islands*, *New Guin'ea*; southward from New Guinea, *New Hol'land*; north-east from Borneo, *Phil'ippine Islands*; northward, *Formo'sa*; eastward from Chinese Tartary, *Japan' Islands*; south-east from New Holland, *New Zea'land*; northward, the *Friendly Islands*; eastward, the *Society Islands*; northward, the *Sand'wich Islands*.

PENINSULAS.—*Kamtschat'ka*, in the east of Siberia; *Core'a*, in the south-east of Chinese Tartary; *Malac'ca* or *Malay'a*, in the south of the Eastern Peninsula.

CAPES.—*Cape Sev'ero*, in the north of Siberia; *East Cape*, at Behring's Straits; *Cape Lopat'ka*, in the south

of Kamtschatka ; *Cape Cumbo'dia*, and *Cape Roma'nia*, in the south of the Eastern Peninsula ; *Cape Com'orin*, in the south of Hindostan.

MOUNTAINS.—*Him'maleh* or *Himala'ya Mountains*, in the north of Hindostan ; *Alta'ian Mountains*, in the south of Siberia ; *Mount Cau'casus*, between the Black Sea and the Caspian ; *Mount Tau'rus*, and *Mount Leb'anon*, in Turkey in Asia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—*Levant'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea ; *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa ; *Arabian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan ; *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia ; *Bay of Bengal'*, between Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula ; *Gulf of Siam'*, in the south of the Eastern Peninsula ; *Gulf of Tonquin'*, in the north-east of the Eastern Peninsula ; *Chinese Sea*, on the south of China ; *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea ; *Sea of Japan'*, between Chinese Tartary and Japan ; *Sea of Ochotsk'*, between Siberia and Kamtschatka ; *Sea of Kamtschat'ka*, between Kamtschatka and America.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Babelman'deb*, joining the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean ; *Straits of Or'mas*, joining the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean ; *Palk's Channel* and the *Gulf of Manaar'*, between Hindostan and Ceylon ; *Straits of Malac'ca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra ; *Straits of San'da*, between Sumatra and Java ; *Straits of Macass'ar*, between Borneo and Celebes ; *Torres' Straits*, between New Guinea and New Holland ; *Beh'ring's Straits*, between Asia and North America.

LAKES.—*Cas'pian Sea*, on the north of Persia ; *Sea of A'ral*, in Independent Tartary ; *Lake Bai'kal*, in the south of Siberia.

RIVERS.—The *Euphra'tes*, and the *Ti'gris*, in Turkey in Asia, fall into the Persian Gulf ; the *In'dus*, in the north-west of Hindostan, falls into the Indian Ocean ; the *Gan'ges*, and the *Brahmapoo'tra*, in the north-east of Hindostan, fall into the Bay of Bengal ; the *Irrawa'dy*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Bay of Bengal ; the *Maykaung'* or *Cambo'dia*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Chinese Sea ; the *Yang-tse-kiang'* or

Kianku', and the *Hoang'-ho*, in China, fall into the Pacific; the *A'mur* or *Saga'lien*, in Chinese Tartary, falls into the Sea of Ochotsk; the *Le'na*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *O'by*, in Siberia, fall into the Northern Ocean; the *Gi'hon* or *Ox'us*, and the *Si'hon* or *Jaxar'tes*, in Independent Tartary, fall into the Sea of Aral.

CAPITALS.—1. Smyrna; 2. Mec'ca; 3. Teheran'; 4. Cabul'; 5. Calcut'ta; 6. A'va; 7. Pekin'; 8. Las'sa; 9. Cash'gar; 10. Bokha'ra; 11. Tobolsk'; 12. Jed'do.

Asia extends from 1° 20' to 76° N. lat., and from 26° E. to 170° W. long. Length, from the mouth of the Dardanelles, to the Islands of Japan, 6000 miles; breadth from the south of Malacca to Cape Severo in Siberia, 5200 miles. Population, estimated at 460 millions.

Asia is the largest and most interesting of the great divisions of the globe. In this quarter of the world, man was created, the chosen people of God were settled, and the Redeemer suffered and died: here also flourished three of the great empires of antiquity. At present, the governments of Asia are generally despotic; and the prevailing forms of religion are idolatry and Mohammedanism.

AFRICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Southern Ocean; East, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

COUNTRIES.—1. E'GYPT; BAR'BARY (comprehending 2. BAR'CA; 3. TRI'POLI; 4. TU'NIS; 5. ALGIERS'; 6. FEZ and MOROC'CO); 7. SENEGAM'BIA; 8. UPPER GUIN'EA; 9. LOWER GUIN'EA; 10. CAPE COLONY; 11. Country of the HOT'TENTOTS and CAF'FRES; 12. MO-CARAN'GA; 13. MOZAMBIQUE'; 14. ZANGUEBAR'; 15. A'JAN; 16. ABYSSIN'IA; 17. NU'BIA; 18. SAHA'RA or the GREAT DESERT; 19. FEZ'ZAN; 20. NIGRI'TIA or SOU'DAN (comprehending TIMBUCTOO, BAMBAR'RA, HOUS'SA, BOR'NOU, DAR'FUR, &c.)

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic Ocean, *Madeï'ras*, *Can-na'ries*, *Cape Verde Islands*, *Fernan'do Po*, *St Thom'as*, *Ascen'sion*, *St Hele'na*; in the Indian Ocean, *Mada-gas'car*, *Bour'bon*, *Mauri'tius* or *Isle of France*, *Com'oro Isles*, *Soco'tra*.

ISTHMUS.—*Su'ez*, joining Africa and Asia, and separating the Red Sea from the Mediterranean.

CAPIES.—*Cape Bon*, and *Cape Spar'tel*, on the north; *Cape Blan'co*, and *Cape Verde*, on the west; *Cape of Good Hope*, on the south; *Cape Guar'dafui*, on the east.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount At'las*, in the west of Barbary; *Mountains of Kong*, in the south of Nigritia; the *Cam'eroons*, opposite Fernando Po; *Mountains of the Moon*, south-west from Abyssinia; *Mountains of Lu-pa'ta*, on the west of Mozambique and Zanguebar; *Peak of Teneriffe'*, in the Canaries.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Si'dra*, and *Gulf of Ca'bes*, on the north; *Gulf of Guin'ea*, on the west; *Saldan'ha Bay*, *Table Bay*, and *False Bay*, on the south; *Channel of Mozambique'*, between the mainland and Madagascar.

LAKES.—*Lake Tchad*, in Nigritia; *Lake Dem'bea*, in Abyssinia; *Lake Mara'vi*, near the mountains of Lupata.

RIVERS.—The *Nile* flows through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, into the Mediterranean; the *Sen'egal*, in the north of Senegambia, and the *Gam'bia*, in the south of it, fall into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Ni'ger* flows through the west of Nigritia, and the east of Upper Guinea, into the Gulf of Guinea; the *Zaire* or *Con'go*, and the *Coan'za*, flow through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic; the *Or'ange* flows through the north of the country of the Hottentots, into the Atlantic; the *Zam-bé'zi* or *Cua'ma* flows through the south of Mozambique, into the Indian Ocean.

CAPITALS.—1. Cai'ro; 2. Der'na; 3. Trip'oli; 4. Tu'nis; 5. Algiers'; 6. Fez and Moroc'co; 9. St Sal-vador; 10. Cape Town; 13. Mozambique'; 16. Gon'dar; 17. Sennaar'; 19. Mour'zouk; 20. Timbuc'too, Se'go, Sack'atoo, Kou'ka, Cob'be.

Africa extends from $37^{\circ} 20'$ N. to $34^{\circ} 50'$ S. lat. ; and from $17^{\circ} 30'$ W. to $51^{\circ} 12'$ E. long. Length from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, nearly 5000 miles ; breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, about 4600 miles. Population, estimated at 70 millions.

Africa is the least known of the great divisions of the globe. Egypt, and some of the other countries in the north, attained a high degree of improvement in ancient times ; but the civilized world was scarcely acquainted with the west, south, and south-east coasts, till the fifteenth century ; and it was not till very lately that travellers were able to make their way into Central Africa. The greater part of the southern interior still remains unexplored. Although large tracts of the African continent are occupied by deserts of sand, the soil, wherever there is sufficient moisture, is fertile, and vegetation very luxuriant. Africa is inhabited by several distinct races of people ; the Moors in the north, the Negroes in the middle, and the Caffres and Hottentots in the south. Nearly the whole of them are in a state of barbarism : they are totally unacquainted with civil liberty, and are either Mohammedans or idolaters.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean ; West, the Pacific Ocean ; South, the Pacific Ocean, the Isthmus of Darien, and the Gulf of Mexico ; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. BRITISH AMERICA ; 2. INDIAN COUNTRIES ; 3. RUSSIAN TERRITORY ; 4. UNITED STATES ; 5. MEXICO ; 6. GUATIMALA.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic, *West Indies*, *Bermudas*, *Cape Bret'on*, *Prince Edward Island*, *New-found'land* ; north-east from British America, *Green-land* ; in the Northern Ocean, the *North Georgian Islands* ; in the North Pacific, the *Aleutian Islands*.

PENINSULAS.—*No'va Sco'tia*, in the south-east of British America ; *Florida*, in the south-east of the United States ; *Yu'catan*, in the south-east of Mexico ;

Califor'nia, in the west of Mexico; *Alas'ka*, in the south-west of the Russian Territory.

CAVES.—*Cape Fare'well*, in the south of Greenland; *Cape Chid'ley*, in the north, and *Cape Charles*, in the east of British America; *Cape Sa'ble*, in the south of Nova Scotia; *Cape Flor'ida*, and *Cape Sa'ble* or *Tan'cha*, in the south of Florida; *Cape St Lu'eas*, in the south of California; *Cape Prince of Wales*, at Behring's Straits.

MOUNTAINS.—*Appala'chian* or *Alleghany Mountains*, in the United States; *Rocky Mountains*, running parallel to the west coast of North America; *Mount Fair'weather*, and *Mount St Eli'as*, on the coast of the Russian Territory.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baff'in's Bay*, on the north-west of Greenland; *Prince Regent's Inlet*, and *Hud'son's Bay*, on the north of British America; *James' Bay*, in the south of Hudson's Bay; *Gulf of St Law'rence*, between British America and Newfoundland; *Bay of Fun'dy*, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; *Ches'apeak Bay*, in the east of the United States; *Gulf* or *Channel of Florida*, between the United States and the Bahama Islands; *Gulf of Mexico*, on the south of the United States; *Bay of Campeach'y*, on the coast of Mexico; *Bay of Hondu'ras*, on the coast of Guatimala; *Gulf of Califor'nia*, on the west of Mexico.

STRAITS.—*Dav'is' Straits*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; *Bar'row's Straits*, joining the Northern Ocean and Baffin's Bay; *Hud'son's Straits*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay; *Straits of Belleisle'*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; *Beh'ring's Straits*, between North America and Asia.

LAKES.—*Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Lake Athabas'ca*, and *Lake Win'nipeg*, in the Indian Countries; between British America and the United States, *Lake Supe'rior*, *Lake Mich'igan*, *Lake Hu'ron*, *Lake E'rie*, and *Lake Onta'rio*; in Guatimala, *Lake Nica-rag'ua*.

RIVERS.—The *St Law'rence* flows through British America into the Atlantic; the *Mississip'pi* flows through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico; from the east it receives the *Ohi'o*, and from the west

the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*; the *Ri'o Bra'vo* or *del Nor'te*, in the east of Mexico, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Colum'bia*, in the north-west of the United States, falls into the Pacific; the *Macken'zie River* and the *Cop'permine River*, in the Indian Countries, flow northward into the Arctic Ocean.

CAPITALS.—1. Quebec'; 4. Washington; 5. Mex'ico; 6. Guatima'la.

North America extends from $7^{\circ} 30'$ to 74° N. lat; and from $55^{\circ} 30'$ to 168° W. long. Length from north to south, 4500 miles; breadth from the east of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia river, nearly 3000 miles. Population, estimated at 27 millions.

The West Indies were discovered by Columbus in 1492, and North America by John Cabot, who sailed from Bristol in 1497. The eastern part of the continent was long subject to the British, and the southern part to the Spaniards. But, towards the end of the last century, a large portion of the colonies of Great Britain renounced allegiance to the mother country, and established the republic of the United States; and, in the present century, the Spanish colonies in Mexico and Guatemala have followed their example. All the inhabitants of European descent profess the Christian religion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Southern Ocean; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. COLOM'BIA; 2. GUIA'NA; 3. BRAZIL'; 4. PERU'; 5. BOLIV'IA OR UPPER PERU; 6. CHI'LI; 7. LA PLA'TA; 8. PAR'AGUAY; 9. BAN'DA ORIENT'AL; 10. PATAGO'NIA.

ISLANDS.—South from Patagonia, *Ter'ra del Fu'ego*; eastward, *Falk'land Islands*; west from Chili, *Ju'an Fernan'dez*; west from Colombia, *Galapa'gos*.

ISTHMUS.—*Panama'* or *Da'rrien*, joining North and South America.

CAVES.—*Cape St Roque*, in the east of Brazil ; *Cape Horn*, on the south of Terra del Fuego.

MOUNTAINS.—*An'des* or *Cordil'leras*, extending along the west coast from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Da'rien*, and *Gulf of Maracaï'bo*, on the coast of Colombia ; *Estuary of the Am'azon*, and *Bay of All Saints*, on the coast of Brazil ; *Estuary of the La Plata*, between La Plata and the Banda Oriental ; *Gulf of Guay'aquil*, and *Bay of Panama'*, in the Pacific, on the west coast of Colombia.

STRAITS.—*Straits of Magel'lan*, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego ; *Straits of Le Maire*, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Island.

LAKES.—*Lake Maracaï'bo*, in Colombia ; *Lake Titi-ca'a*, in Bolivia.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na* and *Orino'co*, in Colombia ; the *Essequi'bo*, in Guiana ; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, and the *Francis'co*, in Brazil ; the *Ri'o de la Pla'ta*, in La Plata.

CAPITALS.—1. San'ta Fe de Bogota' ; 3. Ri'o Janei'ro or St Sebas'tian ; 4. Li'ma ; 5. La Pla'ta ; 6. Santia'go ; 7. Bue'nos Ay'res ; 8. Assump'tion ; 9. Mon'te Vid'eo.

South America extends from 12° N. to 56° S. lat. ; and from 35° to 81° W. long. Length, from north to south, upwards of 4660 miles ; breadth, from east to west, 3160 miles. Population, estimated at 13 millions.

South America was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage. The northern, western, and southern parts of it were colonized by the Spaniards, and Brazil by the Portuguese. It is now divided into a number of independent republics, with the exception of Guiana, which belongs to the British, Dutch, and French ; and Patagonia, which is occupied by native tribes. The prevailing form of religion in South America is Roman Catholic.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Scotland ; West, the Irish Sea and St George's Channel ; South, the English Channel ; East, the German Ocean.

ENGLAND contains forty COUNTIES, namely,—Northum'berland; Cum'berland; Dur'ham; West'moreland; Lan'cashire; York; Chesh'ire; Shrop'shire or Sal'op; Her'eford; Mon'mouth; Lin'coln; Nor'folk; Suf'folk; Es'sex; Der'by; Not'tingham; Staf'ford; Lei'cester; Rut'land; Wor'cester; War'wick; Northamp'ton; Hunt'ingdon; Cam'bridge; Glou'cester; Ox'ford; Buck'ingham; Bed'ford; Hert'ford; Mid'dlesex; Kent; Sur'rey; Sus'sex; Berk'shire; Hamp'shire; Wilt'shire; Dor'set; Som'erset; Dev'on; Corn'wall.

WALES contains twelve COUNTIES, namely,—Flint; Den'high; Carnar'von; An'glesea; Mer'ioneth; Montgom'ery; Rad'nor; Car'digan; Pem'broke; Carmar'then; Breck'nock; Glamor'gan.

ISLANDS.—*Holy Island*, on the coast of Northumberland; *Shep'pey*, in the north, and *Than'et*, in the north-east of Kent; *Wight*, on the south of Hampshire; *Jer'sey*, *Guern'sey*, *Al'derney*, and *Sark*, near the coast of France; *Scilly Isles*, south-west from Cornwall; *An'glesea*, in the north-west of Wales; *Man*, in the Irish Sea.

SAND BANKS.—*Dog'ger Bank*, in the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Jutland; *Good'win Sands*, on the east of Kent.

CAPIES.—*Flam'borough Head*, and *Spurn Head*, in Yorkshire; *North Fore'land*, *South Fore'land*, and *Dungeness'*, in Kent; *Beach'y Head*, in Sussex; *Nee'dles*, on the west of the Isle of Wight; *St Al'ban's Head*, and *Port'land Point*, in Dorsetshire; *Start Point*, in Devonshire; *Liz'ard Point*, and *Land's End*, in Cornwall; *St Da'vid's Head*, in Pembroke; *Hol'y Head*, in Anglesea; *St Bees Head*, in Cumberland.

MOUNTAINS.—*Che'viot Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland; *Skid'daw* and *Scafell'*, in Cumberland; *Helvellyn*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Whern'side*, *In'gleborough*, and *Pen'nygant*, in the north-west of Yorkshire; *Peak*, in Derbyshire; *Wrek'in*, in Shropshire; *Snow'don*, in Carnarvonshire; *Ar'ran Fow'ddy*, and *Ca'der I'dris*, in Merionethshire; *Plinlim'mon*, in the south-west of Montgomery; *Vann* or the *Beac'on*, in Brecknock.

BAYS.—*Brid'lington Bay*, in the east of Yorkshire; *Hum'ber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; the *Wash*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; *Yar'-mouth Roads*, on the east of Norfolk; the *Downs*, between the coast of Kent and the Goodwin Sands; *Spit'-head*, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; *Tor'-bay'*, in the south-east of Devonshire; *Mounts Bay*, in the south of Cornwall; *Bristol Channel*, between Somerset and Glamorgan; *Mil'ford Haven*, and *St Brides Bay*, in the west of Pembrokeshire; the *Me'nai Frith*, between Carnarvon and Anglesea; *More'cambe Bay*, in the north-west of Lancashire; *Sol'way Frith*, between Cumberland and Scotland.

LAKES.—*Der'wentwater* or *Kes'wick Lake*, in Cumberland; *Ulls'water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire.

RIVERS.—The *Tyne*, in Northumberland; the *Wear*, in Durham; the *Tees*, between Durham and York; the *Ouse*, in Yorkshire; the *Trent*, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; the *Hum'-ber*, formed by the junction of the Ouse and the Trent; the *With'am*, in Lincoln; the *Great Ouse*, in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; the *Thames*, from Gloucester, separating Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, Essex from Kent; the *Med'way*, in Kent; the *E'den*, in Westmoreland and Cumberland; the *Mer'sey*, in Lancashire; the *Dee*, from Wales; the *Sev'ern*, in the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester; the *Wye*, flowing through Radnor and Hereford, and separating Monmouth from Gloucester; the *Lower A'von*, which separates Gloucester from Somerset; the *It'chen*, and the *T'est*, in Hampshire; the *A'von*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; and the *Exe*, in Devonshire.

TOWNS IN ENGLAND.—**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—On the *Tyne*, *Newcastle*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive coal-mines; on the *Tweed*, *Ber'wick*, which enjoys the privileges of a county.

CUMBERLAND.—On the *Eden*, *Car'lisle*, with a

cathedral; on the coast, *Whiteha'ven*, with large coal-works in the neighbourhood.

DURHAM.—On the Wear, *Dur'ham*, with a cathedral; at the mouth of the Wear, *Sun'derland*, with a fine cast-iron bridge.

WESTMORELAND.—On the Eden, *Ap'pleby*; southwards, *Ken'dal*.

LANCASHIRE.—On the Lune, *Lan'caster*, with a noble castle; on the Ribble, *Prest'on*, where the Pretender and his forces were defeated in 1715; near the mouth of the Mersey, *Liv'erpool*, the second seaport in the kingdom; eastward, *Man'chester*, noted for its great cotton manufactures.

YORK.—On the Ouse, *York*, with a beautiful cathedral; on the Aire, *Leeds*, the great seat of the woollen manufactures; on the Don, *Shef'field*, famous for its manufactures of cutlery and plated goods; on the Humber, *Hull*, a large seaport.

CHESHIRE.—On the Dee, *Ches'ter*; eastward, *Mac'clesfield*, a principal seat of the silk manufactures.

SHROPSHIRE or SALOP.—On the Severn, *Shrews'bury*, where Henry IV. defeated Hotspur in 1403.

HEREFORD.—On the Wye, *Her'eford*.

MONMOUTH.—On the Wye, *Mon'mouth*, the birthplace of Henry V.

LINCOLN.—On the Witham, *Lin'coln*, with a cathedral; at the mouth of the river, *Bos'ton*, a seaport.

NORFOLK.—On the Yare, *Nor'wich*, noted for its manufacture of crape; at the mouth of the river *Yar'mouth*, a seaport.

SUFFOLK.—On the Orwell, *Ips'wich*, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey.

ESSEX.—On the Chelmer, *Chelms'ford*; on the Colne, *Col'chester*; on the coast, *Har'wich*, from which packets regularly sail to Holland.

DERBY.—On the Derwent, *Der'by*, where the first English silk-mill was erected in 1718.

NOTTINGHAM.—On the Trent, *Not'tingham*, the chief seat of the stocking and lace manufactures.

STAFFORD.—On the Sow, *Staf'ford*; south-east, *Litch'field*, the birthplace of Dr Samuel Johnson;

south-west, *Wolverhampton*, noted for its hardware manufactures ; north from Stafford, *Newcas'tle-under-Line*, with extensive potteries in the neighbourhood.

LEICESTER.—On the Soar, *Lei'cester*, noted for its manufacture of worsted stockings.

RUTLAND.—In the west of the county, *Oak'ham*.

WORCESTER.—On the Severn, *Wor'cester*, where Cromwell defeated the army of Charles II. in 1651 ; on the Stour, *Kid'derminster*, noted for its manufacture of carpets.

WARWICK.—On the Avon, *War'wick*, with a famous castle ; farther down the river, *Strat'ford*, where Shakspeare was born in 1564 ; north from Warwick, *Cov'entry*, noted for its manufacture of ribands ; on the borders of Staffordshire, *Bir'mingham*, famous for its hardware manufactures.

NORTHAMPTON.—On the Nen, *Northamp'ton* ; below it, *Pe'terborough*.

HUNTINGDON.—On the Great Ouse, *Hunt'ingdon*, where Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599.

CAMBRIDGE.—On the Cam or Granta, *Cam'bridge*, with a celebrated university ; on the Great Ouse, *E'ly*, with a cathedral.

GLOUCESTER.—On the Severn, *Glou'cester*, with a cathedral ; above it, *Tewkes'bury*, the scene of a decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471, south-east, *Chelt'enham*, frequented for its mineral springs.

OXFORD.—On the Isis or Thames, *Ox'ford*, with a famous university.

BUCKINGHAM.—On the Great Ouse, *Buck'ingham* ; on the 'Thames, *L'ton*, celebrated for its public school.

BEDFORD.—On the Great Ouse, *Bed'ford*.

HERTFORD.—On the Lea, *Hert'ford*.

MIDDLESEX.—On the Thames, *LON'DON*, the largest and wealthiest city in Europe.

KENT.—On the Medway, *Maid'stone*, the principal seat of the hop trade ; on the Stour, *Can'terbury*, the archbishop of which is primate of all England ; on the Thames, *Green'wich*, with the Royal Observatory

through which the first meridian passes ; on the coast, *Do'ver*, 26 miles from Calais.

SURREY.—On the *Wey*, *Guild'ford* ; on the *Thames*, *South'wark* or the *Borough*, a suburb of London.

SUSSEX.—Near the coast, *Chi'chester*, with a cathedral ; eastward, *Bright'on*, a fashionable watering-place ; eastward, *Ha'stings*, where William the Conqueror defeated Harold in 1066.

BERKSHIRE.—On the *Thames*, *Read'ing* ; farther down the river, *Wind'sor*, a favourite residence of the British sovereigns.

HAMPSHIRE.—On the *Itchen*, *Win'chester*, famous for its public school ; at the mouth of the river, *Southamp'ton* ; south-east, on a small peninsula, *Ports'mouth*, the principal station of the British navy.

WILTSHIRE.—On the *Avon*, *Sal'isbury*, with a cathedral, the spire of which is 410 feet high.

DORSET.—On the *Frome*, *Dor'chester* ; southward, *Wey'mouth*, a noted bathing place ; eastward, *Poole*.

SOMERSET.—On the Lower *Avon*, *Bath*, celebrated for its medicinal waters ; below it, and partly in Gloucestershire, *Bris'tol*, the third seaport in the kingdom ; in the interior of the county, *Wells*, with a cathedral.

DEVON.—On the *Exe*, *Ex'eter* ; in the south-west of the county, *Ply'mouth*, the second station in the kingdom for ships of war.

CORNWALL.—In the east of the county, *Laun'ceston* ; south-west, on the coast, *Fal'mouth*, from which packets regularly sail for the Mediterranean and the West Indies ; near the Land's End, *Pen'zance*.

TOWNS IN WALES.—FLINT.—On the *Dee*, *Flint* ; north-west, *Hol'ywell*, with large copper-works ; westward, *St As'aph*.

DENBIGH.—On the *Clwyd*, *Den'big* ; south-east, *Wrex'ham* ; on the *Dee*, *Llangol'len*.

CARNARVON.—On the *Menai Frith*, *Carnar'von* and *Ban'gor* ; at the mouth of the *Conway*, *Con'way*.

ANGLESEA.—On the *Menai Frith*, *Beauma'ris* ; in the west, on a small island, *Hol'yhead*, from which the Irish packets sail.

MERIONETH.—At the foot of *Cader Idris*, *Dolgel'ly*.

MONTGOMERY.—Near the Severn, *Montgom'ery* ; northward, *Welch'pool*.

RADNOR.—On the Lugg, *Pres'teign*.

CARDIGAN.—Near the mouth of the Teify, *Car'digan* ; northward, on the coast, *Aberyst'with*.

PEMBROKE.—On Milford Haven, *Pem'broke* ; on the Cleddy, *Hav'ersfordwest* ; westward, *St David's*.

CARMARTHEN.—On the Towy, *Carmarthen*.

BRECKNOCK.—On the Usk, *Br'eon*.

GLAMORGAN.—At the mouth of the Taafe, *Car'diff*, where Robert, duke of Normandy, was imprisoned by his brother Henry I. ; near Cardiff, *Landaff*, with the ruins of an ancient cathedral ; northward, *Mer'thyr Tyd'vil*, with extensive iron-works ; south-west, on the coast, *Swan'sea*.

TOWNS IN THE ISLANDS.—In the Isle of Wight, *New'port* and *Cowes* ; in Jersey, *St Helier* ; in Guernsey, *St Pierre* ; in the Isle of Man, *Doug'lus*, *Ram'sey*, *Peel*, and *Castleton*.

England extends from $49^{\circ} 58'$ to $55^{\circ} 46'$ N. lat., and from $1^{\circ} 45'$ E. to $5^{\circ} 40'$ W. long. Length from Berwick to the south-east of Dorsetshire, 355 miles ; breadth from the east of Essex to St David's Head, 280 miles. Population, including the army and navy, 14,174,204.

The climate of England is variable. The soil is generally fertile, and highly cultivated ; and, except in the northern counties and in Wales, the country is comparatively level. Great attention is paid to the breeding of horses, black-cattle, and sheep. England is rich in minerals, particularly iron, lead, tin, and coals. The manufactures, especially of cotton-goods, woollens, and hardware, are the most extensive in the world ; and trade is carried on with almost every part of the globe. Literature and science have long been cultivated with great success ; but the lower orders are not so well educated as in some other parts of Europe. The English people are remarkable for their habits of good order and industry ; they have high ideas of personal comfort, and are very jealous of their civil rights. The form of government is a limited monarchy, the supreme power being vested in the King, the House

of Lords, and the House of Commons. The established religion is Episcopacy, from which, however, there are many dissenters.

SCOTLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Atlantic Ocean; West, the Atlantic Ocean, and North Channel; South, the Solway Frith and England; East, the German Ocean.

SCOTLAND contains thirty-three COUNTIES, namely,—Ork'ney and Shet'land; Caith'ness; Suth'erland; Ross; Crom'arty; Inverness'; Nairn; El'gin or Mor'ay; Banff; Aberdeen'; Kincar'dine or Mearns; For'far or Angus; Fife; Kinross'; Clackman'nan; Perth; Argyll'; Bute; Dunbar'ton; Stir'ling; Linlith'gow or West Lo'thian; Ed'inburgh or Mid-Lothian; Had'dington or East Lothian; Ber'wick; Rox'burgh, Sel'kirk; Pee'bles; Lan'ark or Clydes'dale; Ren'frew; Ayr; Dumfries'; Kirkcud'bright; Wig'town.

ISLANDS.—On the north, the *Ork'ney Islands*, the principal of which are *Pomo'na* or *Main'land*, and *Hoy*; the *Shet'land Islands*, the principal of which are *Main'land*, and *Yell*; on the west, the *Heb'rides* or *Western Islands*, the principal of which are *Lcw'is*, *North Uist*, *Benbec'ula*, *South Uist*, *Bar'ra*, &c., *Skye*, *Rum*, *Coll*, *Tiree'*, *Mull*, *Staf'fa*, *Io'na* or *I'colmkill*, *Ju'ra*, *Isla*; *Bute*, *Ar'ran*.

CAPIES.—*Cape Wrath*, in Sutherland; *Dun'net Head*, and *Dun'cansbay Head*, in Caithness; *Tar'bet Ness*, in Cromartyshire; *Kinnaird's Head*, and *Buch'an Ness*, in Aberdeenshire; *Fife Ness*, in Fifeshire; *St Abb's Head*, in Berwickshire; *Bur'row Head*, and the *Mull of Galloway*, in Wigtownshire; *Mull of Cantyre'*, in the south, and *Point of Ardnamurch'an*, in the north-west of Argyllshire; *Butt of Lewis*, in the north of Lewis.

MOUNTAINS.—*Ben Wy'vis*, west from the Cromarty Frith; *Cairngorm'*, on the borders of Inverness-shire; *Ben Macdhui'*, in the south-west of Aberdeenshire; in the south of Inverness-shire, *Ben Ne'vis*, the loftiest

mountain in Great Britain; the *Gram'pians*, the principal of which are *Mount Bat'tock*, on the borders of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar, *Schiehal'lion*, *Ben Law'ers*, *Ben More*, *Ben Le'di*, in Perthshire, and *Ben Lo'mond*, in Stirlingshire; *Ben Cru'achan*, north-west from Loch Awe; *Och'ls*, in the south of Perthshire, *Pent'land Hills*, in Mid-Lothian; *Lam'mermoor Hills*, between East Lothian and Berwickshire; *Tin'tock*, in Lanarkshire; the *Low'thers*, and the *Lead Hills*, between Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

FRITHS, BAYS, AND LOCHS.—*Pent'land Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkney Islands; *Dor'noch Frith*, between Sutherland and Ross; *Crom'arty Frith*, between Ross and Cromarty; *Mor'ay Frith*, between Ross-shire and the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray; *Frith of Tay*, separating the counties of Forfar and Perth from Fifeshire; *Frith of Forth*, between Fife and the Lothians; *Sol'way Frith*, separating the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright from Cumberland; *Wig'town Bay*, between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown; *Glenluce' Bay*, in the south, and *Loch Ry'an*, in the north-west of Wigtownshire; *Frith of Clyde*, separating Ayr and Renfrew from Bute, Argyll, and Dunbarton; *Loch Long*, between Dunbarton and Argyll; *Loch Fyne*, in the south of Argyll; *Sound of Ju'ra*, between Argyll and the island of Jura; *Loch Et'ive* and *Loch Linnhe*, in the north-west of Argyll; *Sound of Mull*, between Argyll and the island of Mull; *Loch Broom*, in the north-west of Ross-shire; *Minch*, separating the mainland and the Isle of Skye from Lewis.

LAKES.—*Loch Shin*, in Sutherland; *Loch Maree'*, in Ross-shire; *Loch Ness*, *Loch Loch'y*, and *Loch La'ggan*, in Inverness-shire; *Loch Er'icht* in the counties of Inverness and Perth; *Loch Ran'noch*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Erne*, and *Loch Ket'terin*, in Perthshire; *Loch Awe*, in Argyllshire; *Loch Lo'mond*, between Stirling and Dunbarton; in Kinross-shire, *Loch Le'ven*, on an island in which Queen Mary was detained a prisoner.

RIVERS.—The *Spey* flows through the counties of Inverness and Elgin, into the Moray Frith; the *Don*, and the *Dee*, in Aberdeenshire; the *Tay*, in Perth-

shire ; the *Forth*, from Stirlingshire ; the *Tweed*, from the counties of Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick, all fall into the German Ocean ; the *Esk*, the *An'nan*, and the *Nith*, in Dumfriesshire, and the *Dee*, in Kirkcudbrightshire, fall into the Solway Frith ; the *Clyde* flows through Lanarkshire, separates Dunbarton from Renfrew, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

TOWNS IN SCOTLAND.—ORKNEY and SHETLAND.—In Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands, *Kirk-wall* ; in the Mainland of Shetland, *Ler'wick*.

CAITHNESS.—On the east coast, *Wick* ; on the north coast, *Thur'so*.

SUTHERLAND.—In the south-east of the county, *Dor'nock*.

ROSS.—On the Dornoch Frith, *Tain* ; on the Cromarty Frith, *Ding'wall*.

CROMARTY.—On a peninsula between the Friths of Cromarty and Moray, *Crom'arty*.

INVERNESS.—At the mouth of the Ness, *Inverness'* ; north-east, on the Moray Frith, *Fort George* ; at the south end of Loch Ness, *Fort Augustus* ; westward from Ben Nevis, *Fort William*.

NAIRN.—On the Moray Frith, *Nairn*.

ELGIN or MORAY.—On the Lossie, *El'gin* ; westward, *For'res* ; near the mouth of the Spcy, *Foch'abers*.

BANFF.—At the mouth of the Deveron, *Banff*.

ABERDEEN.—At the mouth of the Dee, *Aberdeen'*, with a university ; northward, on the coast, *Peterhead'*.

KINCARDINE or MEARNs.—On the coast, *Stoneha'ven*.

FORFAR or ANGUS.—In the valley of Strathmore, *For'far* ; north-east, on the Esk, *Brech'in* ; at the mouth of the river, *Montrose'* ; southward, on the coast, *Aberbroth'ock* or *Arbroath'* ; on the Frith of Tay, *Dundee'*.

FIFE.—On the Eden, *Cu'par* ; on the east coast, *St An'drews*, with a university ; on the Frith of Forth, *Kirkcal'dy* ; in the south-west of the county, *Dunfermline*, noted for the manufacture of table-linen.

KINROSS.—On Loch Leven, *Kinross'*.

CLACKMANNAN.—In the south of the county, *Clackman'nan* ; westward, on the Forth, *Al'loa*.

PERTH.—On the Tay, *Perth*; farther up the river *Dun-keld*; near the Erne, *Crieff*; on the Allan, *Dunblane*'.

ARGYLL.—Near the head of Loch Fyne, *Inverdrury*; in the south of Cantyre, *Camp'belton*; on the west coast, *O'ban*.

BUTE.—In the isle of Bute, *Roth'say*.

DUNBARTON.—Near the junction of the Clyde and the Leven, *Dunbar'ton*.

STIRLING.—On the Forth, *Stir'ling*, with a celebrated castle; south-east, *Fal'kirk*, noted for its great cattle-markets; near it, the village of *Car'ron*, with extensive iron-works; on the Frith of Forth, *Grangemouth*'.

LINLITHGOW OR WEST LOTHIAN.—In the west of the county, *Linlith'gow*, with the ruins of a royal palace, in which Queen Mary was born; on the Forth, *Borrowstounness*' or *Bo'ness*'.

EDINBURGH OR MID-LOTHIAN.—Near the Frith of Forth, *Ed'inburgh*, the seat of the courts of law, and of a university; on the Frith of Forth, *Leith*, the seaport of Edinburgh; eastward on the coast, *Mus'selburgh*; southward, on the Esk, *Dalkeith*'.

HADDINGTON OR EAST LOTHIAN.—On the Tyne, *Had'dington*; on the north coast, *North Ber'wick*; on the east coast, *Dunbar*'.

BERWICK.—On a tributary of the Tweed, *Greenlaw*'; northwards, *Dunse*; on the Tweed, *Cold'steam*.

ROXBURGH.—On the Jed, *Jed'burgh*; on the Teviot, *Haw'ick*; on the Tweed, *Kel'so*, and *Mel'rose*.

SELKIRK.—On the Ettrick, *Sel'kirk*; on the Gala, *Galashiels*'.

PEEBLES.—On the Tweed, *Pee'bles*, and *Inverleith'en*.

LANARK OR CLYDESDALE.—On the Clyde, *Lan'ark*; farther down the river, *Ham'ilton*; still farther down, *Glas'gow*, celebrated for its manufactures, trade, and university.

RENFREW.—On the Cart, *Ren'frew*; southward, *Pais'ley*, with very extensive cotton and silk manufactures; on the Clyde, *Port-Glas'gow*; near the mouth of the river, *Green'ock*, a large seaport.

AYR.—On the coast, *Ayr*; northward, *Ir'uine*; eastward, *Kilmar'nock*, a manufacturing town.

DUMFRIES.—On the Nith, *Dumfries'* ; eastward, *Lochma'ben* ; north-west, *Sang'uhar* ; near the source of the Annan, *Mof'fat*, noted for its mineral waters ; near the mouth of the river, *An'nan*.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—Near the mouth of the Dee, *Kirkcud'bright* ; on the Ken, *New Galloway*.

WIGTOWN.—On Wigtown Bay, *Wig'town* ; southward, *Whit'horn* ; at the head of Loch Ryan, *Stran-raer'* ; on the west coast, *Portpat'rick*, from which there are regular packets to Ireland.

Scotland extends from $54^{\circ} 40'$ to $58^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. ; and from $1^{\circ} 48'$ to $5^{\circ} 52'$ W. long. Length, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, 276 miles ; breadth, from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles. Population, 2,365,114.

The climate of Scotland is colder than that of England. The country is in general mountainous, especially in the north ; but there are some extensive level districts of considerable fertility, where agriculture is in a very advanced state. In Scotland immense numbers of cattle and sheep are reared ; they are of small size, and much valued for the delicacy of their flesh. It also abounds in minerals, especially iron, lead, and coal. The commerce of Scotland is very extensive ; the chief manufactures are cotton goods, linens, and iron-ware. Education is very generally diffused among all classes of the people, one school, at least, being established by law in every parish. The Scots are distinguished for habits of industry, steadiness, and prudence. Since the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, England and Scotland have been ruled by one sovereign ; and their parliaments were also united in 1707, during the reign of Queen Anne. The established religion is Presbyterianism ; and this form of church-government is also professed by a large proportion of the Dissenters.

IRELAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, West, and South, the Atlantic Ocean ; East, St George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

IRELAND is divided into four PROVINCES:—UL'STER, LEIN'STER; MUN'STER; CON'NAUGHT; which are subdivided into thirty-two COUNTIES, namely,—In ULSTER, Donegal'; Lon'donderry; An'trim; Tyrone'; Down; Armagh'; Mon'aghan; Ferman'agh; Cav'an. In LEINSTER, Long'ford; West Meath; East Meath; Louth; Dub'lin; Kildare'; King's County; Queen's County; Wick'low; Wex'ford; Car'low; Kilken'ny. In MUNSTER, Tippera'ry; Wa'terford; Cork; Ker'ry; Lim'erick; Clare. In CONNAUGHT, Gal'way; Ros-com'mon; May'o; Sli'go; Lei'trim.

ISLANDS.—North from Antrim, *Rath'lin*; west from Donegal, *North Isles of Ar'ran*; west from Mayo, *Ach'il*; at the mouth of Clew Bay, *Clure Island*; in Galway Bay, *South Isles of Arran*; west from Kerry, *Valen'tia*.

CAVES.—*Mal'in Head*, in Donegal; *Fair Head*, in Antrim; *Howth Head*, in Dublin; *Wick'low Head*, in Wicklow; *Carn'sore Point*, in Wexford; *Cape Clear*, in a small island to the south of Cork; *Miz'zen Head*, in Cork; *Loop Head*, in Clare; *Slyne Head*, in Galway; *Ach'il Head*, in the West of Achil Island; *Ur'ris Head*, in Mayo.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mountains of Mourne*, in the south of Down; *Wick'low Mountains*, in the county of Wicklow; *Sliebh-Bloom' Mountains*, in King's and Queen's counties; *Mount Neph'in*, near Lake Conn, and *Croagh Pat'rick*, on the south of Clew Bay, in Mayo; *Magillicuddy's Recks*, and *Man'gerton*, in Kerry.

BAYS, &c.—*Lough Swil'ly*, in the north of Donegal; *Lough Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry. *Bel-fast' Lough* or *Carrickfer'gus Bay*, between Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Bay*, in the east of Down; *Car'lingford Bay*, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk' Bay*, in the east of Louth; *Dub'lin Bay*, in the east of Dublin; *Wex'ford Harbour*, in the south-east of Wexford; *Wa'terford Harbour*, between Wexford and Waterford; *Yough'al Harbour*, between Waterford and Cork; *Cork Harbour*, and *Ban'try Bay*, in Cork; *Kenmare' River*, *Dingle Bay*, and *Tralee' Bay*, in Kerry; *Gal'way*

Bay, between Clare and Galway; *Clew Bay*, *Black'-sod Bay*, and *Killa'la Bay*, in Mayo; *Sligo Bay*, in the north of Sligo; *Donegal' Bay*, in the south of Donegal.

LAKES.—*Lough Neagh*, between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Lough Allen*, *Lough Ree*, and *Lough Derg*, on the line of the Shannon; *Lough Conn*, in Mayo; *Lough Mask*, between Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in Galway; *Lakes of Killar'ney*, in Kerry.

RIVERS.—The *Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry, falls into Lough Foyle; the *Bann* flows through Lough Neagh, and separates Londonderry from Antrim; the *Lag'an* falls into Belfast Lough; the *Boyne* flows through East Meath into Drogheda Bay; the *Lif'fey* flows through the county and city of Dublin into Dublin Bay; the *Sla'ney* flows into Wexford Harbour; the *Bar'row*, with its tributary the *Nore*, falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Suir* falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Black'water* falls into Youghal Harbour; the *Lee* falls into Cork Harbour; the *Ban'don* falls into Kinsale Harbour; the *Shan'non* flows through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, separates Clare from Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

TOWNS IN IRELAND.—**DONEGAL.**—On Donegal Bay, *Donegal'*; southward, at the mouth of the Erne, *Ballyshan'non*.

LONDONDERRY.—On the Foyle, *Lon'donderry*, famous for its siege by the forces of James II. in 1688-9; on the Bann, *Coleraine'*.

ANTRIM.—Near the mouth of Belfast Lough, *Car-rickfer'gus*; at its head, *Belfast'*, the chief seat of the linen manufacture, and remarkable for its literary and scientific institutions.

TYRONE.—On the Mourne, *Omagh'*; northwards, on the Foyle, *Strabane'*; in the south-east of the county, *Dungan'non*.

DOWN.—Near Strangford Bay, *Downpat'rick*; in the south-west of the county, *New'ry*; on the east coast, *Donaghadee'*, 21 miles from Portpatrick in Scotland.

ARMAGH.—Near the middle of the county, *Armagh'*, the archbishop of which is primate of all Ireland.

MONAGHAN.—In the centre of the county, *Mon'aghan*.

FERMANAGH.—On Lough Erne, *Enniskil'len*.

CAVAN.—In the middle of the county, *Cav'an*.

LONGFORD.—On the Camlin, *Long'ford*.

WEST MEATH.—In the middle of the county, *Mullingar'* ; on the Shannon, *Athlone'*.

EAST MEATH.—On the Boyne, *Trim* ; farther down the river, *Nav'an*.

LOUTH.—At the mouth of the Boyne, *Drogh'edu*, near which was fought the battle of the Boyne between William III. and James II., in 1690 ; on Dundalk Bay, *Dundalk'*.

DUBLIN.—On the Liffey, *DUB'LIN*, the see of an archbishop, and the second city in the United Kingdom, celebrated for its public buildings and university.

KILDARE.—On the Barrow, *Athy'* ; north-east, on the Grand Canal, *Naas* ; in the centre of the county, *Kildare'*, remarkable for its curragh, a large plain of upwards of 5000 acres ; west from Dublin, *Maynooth'*, with a college for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy.

KING'S COUNTY.—On the Grand Canal, *Phil'ipstown* ; south-west, *Tullamore'* ; farther south-west, *Birr'* or *Par'sonstown*.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—In the middle of the county, *Ma'ryborough* ; northward, on the Barrow, *Portar'lington*.

WICKLOW.—On the coast, *Wick'low* ; southward, near the mouth of the Avoca, *Ark'low*.

WEXFORD.—At the mouth of the Slaney, *Wex'ford* ; northward, *Enniscor'thy* ; on the Barrow, *New Ross*.

CARLOW.—On the Barrow, *Car'low*.

KILKENNY.—On the Nore, *Kilken'ny*, with fine marble quarries in the neighbourhood.

TIPPERARY.—On the Suir, *Clonmel'* ; northward, *Cash'el*, the see of an archbishop ; westward, *Tippe'ra'ry* ; in the south-east of the county *Car'rick-on-Suir*.

WATERFORD.—At the mouth of the Suir, *Wa'ter-ford*; westward, on the coast, *Dungar'van*.

CORK.—Near the mouth of the Lee, *Cork*, the second city in Ireland; at the mouth of the Blackwater, *Yough'al*; at the mouth of the Bandon, *Kinsale'*; north-west, *Ban'don*.

KERRY.—On Tralee Bay, *Tralee'*; on Dingle Bay, *Din'gle*; in the middle of the county, *Killar'ney*.

LIMERICK.—On the Shannon, *Lim'erick*, the third city in Ireland.

CLARE.—In the middle of the county, *En'nis*.

GALWAY.—On Galway Bay, *Gal'way*; north-east *Tu'am*, the see of an archbishop.

ROSCOMMON.—West from Lough Ree, *Roscom'mon*; in the north of the county, *Boyle*.

MAYO.—Inland, *Castlebar'*.

SLIGO.—On Sligo Bay, *Sli'go*.

LEITRIM.—On the Shannon, *Car'rick-on-Shannon*.

Ireland extends from $51^{\circ} 20'$ to $55^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat.; and from $5^{\circ} 20'$ to $10^{\circ} 20'$ W. long. Length, from the north of Donegal to the mouth of Cork Harbour, 230 miles; breadth, from Howth Head to Slyne Head, 170 miles. Population, 7,767,401.

The climate of Ireland is more humid and milder than that of Great Britain. Although the country is generally level, and the soil remarkably fertile, agriculture is in a very backward state. The principal minerals found in Ireland are, iron, copper, lead, and marble: gold has also been found in small quantities in the county of Wicklow. The principal manufacture of Ireland is linen. The country possesses great natural advantages for trade, which, however, is very limited compared with that of England. The Irish are a shrewd, lively people; yet, till lately, the education of the lower classes has been greatly neglected. Ireland was annexed to the English crown by Henry II. in 1172. The Irish parliament was united to that of Great Britain in the year 1801. The established religion is Episcopacy; but the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, except in the province of Ulster, where the Presbyterian form of worship prevails.

FRANCE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Belgium and the English Channel; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; East, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

PROVINCES.—1. French Flan'ders; 2. Art'ois; 3. Pic'ardy; 4. Nor'mandy; 5. Isle of France; 6. Champagne'; 7. Lorraine'; 8. Alsace'; 9. Bretagne'; 10. Maine; 11. Anjou'; 12. Touraine'; 13. Or'leanais; 14. Ber'ri; 15. Niver'nais; 16. Bourbon'nais; 17. Bur'gundy; 18. Franche-Com'te; 19. Poitou'; 20. Aunis'; 21. Saintonge'; 22. Angoumo'is; 23. La Marche; 24. Limou'sin; 25. Auvergne'; 26. Lyon'nais; 27. Guienne'; 28. Gas'cony; 29. Bearn; 30. Com'tat de Foix; 31. Rousill'on; 32. Languedoc'; 33. Dau'phiny; 34. Comtat d'Avign'on; 35. Provence'.

DEPARTMENTS.—1. The North; 2. Pas-de-Calais; 3. Somme; 4. Lower Seine, Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne; 5. Aisne, Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne; 6. Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne; 7. Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges; 8. Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine; 9. Ille and Vilaine, Côtes du Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Lower Loire; 10. Mayenne, Sarthe; 11. Maine and Loire; 12. Indre and Loire; 13. Eure and Loir, Loiret, Loir and Cher; 14. Cher, Indre; 15. Nièvre; 16. Allier; 17. Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain; 18. Upper Saône, Doubs, Jura; 19. Vendee, Two Sevrès, Vienne; 20, 21, 22. Lower Charente, Charente; 23. Creuse; 24. Upper Vienne, Correze; 25. Puy de Dôme, Cantal; 26. Rhone, Loire; 27, 28. Dordogne, Gironde, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees; 29. Lower Pyrenees; 30. Ariège; 31. Eastern Pyrenees; 32. Ardèche, Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, Aude; 33. Isère, Drôme, Upper Alps; 34. Vaucluse; 35. Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of the Rhone, Corsica.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Cor'sica*; on the

coast of Provence, *Hieres'*; in the Bay of Biscay, *Oleron*, *Rhé*, *Noirmou'tier*, *Belleisle'*; on the west of Bretagne, *Ushant'*.

CAPIES.—In Normandy, *Cape Bar'fleur*, and *Cape la Hague*.

MOUNTAINS.—*Pyrenees'*, extending from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay; *Alps*, along the east of Dauphiny and Provence; *Cevennes'*, in the north-east of Languedoc; *Cantal'* and *Puy de Dôme*, in Auvergne; *Mount Ju'ra*, between Franche Comté and Switzerland; *Côte d'Or*, in Burgundy; *Vosges*, between Alsace and Lorraine.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone*, from Switzerland, forms the south-eastern boundary of Burgundy, separates Lyonnais and Languedoc from Dauphiny and Provence, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons; the *Saône*, from Franche Comté and Burgundy, joins the Rhone at Lyons; the *Garonne'*, from the Pyrenees, flows through Gascony and Guienne into the Bay of Biscay; the *Loire'*, from the Cevennes, flows through Lyonnais, Burgundy, Nivernais, Orleanais, Touraine, Anjou, and Bretagne, into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine*, from Burgundy, flows through Champagne, the Isle of France, and Normandy, into the English Channel; the *Escaut'* or *Scheldt*, from French Flanders, and the *Meuse* and *Moselle'*, from Lorraine, flow northwards through Belgium; the *Rhine* separates Alsace from Germany.

TOWNS.—On the Seine, 270 miles from London, *PAR'IS*, the largest city in Europe except London, celebrated for its public buildings, gardens, and literary and scientific institutions; farther down the river, *Rou'en*, with a cathedral built by William the Conqueror; at the junction of the Rhone and the Saône, *Ly'ons*, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures; on the coast of Provence, *Marseilles'*, a large commercial city, founded by the Phocians 539 years B. C.; eastward, *Toulon'*, the chief station, on the Mediterranean, for the French navy; on the Garonne, *Bor'deaux*, noted for its trade, especially in wine and brandy; near the mouth of the Loire, *Nantes*, a commercial city, where Henry IV. published an edict

in favour of the Protestants, in 1598 ; farther up the river, *Tours*, where Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in 732 ; still farther up, *Or'leans*, memorable for its siege by the English, which was raised by Joan of Arc in 1428 ; on the west coast of Bretagne, *Brest*, the principal station on the Atlantic for French ships of war ; on the coast of Artois, *Cal'ais*, 26 miles from Dover, taken by the English under Edward III., in 1347, and possessed by them till 1558 ; on the Rhine, *Stras'bourg*, celebrated for its cathedral, with a tower 466 feet high ; in the island of Corsica, *Ajac'cio*, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1769.

France extends from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5'$ N. lat. ; and from $4^{\circ} 49'$ W. to $8^{\circ} 16'$ E. long. Length, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenees, 600 miles ; breadth, from the west of Bretagne to Strasbourg, 580 miles. Population, 33,540,000.

The climate of France is pleasant and healthy, especially in the south. The soil is generally fertile. The principal productions are grain and wine. Besides the usual domestic animals, wolves, bears, and wild boars still exist in France. Iron, lead, coal, and other minerals, are found in great abundance. The chief manufactures are silks, woollens, cottons, and lace. The trade is considerable, but greatly inferior to that of Britain. France has long been distinguished for literature and science, although the education of the lower orders was, till very recently, almost entirely neglected. The French are a brave, polished, and lively people. The government is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Roman Catholic ; but Protestants also receive support from the state, and are eligible to all public offices.

SPAIN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenees ; West, the Atlantic and Portugal ; South, the Atlantic, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean ; East, the Mediterranean.

PROVINCES.—Gali'cia ; Astu'rias ; Bis'cay ; Navarre' ;

Ar'agon ; Catalo'nia ; Valen'cia ; Mur'cia ; Gran'ada ; Andalu'sia ; Estremadu'ra ; Le'on ; Old Castile' ; New Castile'.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Major'ca*, *Minor'-ca*, *Iv'ica*, and *Formente'ra*.

CAPES.—*Cape Or'tegal* and *Cape Finisterre'*, in Galicia ; in Andalusia, *Cape Trafalgar'*, off which Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets in 1805, and *Euro'pa Point* ; *Cape de Ga'ta*, in Granada ; *Cape Pa'los*, in Murcia ; *Cape St Mar'tin*, in Valencia ; *Cape St Sebast'ian*, and *Cape Creux*, in Catalonia.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Santilla'nos*, extending from the Pyrenees westward to the Atlantic ; the *Mountains of Castile'*, extending from Navarre south-west towards Portugal ; the *Sier'ra de Tole'do*, in New Castile ; the *Sier'ra More'na*, between New Castile and Andalusia ; the *Sier'ra Neva'da*, in Granada ; *Mont'serrat*, in Catalonia.

RIVERS.—The *E'bro* flows through Aragon and Catalonia into the Mediterranean ; the *Dou'ro* flows between the Santillanos and the mountains of Castile ; the *Ta'gus*, between the mountains of Castile and the Sierra de Toledo ; the *Guadia'na*, between the Sierra de Toledo and the Sierra Morena ; the *Guadalquiv'er*, between the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Nevada.

TOWNS.—On the Manzanares, MADRID', 2200 feet above the level of the sea ; on the coast of Biscay, *Bil'boa* ; on the Ebro, *Saragos'sa*, remarkable for its heroic resistance against the French in 1808-9 ; on the coast of Catalonia, *Barcelo'na*, the second city, and the largest seaport in Spain ; at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, *Valen'cia* ; southward, on the coast, *Al'icant* ; on the Genil, *Gran'ada*, the residence of the ancient Moorish kings, and famous for its palace called the Alhambra ; on the Guadalquivir, *Sev'ille*, where Cervantes was born in 1549 ; on the Isle of Leon, *Cad'iz*, the second seaport in the kingdom ; on the straits, *Gibral'tar*, possessed by the British since 1704, and memorable for its siege from 1779 to 1782 ; on the Tormes, *Salaman'ca*, with a celebrated university, and famous for the victory of the Duke of Wellington over the French in 1812.

Spain extends from $36^{\circ} 3'$ to $43^{\circ} 46'$ N. lat. ; and from $9^{\circ} 14'$ W. to $3^{\circ} 24'$ E. long. Length, from Cape Creux to the west of Galicia, 600 miles ; breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Straits of Gibraltar, 530 miles. Population, 13,953,000.

Spain is a mountainous country, and the climate is consequently various. The soil is fertile, but ill cultivated : it produces, besides the usual kinds of grain, maize, rice, olives, figs, vines, oranges, and lemons. Sherry wine takes its name from Xeres, a town in Andalusia. Spain is remarkable for its excellent breeds of horses and sheep. In ancient times, it was celebrated for its gold and silver mines ; copper, lead, and tin, are found in considerable abundance. Its manufactures and commerce are very limited. Literature, science, and the arts are in a low state. The Spanish people are temperate in their habits, and grave and stately in their manners, but proud and indolent. The government, which is a limited monarchy, is at present very unsettled. The established religion is Roman Catholic.

PORTUGAL.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, Spain ; West and South, the Atlantic Ocean.

PROVINCES.—Entre Dou'ro e Min'ho ; Tras-os-Mon'tes ; Be'i'ra ; Estremadu'ra ; Alente'jo ; Algar've.

ISLANDS.—Westward, in the Atlantic, the *Azores'*, the principal of which are *St Mi'chael*, *Tercei'ra*, *Pi'co*, and *Fay'al* ; on the coast of Africa, the *Madei'ras*, and *Cape Verde* Islands.

CAPES.—*Rock of Lisbon* and *Cape Es'piehel*, in Estremadura ; in the south-west of Algarve, *Cape St Vin'cent*, memorable for the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir John Jervis in 1797.

MOUNTAINS.—*Sierra d'Estrel'la*, in Beira and Estremadura.

RIVERS.—The *Min'ho* separates Entre Douro e Minho from Spain ; the *Dou'ro* separates Entre Douro e Minho and Tras-os-Montes from Beira ; the *Monde'go* flows through Beira ; the *Ta'gus* flows through Estremadu-

ra ; and the *Guadia'na* flows through the east of Alentejo, and separates Algarve from Andalusia.

TOWNS.—On the Tagus, LIS'BON, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755 ; at the mouth of the Douro, *Opor'to*, the second city in the kingdom ; on the Mondego, *Coim'bra*, famous for its university.

Portugal extends from 37° to 42° 10' N. lat. ; and from 6° 20' to 9° 30' W. long. Length, from north to south, 350 miles ; breadth, from the borders of Spain to the Rock of Lisbon, 150 miles. Population, 3,500,000.

The climate of Portugal is very healthy ; but the soil is inferior to that of Spain, and agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are in a very backward state. The principal export is port wine, which takes its name from Oporto. Education is much neglected ; and the people are far from being industrious or cleanly. The government of Portugal is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Roman Catholic.

BELGIUM.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Holland ; West, the German Ocean ; South, France ; East, Germany.

PROVINCES.—West Flan'ders ; East Flan'ders ; Antwerp ; South Brabant' ; Lim'burg ; Hainault' ; Namur' ; Liege'.

RIVERS.—The *Scheldt* flows through Hainault and East Flanders, into the German Ocean ; the *Maese* or *Meuse* flows through Namur, Liege, and Limburg.

TOWNS.—On the Senne, BRUS'SELS, noted for the manufacture of lace and carpets ; on the Scheldt, *Ant'werp*, a commercial city, the birthplace of Rubens the painter ; at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys, *Ghent*, a large manufacturing city, the birthplace of the Emperor Charles V. ; westward, near the coast, *Bru'ges* ; on the coast, *Ostend'*, from which packets regularly sail to Dover, Ramsgate, and London ; on the Maese, *Liege'*, noted for its manufactures of iron-work, and clock-work.

Belgium extends from $49^{\circ} 50'$ to $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. ; and from $2^{\circ} 40'$ to $6^{\circ} 15'$ E. long. Length, from east to west, 150 miles ; breadth, from north to south, 110 miles. Population, 4,000,000.

Belgium is a fertile country, in the highest state of cultivation. It has been long distinguished for its manufactures, particularly of lace, cambric, and lawn. Its commerce was very extensive during the middle ages, but afterwards suffered a great declension ; from which, however, it has lately begun to recover. The Flemings were at one time famous for painting and polite literature. In character and manners they exhibit a mixture of the industry of the Dutch with the liveliness of the French. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. A limited monarchy was established under Leopold I. in 1830.

HOLLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North and West, the German Ocean ; South, Belgium ; East, Germany.

PROVINCES.—Zea'land ; North Brabant' ; Hol'land Proper ; U'trecht ; Guel'derland ; Overys'sel ; Fries'land ; Gron'ingen, with Drenthe ; Lux'emburg.

ISLANDS.—Forming the province of Zealand, *Walcheren*, *South Beve'land*, *North Beve'land*, *Schow'cn*, *Tho'len*, &c. ; at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, *Tex'el*, *Vlie'land*, *Schell'ing*, *Ame'land*, &c.

SEAS, &c.—On the east of Holland Proper, *Zuy'der Zee* ; south-westward, *Haar'lem Meer* ; in the north of Groningen, *Lau'wer Zee*, and *Dollart Bay*.

RIVERS.—The *Maese* or *Meuse* flows through North Brabant and the south of Holland Proper into the German Ocean ; the *Rhine* passes the south of Guelderland, and through Utrecht and Holland Proper, into the German Ocean ; the *Waal*, a branch of the Rhine, and the *Leck*, another branch, join the Maese ; the *Ys'sel*, a third branch, flows northward into the Zuyder Zee.

TOWNS.—On the Y, AM'STERDAM, distinguished for its commerce and riches ; on the Maese, *Rot'terdam*, a commercial city ; north-west, near the coast, *Hague*,

the seat of the court; north-east, on the Old Rhine, *Ley'den*, famous for its university; northward, *Haar'-lem*, where the art of printing is generally said to have been invented by Lawrence Koster in 1440; on the Rhine, *U'trecht*, memorable for its treaties, the one, in 1579, combining the Seven United Provinces against the Spaniards, and the other, in 1713, terminating the wars of the Spanish succession; on the Yssel, *Zut'phen*, at the siege of which Sir Philip Sidney was killed in 1586.

Holland extends from 51° 12' to 53° 30' N. lat.; and from 3° 20' to 7° 12' E. long. Length, from north to south, 160 miles; breadth, from east to west, 110 miles. Population, 2,820,000.

The climate of Holland is moist, with much cold and frost in winter. The country is low and flat, a great part of it being preserved from inundation by dikes. The chief productions are wheat, madder, flax, butter, and cheese. Horticulture has been brought to great perfection in Holland. The commerce and fisheries of this country were formerly the most extensive in the world; but they were almost destroyed by the wars of the French Revolution, from which they are gradually recovering. Inland communication is chiefly carried on by canals, which traverse the kingdom in every direction. The Dutch are well educated, and remarkable for their industry, economy, and cleanliness. In 1579, when the people freed themselves from the tyranny of Spain, they erected a republic; but the government has been a limited monarchy since 1815. The established religion is Calvinism.

GERMANY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; West, Holland, Rhenish Prussia, and France; South, Switzerland and Austria; East, Austria and Prussia.

STATES.—1. Grand Duchy of Ba'den; 2. Kingdom of Wir'temberg; 3. Kingdom of Bava'ria; 4. Kingdom of Sax'ony; 5. Saxe Principalities; 6. Electorate of Hesse Cas'sel; 7. Grand Duchy of Hesse Darm'stadt;

8. Duchy of Nassau'; 9. Duchy of Bruns'wick; 10. Kingdom of Han'over; 11. Grand Duchy of Ol'denburg; 12. Grand Duchy of Meck'lenburg.

MOUNTAINS.—*Alps*, between Bavaria and the Tyrol; *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wirtemberg; *Erz'gebirge*, between Saxony and Bohemia; *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover.

RIVERS.—The *Rhine*, from Switzerland, forms the western boundary of Baden, and flows in a northerly direction towards Holland; the *Neck'ar* flows through Wirtemberg and Baden into the Rhine; the *Maine* flows through Bavaria into the Rhine; the *Moselle'*, from France, flows through Rhenish Prussia into the Rhine; the *Ems* flows through Rhenish Prussia and Hanover into Dollart Bay; the *We'ser* flows through Hanover into the German Ocean; the *Elbe* flows through Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover into the German Ocean; the *Dan'ube* rises in Baden, and flows through Bavaria towards Austria.

TOWNS.—1. Near the Rhine, CARLSRU'HE; at the junction of the Neckar and the Rhine, *Man'heim*; 2. Near the Neckar, STUTT'GARD; 3. On the Iser, MU'NICH; north-west, on the Lech, *Augs'burg*, where the Protestants presented their confession to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530; 4. On the Elbe, DRES'DEN, distinguished for its royal library, museum, and gallery of pictures; north-west, on the Pleiss, *Leip'sic*, famous for its university, its fairs, and the defeat of Bonaparte by the Allies in 1813; 5. On the Ilm, WEI'MAR; eastward, on the Saale, *Je'na*, noted for its university, and the defeat of the Prussians by Bonaparte in 1806; westward from Weimar, *Go'tha*; southward, *Co'burg*; 6. On the Fulda, CAS'SEL; 7. Near the Rhine, DARM'STADT; at the junction of the Rhine and the Maine, *Mentz* or *Mayence'*, the strongest fortress in Germany; 8. North from the Rhine, WISBA'DEN, much frequented for its warm baths and mineral waters; 9. On the Ocker, BRUNS'WICK; 10. On the Leine, HAN'OVER; southward, *Got'tingen*, with a university; at the mouth of the Ems, *Em'den*; 11. On the Hunte, OL'DENBURG; 12. On a lake in the west, SCHWE'RN; eastward, *Stre'litz*.

FREE CITIES OR HANSE TOWNS.—On the Elbe, *Ham'burg*, the largest commercial city in Germany ; on the Maine, *Frank'fort*, the seat of the Germanic Diet, with a great inland trade ; on the Weser, *Bre'men* ; on the Trave, about 12 miles from the Baltic, *Lu'beck*.

Germany extends from $47^{\circ} 25'$ to $54^{\circ} 25'$ N. lat. ; and from 7° to 15° E. long. Length, from the Lake of Constance to the mouth of the Elbe, 415 miles ; breadth, from Rhenish Prussia to the east of Saxony, 295 miles. Population, 14,900,000.

In the middle and south of Germany, the climate is good, and the soil productive ; but in the north, and in the mountainous districts, the former is colder, and the latter less fertile. The principal agricultural produce consists of timber, wine, and various kinds of grain. The Merino breed of sheep is reared with great success in Saxony. The wolf, the lynx, and the wild boar, are found in the forests and among the mountains. Germany is rich in minerals ; mines of iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, cobalt, and bismuth, are wrought in the Hartz and Erzgebirge mountains. Though commerce is comparatively limited, manufactures, especially of broad cloth, linen, thread, lace, paper, porcelain, and curious inventions, have made great progress. The Germans are distinguished for the cultivation of literature, science, and music. They are an honest, open, and brave people, more given to thinking than speaking. Germany is divided into thirty-eight different states,* each of which has its own constitution and laws ; but the general affairs of the country are regulated by a Federative Diet. The prevailing forms of religion are Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic.

DENMARK.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Skager Rack ; West, the German Ocean ; South, Germany ; East, the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic.

* These were formerly arranged into nine *Circles*:—Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria.

PROVINCES.—Jutland; Sles'wick; Hol'stein; Lau'enburg; the Islands.

ISLANDS.—In the Cattegat and Baltic, *Zea'land*, *Fu'nen*, *Laa'land*, *Fal'ster*, *Mo'en*, *Lan'geland*, *Fem'ern*, *Born'holm*, *An'holt*; in the Atlantic, *Ice'land*, and the *Fa'roe Islands*.

CAPE.—The *Skaw*, in the north of Jutland.

GULF.—*Lyme Fiord*, in Jutland, extends from the Cattegat almost to the German Ocean.

STRAITS.—The *Sound*, between Zealand and Sweden; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland.

RIVER.—The *Ey'der* separates Sleswick from Holstein, and falls into the German Ocean; the canal of Kiel connects it with the Baltic.

TOWNS.—On the island of Zealand, COPENHA'GEN; northward, *Elsinore'*, where all vessels passing through the Sound pay toll to the King of Denmark; at the mouth of the canal, *Kiel*; on the Elbe, *Al'tona*.

Denmark extends from $53^{\circ} 26'$ to $57^{\circ} 44'$ N. lat.; and from $8^{\circ} 10'$ to $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. long. Length, from the Elbe to the Skaw, 300 miles; breadth, from Copenhagen to the German Ocean, 175 miles. Population, 2,052,000.

The climate of Denmark is temperate and moist; in the south, and in the islands, the soil is fertile and well cultivated; but the north of Jutland is a large plain, with tracts of red sand almost destitute of vegetation. The principal crops are oats, barley, beans, pease, and potatoes; and Holstein is famous for its horses and horned cattle. Although Denmark has few manufactures, the commerce is considerable. The fisheries on the coast furnish employment to a great part of the people. This country has two universities and a number of schools; and the inhabitants are quiet, frugal, and industrious. The government is an absolute monarchy, but it is mildly administered. The established religion is Lutheran.

Ice'land, which belongs to Denmark, is celebrated for the volcanic mountain Hecla, and for its hot springs, the most remarkable of which are the Geysers.

NORWAY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean ; West, the Northern and Atlantic Oceans ; South, the Skager Rack ; East, Sweden.

PROVINCES.—Chris'tiansand ; Ag'gershuus ; Ber'gen ; Dron'theim ; Nord'land ; Fin'mark or Norwegian Lap'land.

ISLANDS.—*Loffo'den Isles*, on the west coast of Nordland.

CAPIES.—*North Cape*, in a small island on the coast of Finmark ; *Naze*, in the south of Christiansand.

MOUNTAINS.—*Lan'gefield Mountains*, between Aggershuus and Bergen ; the *Dov'refield* and *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden.

BAYS.—*Christia'nia Bay*, in the south-east of Aggershuus ; *Dron'theim Bay*, in the west of Drontheim ; *West Fiord*, between the mainland and the Loffoden Isles.

RIVERS.—The *Glommen*, the *Drammen*, and the *Lau'ven*, flow through Aggershuus into the Skager Rack ; the *Ta'na*, between Finmark and Russia, falls into the Northern Ocean.

TOWNS.—At the head of the bay, CHRISTIA'NIA ; south-east, on the borders of Sweden, *Fred'erickshall*, at the siege of which Charles XII. was killed in 1718 ; on the south coast, *Chris'tiansand* ; on an inlet, *Ber'gen*, the largest town in Norway ; on the south side of the bay, *Dron'theim*, the ancient residence of the Norwegian kings.

Norway extends from 58° to 71° N. lat. ; and from 5° to 31° E. long. Length, from the Naze to North Cape, 1000 miles ; greatest breadth, from east to west 200 miles. Population, 1,200,000.

Norway is full of mountains, lakes, and pine-forests. Not more than the hundredth part of the country is under cultivation. The numerous bays and creeks along the coast are frequented by birds and fishes which yield sub-

sistence to a large portion of the inhabitants. Norway abounds in minerals, particularly silver, copper, and iron. The people are simple, hospitable, frank, and brave ; but education is not universally diffused. The established religion is Lutheran. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814 ; it is, however, governed according to its own laws.

SWEDEN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Finmark ; West, Norway and the Cattegat ; South, the Baltic ; East, the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

PROVINCES.—Goth'land ; Sweden Proper ; Nord'-land, including West Bothnia and Swedish Lapland.

ISLANDS.—In the Baltic, *Goth'land* and *O'land*.

LAKES.—In the south, *Wen'ner*, *Wet'ter*, and *Mæ'lar*.

RIVERS.—The *Go'tha* flows from Lake Wenner into the Cattegat ; the *Mota'lu* flows from Lake Wetter into the Baltic ; the *Dahl*, from the Norwegian Mountains, and the *Lu'lea* and the *Tor'nea*, fall into the Gulf of Bothnia.

TOWNS.—At the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic, **STOCK'HOLM** ; northwards, *Up'sal*, with a celebrated university ; at the mouth of the Gotha, *Got'tenburg*, the principal seat of trade.

Sweden extends from 55° to 69° N. lat. ; and from 11° to 24° E. long. Length from north to south, nearly 1000 miles ; breadth, from east to west, about 200 miles. Population 2,888,000.

The climate of Sweden is very cold in winter ; but in summer the heat is great, and vegetation so rapid, that, in some places, the corn is sown and reaped within three months. Sweden resembles Norway in its appearance and productions. Agriculture and manufactures are not in an advanced state, the wealth of the country consisting chiefly in minerals and timber. Sweden is particularly famous for copper and iron. Besides two universities, and many endowed classical seminaries, there are parish schools over all the country. The people, like the Norwegians, are hardy, industrious, cheerful, and humane.

The government is a limited monarchy ; and the established religion Lutheran.

Lapland, the most valuable part of which belongs to Sweden, extends along the shore of the Frozen Ocean, from the Atlantic to the White Sea. The climate is intensely cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The population has been estimated at 60,000. The Laplanders are diminutive in size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter, they travel in sledges drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by rein-deer. This useful animal constitutes almost the entire wealth of the Laplander ; its milk and flesh affording him food, and its skin clothing.

RUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean ; West, Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, Poland, and Austria ; South, Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph ; East, Asiatic Russia.

Russia is divided into forty-seven Governments or Provinces.

ISLANDS.—In the Arctic Ocean, *Spitzber'gen*, *No'va Zem'bla*, *Wa'igatz* ; in the Baltic, *A'land*, *Da'go*, *Oe'sel*.

MOUNTAINS.—*U'ral Mountains*, between Russia and Siberia ; *Val'dai Hills*, east and south from St Petersburg.

GULFS AND BAYS.—In the west, *Gulf of Ri'ga*, and *Gulf of Fin'land* ; in the south of the White Sea, *Archan'gel Bay*, and *One'ga Bay*.

LAKES.—East from the Gulf of Finland, *Lake La'doga* ; north-east, *Lake One'ga* ; south from Lake Ladoga, *Lake Il'men* ; westward, *Lake Pe'i'pus*.

RIVERS.—The *Vol'ga* falls into the Caspian Sea ; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azoph ; the *Dnie'per*, the *Bog*, and the *Dnies'ter*, fall into the Black Sea ; the *Dwi'na* falls into the Gulf of Riga ; the *Northern Dwi'na*, into the White Sea ; the *Petcho'ra*, into the Arctic Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Neva, St PETERSBURG, founded by Peter the Great in 1703 ; westward, on a small island, *Cron'stadt*, the principal station of the Russian navy ;

on Lake Ilmen, *Nov'gorod*, once the principal city in Northern Russia, now in decay ; at the mouth of the Dwina, *Ri'ga*, a large seaport ; on the Moskwa, *Mos'cow*, formerly the capital, burnt during the French invasion in 1812, but since rebuilt ; on the northern Dwina, *Archan'gel*, a seaport ; on the Black Sea, *Odes'sa*, the principal seaport in the south of Russia ; eastward, on the Dnieper, *Cher'son*, where the philanthropic Howard died in 1790.

Russia extends from 44° to 70° N. lat. ; and from 21° to 60° E. long. Length, from the Arctic Ocean to the south of the Crimea, 1700 miles ; breadth, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, 1500. Population, 44,563,000.

Russia, from its extent, has a great diversity of soil and climate. The greater part of the country is flat, abounding in plains or *steppes*, marshes, lakes, and forests. The principal productions are, timber, hemp, flax, iron, copper, pitch, tar, wax, honey, and furs : the chief manufacture is coarse linen. The people generally are uncivilized, about four-fifths of them being in a state of slavery. The government is despotic. The established religion is the Greek Church.

POLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Baltic, Prussia, and Russia ; West, Germany ; South, Hungary and Turkey ; East, Russia.

Poland was divided into thirteen Provinces.

RIVERS.—The *Vis'tula*, the *Mem'el* or *Nie'men*, and the *Dwi'na*, flowing northward ; the *Dnie'per*, the *Bog*, and the *Dnies'ter*, flowing southward.

TOWNS.—On the Vistula, *WAR'saw* ; southward, *Cra'cow*, where the kings of Poland were crowned ; near the mouth of the river, *Dant'zic*, a commercial city ; on a branch of the Niemen, *Wil'na* ; southward, on the Niemen, *Grod'no*, where Stanislaus abdicated the crown in 1795 ; on the Peltew, in Galicia, *Lem'berg*, the seat of a university.

Poland extended from $47^{\circ} 40'$ to $57^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat.; and from 15° to 33° E. long. Greatest length, from east to west, 700 miles; greatest breadth, from north to south, 600 miles. Population, estimated at 15,000,000. That part of the kingdom of Poland which is under the dominion of Russia contains a population of 4,060,000.

Poland is a flat country, with a fertile soil, and a temperate climate. It formerly held a high rank among the nations of Europe; but in 1772, 1793, and finally in 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, divided the country, eight of its provinces being allotted to Russia, three to Prussia, and two to Austria. The prevailing religion in Poland is Roman Catholic.

PRUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Germany and the Baltic; West, Holland and Belgium; South, Germany and Austria; East, Poland and Russia.

PROVINCES.—East Prussia; West Prussia; Pomera'nia; Po'sen; Sile'sia; Bran'denburg; Prussian Sax'ony; Westpha'lia; Rhenish Prussia.

ISLAND.—*Ru'gen* in the Baltic.

GULFS.—*Grass Haff*, at the mouth of the Oder; *Frische Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula; *Cu'rische Haff*, at the mouth of the Memel.

RIVERS.—The *Nie'men* or *Mem'el*, the *Pre'gel*, the *Vis'tula*, and the *O'der*, fall into the Baltic; the *Elbe*, the *Ems*, and the *Rhine*, fall into the German Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Spree, *BERLIN'*; on the Pregel, *Kon'igsberg*; at the mouth of the Curische Haff, *Mem'el*, noted for its trade in timber; on the Oder, *Bres'lau*; on the Moselle, *Treves*; on the Rhine, *Coblentz'* and *Cologne'*; westward, on the frontier of the Netherlands, *Aix-la-Chapelle'*, celebrated for its baths and its treaties, and as being the favourite residence of Charlemagne and his successors.

Prussia extends from $49^{\circ} 8'$ to $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat.; and from 6° to $22^{\circ} 50'$ E. long. Length, from Aix-la-Chapelle

to the frontiers of Poland, 750 miles ; breadth, from the Baltic to the south of Silesia, 340 miles. Population, 13,837,000.

The climate of Prussia is cold, and the soil poor, except in Silesia and Rhenish Prussia. Silesia and Westphalia have been long noted for their linens ; and great advancement has also been made in the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloths and hardware. Amber is found in East Prussia ; but, generally, this country is not rich in minerals. The commerce is considerable, the chief exports being timber, linen, and corn. Prussia is distinguished for the universal diffusion of education among the people, schools being established in every village, to which parents are obliged by law to send their children. The government is nearly absolute, but it is administered with great mildness. The established forms of religion are Lutheran and Calvinistic.

AUSTRIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Saxony, Prussia, and Poland ; West, Bavaria, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States ; South, the Po, the Adriatic, and Turkey ; East, Turkey and Russia.

DIVISIONS.—Archduchy of Aus'tria ; Sty'ria ; Tyrol' ; Illyr'ia ; Bohe'mia ; Mora'via ; Austrian Sile'sia ; Gal'icia ; Hun'gary Proper ; Transylva'nia ; Sclavo'nia ; Croa'tia ; Dalma'tia ; Aus'trian Italy—see ITALY.

MOUNTAINS.—Between Hungary and Galicia, *Carpa'thian Mountains* ; in the north of Bohemia, *Sudet'ic Mountains*, divided into the *Erz'gebirge* and *Rie'sengebirge* ; in the south-west, *Rha'tian* or *Tyrolese' Alps*.

LAKES.—*Bal'aton Lake* or *Plat'ten-see*, and *Neusied'ler-see*, in the west of Hungary.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube* ; with its tributaries, the *Inn*, the *Drave*, and the *Save*, on the right bank ; and the *Mera'va*, and the *Theiss*, on the left bank.

TOWNS.—On the Danube, *VIEN'NA* ; farther down, *Pres'burg* ; still farther down, *Bu'da*, and, on the opposite bank, *Pest* ; in Bohemia, on the Moldau,

Prague, the native city of the Reformers John Huss and Jerome of Prague; in Moravia, on the Schwartz, *Brunn*; in Galicia, on the Peltew, *Lem'berg*; in the Tyrol, on the Adige, *Trent*, famous for the Roman Catholic Council, which sat there from 1545 to 1563; on the Gulf of Venice, *Trieste*, a large seaport.

The Austrian empire, exclusive of Dalmatia, extends from 44° to 51° N. lat.; and from 8° 30' to 26° 30' E. long. Length, from east to west, 850 miles; breadth, from north to south, 450 miles. Population, 34,241,000.

The Austrian empire comprehends several countries, differing as much in climate and soil as their inhabitants differ in language, manners, and character. Agriculture and commerce are not in an advanced state; and the manufactures are neither numerous nor extensive. But few parts of the world are so rich in minerals. Gold and silver mines are wrought at Kremnitz and Schemnitz in Hungary; while the surrounding districts abound in copper, antimony, coal, salt, and alum. Carinthia and Styria are famous for their iron; and the most productive quick-silver mines in Europe are at Idria in Carniola. The tract of Galicia, which lies along the foot of the Carpathian mountains, yields copper, iron, and lead. Wieliczka, near Cracow, is celebrated for its extensive mines of rock-salt. The Austrian government is absolute. The established religion is Roman Catholic.

SWITZERLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Germany; West, France; South, Italy; East, Austria.

Switzerland is divided into twenty-two Cantons.

MOUNTAINS.—*Alps*, among the loftiest of which are *Mont Ro'sa*, *Great St Ber'nard*, *Mont Sim'plon*, *St Goth'ard*.

LAKES.—*Lake of Gene'va*, on the Rhone; northward, *Lake of Neufchatel'*, on a tributary of the Aar; about the middle of the country, *Lake of Lucerne'*, on the Reuss; northwards, *Lake of Zu'rich*, on the Limmat;

north-east, between Switzerland and Germany, *Lake of Con'stance*, on the Rhine.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone*; the *Rhine*; the *A'ar*, and its tributaries the *Reuss* and the *Lim'mat*; the *Inn*; the *Tici'no*.

TOWNS.—At the western end of the lake, *Gene'va*, for many years the residence of the Reformer Calvin; on its northern shore, *Lausanne'*; on the Aar, *BERNE*, the capital of the largest canton; on the Rhine, *Basle*; on the Limmat, where it issues from the lake, *Zu'rich*; on the Reuss, at the head of the Lake of Lucerne, *Al'torf*, famous for the resistance of William Tell to the tyrant Geisler in 1307.

Switzerland extends from 45° 50' to 47° 50' N. lat.; and from 6° 5' to 10° 30' E. long. Length, from Mount Jura to the Tyrol, 205 miles; breadth, from Como to the Rhine at Schaffhausen, 130 miles. Population, 2,180,000.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe. The summits of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and in winter the frost is intense; but in the valleys the heat is great in summer, and, in general, the air is pure and wholesome. The soil is various, some places being entirely barren, and others extremely fertile. The Swiss rear great numbers of cattle. The principal wild animals found among the Alps are the ibex or rock-goat, the chamois, and the marmot. Switzerland does not abound in minerals. The chief manufactures are linens, cottons, woollens, silks, and watches; of the last, 250,000 are annually sent abroad for sale. The people of all ranks are well educated and intelligent, and remarkable for sobriety and simplicity of manners. The government is a federal republic, each canton being governed by its own laws, and bound to assist in protecting the others in case of need. In some of the cantons the Roman Catholic religion is established; in others, the Protestant; and in a few both forms of worship exist together; but of the whole population the majority are Protestants.

ITALY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Switzerland and Austria; West, France and the Mediterranean; South, the Mediterranean; East, the Adriatic Sea.

DIVISIONS.—1. Kingdom of Sardin'ia, comprchending *Sav'oy*, *Pied'mont*, *Gen'oa*, and the *Island of Sardin'ia*; 2. Austrian Italy, comprehending *Mil'an* and *Ven'ice*; 3. Duchy of Par'ma; 4. Duchy of Mod'ena, including *Mas'sa*; 5. Duchy of Luc'ca; 6. Grand Duchy of Tus'cany; 7. States of the Church; 8. Kingdom of the Two Si'cilies, comprhending the *Kingdom of Na'ples* and the *Island of Si'cily*.

ISLANDS.—South from Corsica, *Sardin'ia*; at the south-west extremity of Italy, *Si'cily*; between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, *El'ba*, the residence of Bonaparte for a short time after his abdication in 1814; north from Sicily, the *Lip'ari Islands*; south from it, *Mal'ta* and *Go'zo*.

CAPIES.—*Cape Spartiven'to*, in the south-west; *Cape Colon'ne*, on the west, and *Cape Leu'ea*, on the east of the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto.

MOUNTAINS.—Separating Italy from France. Switzerland, and Austria, the *Alps*, the highest of which are *Mont Blanc*, *Little St Ber'nard*, *Mont Cen'is*, *Mont Vi'so*; the *Ap'ennines*, branching off from the Alps near Nice, and extending through the whole length of Italy to Cape Spartivento; *Mount Vesu'vius*, near Naples, and *Mount Et'na*, in Sicily, both volcanic mountains.

GULFS.—On the west, the *Gulfs of Gen'oa*, *Gae'ta*, *Na'ples*, *Saler'no*, *Policas'tro*, *St Eufe'mia*; on the south, the *Gulfs of Squilla'ce*, and *Tar'anto*; on the east, the *Gulfs of Manfredonia*, *Ven'ice*, and *Tricste*.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Straits of Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Straits of Otran'to*, between Italy and Turkey.

LAKES.—At the foot of the Alps, *Lakes Maggio're*, *Luga'no*, *Co'mo*, *Is'eo*, and *Gar'da*; in the States of the

Church, *Lakes Peru'gia*, and *Bolse'na*; in the north of Naples, *Lake Cela'no*.

RIVERS.—The *Po* and the *Ad'ige*, in the north, fall into the Gulf of Venice; the *Ar'no*, in Tuscany; the *Ti'ber*, in the States of the Church; and the *Voltur'no*, in Naples, fall into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—1. On the *Po*, *TURIN'*; on the coast, *Gen'oa*, formerly the capital of a republic, and famous for its trade; westward, *Nice*; in Savoy, *Cham'bery*; in Sardinia, *Caglia'ri*; 2. Between the *Adda* and the *Ticino*, *MIL'AN*, with a splendid cathedral; southward, on the *Ticino*, *Pa'via*, where Francis I., king of France, was taken prisoner in 1525; eastward, on the *Po*, *Crema'na*, famed for its violins; eastward, on the *Mincio*, *Man'tua*; north-east, on the *Adige*, *Vero'na*, with the remains of a fine amphitheatre; eastward, *Pad'ua*, with an ancient university; eastward, on a number of small islands in the Adriatic, *Ven'ice*, once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; 3. South from the *Po*, *Par'ma*; 4. South-east from *Parma*, *Mod'ena*; 5. Eastward from the Mediterranean, *Luc'ca*; 6. On the *Arno*, *FLOR'ENCE*, with a noble collection of paintings and statues; near the mouth of the river, *Pi'sa*; southward, on the coast, *Leg'horn*, a large commercial city; 7. On the *Tiber*, *ROME*, the capital of the Pope's dominions, adorned with the church of St Peter, the palace of the Vatican, and many remains of ancient grandeur; in the north-east, near the *Reno*, *Bologn'a*, the second city in the States of the Church; on the coast, *Anco'na*; 8. On a beautiful bay, *NA'PLES*, the largest city in Italy; on the north coast of Sicily, *Paler'mo*.

Italy extends from $37^{\circ} 55'$ to $46^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat.; and from $5^{\circ} 40'$ to $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Length, from Mont Blanc to Cape Leuca, 700 miles; breadth, from the Rhone in Savoy to the Adriatic, 380 miles; and from Leghorn to Rimini, 115 miles. Population, 21,500,000.

The climate of Italy is genial and healthy, except when the *malaria*, a kind of noxious vapour, prevails during the hot months. The soil is very fertile, especially in the north; and the country presents every variety of beautiful

landscape. Various kinds of grain, and fruit, cotton, silk, vines, and olives, are the principal productions of Italy. Naples is famous for its horses and sheep; and Lombardy and Parma for their dairy produce. Marble of uncommon beauty abounds in the northern parts of the country; but scarcely any other minerals are wrought. The manufactures are not extensive: wine, oil, fruits, and silk, are the chief exports. The commerce of Venice and Genoa was once the most flourishing in the world; but it has been long in a declining state. Italy is the chief seat of the fine arts; painting, music, sculpture, and architecture being here carried to great perfection. It is, moreover, one of the most interesting countries in the world, from historical associations and the remains of ancient grandeur. The modern Italians are a polite, lively people, with fine natural taste; but they are, at the same time, superstitious, and extremely revengeful. The established religion in all the states is Roman Catholic; and the government is absolute, except in the small republic of *San Marino*, which is protected by the Pope.

TURKEY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Austria and Russia; West, Dalmatia and the Adriatic Sea; South, Greece and the Archipelago; East, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, and the Black Sea.

PROVINCES.—Molda'via; Walla'chia; Bulga'ria; Ser'via; Bos'nia, including part of Dalma'tia and Croa'tia; Alba'nia; Roume'lia.

ISLANDS.—*Can'dia*, in the Mediterranean; *Lem'nos*, in the north of the Archipelago.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Bal'kan* or *Hæ'mus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Rhod'ope*, *A'thos*, *Olym'pus*, *Os'sa*, *Pe'lion*, and *Pin'dus*, in Roumelia.

GULFS.—In the south of Roumelia, the *Gulfs* of *Salon'ica*, *Cassan'dra*, *Mon'te San'to*, *Contes'sa*, and *Sa'ros*.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube* separates Bulgaria from Wallachia, and falls into the Black Sea; the *Marit'za*,

and the *Var'dar*, flow through Roumelia into the Archipelago; the *Salam'bria* falls into the Gulf of Salonica.

TOWNS.—On the Straits, CONSTANTINO'PLE, founded by Constantine the Great in 330, and the seat of the Greek empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II.; north-west, on the Maritza, *Adriano'ple*, the second city in Turkey; at the head of the gulf, *Salon'ica*, a commercial city; at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, *Belgrade'*, strongly fortified; on a tributary of the Danube, *Bu'charest*; westward from the Black Sea, *Schum'la*, a very strong town; in the west of Bulgaria, *Sophi'a*; in the south of Albania, *Jani'na*, formerly the capital of Ali Pasha's dominions.

Turkey extends from 39° to 48° N. lat.; and from 16° to 29° 36' E. long. Length, from the Adriatic to Constantinople, 450 miles; breadth, from the north of Greece to the Danube, 420 miles. Population, 9 millions.

Turkey possesses a delightful climate and a fertile soil; advantages, however, which are not improved. The principal productions are corn, fruits, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants. The horses of Thesaly, and the sheep of Wallachia, with their spiral horns, have been long celebrated. Almost the only manufactures are carpets, silks, leather, and sword-blades. Commerce is in a very neglected state. Literature and science are little cultivated by the Turks, the chief object of education being to be able to read the Koran. The people, while they are hospitable and brave, are also proud, bigoted, and implacable. The government is despotic; the religion Mohammedan.

GREECE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Turkey; West and South, the Mediterranean; East, the Archipelago.

DIVISIONS.—Liva'dia; More'a; the Islands.

ISLANDS.—On the east of Livadia, *Ne'gropont* or *Eubœ'a*; eastward, *Sky'ro*; southward, the *Cy'clades*,

the principal of which are *An'dro*, *Ti'no*, *Ze'a*, *Sy'ra*, *Myco'ni*, *Nax'ia*, *Pa'ros*, *Mi'lo*, *Santori'ni*.

CAVES.—In the south of the Morea, *Capes Matapan'*, and *St An'gelo*; in the south of Livadia, *Cape Colon'na*.

MOUNTAINS.—In Livadia, *Parnas'sus*, and *Zago'ra* or *Hel'icon*; in the Morea, *Tay'getus* or the *Mountains of Mai'na*.

GULFS.—On the north of the Morea, the *Gulf of Lepad'to* or *Corinth*; in the south, the *Gulfs of Co'ron* and *Coloky'thia*; in the east, the *Gulfs of Nau'plia* and *E'gina*.

RIVERS.—The *Aspropot'amo*, in the west of Livadia, falls into the Gulf of Lepanto; in the Morea, the *Rou'fia* falls into the Mediterranean, and the *Euro'tas* into the Gulf of Colokythia.

TOWNS.—In Livadia, near the Gulf of Egina, *ATH'ENS*, interesting from its remains of antiquity; at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth, *Lepad'to*; westward, *Missolon'ghi*, where Lord Byron died in 1824; in the middle of the Morea, *Tripolit'za*; southward, near the site of ancient Sparta, *Mis'tra*; near the head of its gulf, *Nap'oli di Romani'a*; near the Isthmus, *Cor'inth*; at the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, *Pa'tras*; on an island of the same name to the east of the Morea, *Hy'dra*.

Greece extends from $36^{\circ} 23'$ to 39° N. lat.; and from $21^{\circ} 10'$ to 24° E. long. Length, from the northern boundary to Cape Matapan, 170 miles; breadth, from the east to the west of Livadia, 150 miles. Population, 810,000.

Greece, though of comparatively small extent, is capable of great agricultural improvement, and is admirably situated for commerce. Almost every part of the country is rendered interesting by magnificent monuments of antiquity. The modern Greeks are a very acute, but a very deceitful people. After centuries of oppression by the Turks, the Greeks rose in arms in 1821, and maintained the struggle with great bravery for several years, till England, France, and Russia interfered in their behalf. They now enjoy an independent monarchy, under the protection of these three powers. The national religion is the Greek Church, so called from its

having been established by the Greek Emperors, after the time of Constantine the Great.

Another small state has been recently established in the Islands which lie along the west coast of Greece, namely, *Corfu'*, *Pax'o*, *San'ta Mau'ra*, *Ith'aca* or *Thé'aki*, *Cephalo'nia*, *Zan'te*, and *Ceri'go*. It is called the republic of the Seven Ionian Islands, and is under the protection of Great Britain. The principal products of these islands are wine, oil, honey, and dried fruits. In 1824, a university was opened at Corfu, which is at present the chief seat of Greek literature. The population of the Ionian Islands is 208,100.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Black Sea and Russia; West, the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; South, Arabia; East, Persia.

DIVISIONS.—A'sia Mi'nor, including Anato'lia, Carama'nia, and Roum; Sy'ria, including Pal'estine or the Holy Land; Algesi'ra; Arme'nia; Kur'distan; I'rak-A'rabi.

ISLANDS.—In the Archipelago, *Mytile'ne* or *Les'bos*, *Sci'o*, *Sa'mos*, *Pat'mos*, and *Stan'co*; in the Levant, *Rhodes*, *Scarpan'to*, and *Cy'prus*.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Tau'rus*, in Asia Minor; *Mount Leb'anon*, in Syria; *Mount Ar'arat*, in Armenia.

LAKEs.—*Lake Van*, in the north of Kurdistan; *Lake Asphalt'ites* or the *Dead Sea*, in Palestine.

RIVERS.—The *Kis'il Ir'mak* and the *Saka'ria*, fall into the Black Sea; the *Sar'abat*, and the *Mein'der*, fall into the Archipelago; the *Oron'tes*, in Syria, falls into the Mediterranean; the *Jor'dan* falls into the Dead Sea; the *Euphra'tes* and the *Ti'gris* fall into the Persian Gulf.

TOWNS.—On the Archipelago, *SMYR'NA*; in the north of Syria, *Alep'po*; southward, *Damas'cus*; north-west from the Dead Sea, *Jerus'alem*; on the Tigris, *Bag'dad*; south-east, on the united stream of the Euphrates and the Tigris, *Busso'ra*; on the Black Sea, *Treb'isonde*; in Armenia, near the sources of the Euphrates, *Er'zeroum*.

Turkey in Asia extends from 30° to $42^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. ; and from 26° to $48^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Length, from the Archipelago to Mount Ararat, 980 miles ; breadth, from the Black Sea to the borders of Arabia, 730 miles. Population, 12 millions.

The climate of Turkey in Asia is delightful ; and the soil is very productive, particularly in the valleys. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, and the greater part of it is occupied by flocks and herds, or covered with forests. Of the domestic animals, the most remarkable is the Angora goat, from the hair of which the finest camlets are made. The principal wild animals are the ibex, antelope, hyena, jackal, and lion ; which last, however, is never found to the west of the Euphrates. The manufactures, besides Angora stuffs, are carpets, and silk and cotton goods, which, with rhubarb and other drugs, form the chief articles of commerce. The only mines wrought in Turkey in Asia are the copper mines of Tokat. This country was one of the most celebrated and important in the ancient world. Among the cities which once held a conspicuous place in its history, but which are now either in ruins or totally destroyed, were Troy, Sardis, Ephesus, Antioch, Tyre, Sidon, Baalbec, Tadmor or Palmyra, Nineveh, and Babylon. At present it is occupied by various tribes, differing greatly in habits and employments. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan. The government is administered by pashas or vice-roys, subject to the Grand Seignior.

ARABIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Syria and the Euphrates ; West, Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez ; South, Indian Ocean ; East, Persian Gulf.

PROVINCES.—Hej'az ; Ye'men ; Had'ramaut ; O'man ; Lah'sa ; Nejed.

ISLANDS.—In the Indian Ocean, *Soco'tra* ; in the Persian Gulf, *Bah'rein*.

MOUNTAINS.—Between the arms of the Red Sea, *Mount Ho'reb*, and *Mount Si'nai*.

TOWNS.—In Hejaz, *Mec'ca*, where Mohammed

was born, in the year 569 ; westward, on the Red Sea, *Jid'da* ; northward, *Medi'na*, containing the tomb of Mohammed ; in the south-west, in Yemen, *Mo'cha*, celebrated for its coffee ; in the south-east, on the coast of Oman, *Mus'cat*.

Arabia extends from $12^{\circ} 30'$ to $34^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. ; and from $32^{\circ} 30'$ to 60° E. long. Length, from the Euphrates to the Straits of Babelmandeb, 1500 miles ; breadth, from the Red Sea to the most easterly point, 1280 miles. Population estimated at 10 millions.

The greater part of Arabia consists of deserts of sand ; but Yemen, and some other districts, are remarkably fertile, yielding coffee, grain, drugs, and perfumes. The domestic animals for which Arabia is most famous are horses and camels ; the principal wild animals are the antelope, wild ass, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and panther. Arabia is celebrated as the native country of the false prophet Mohammed, whose religion is generally professed by the inhabitants. Some of the cities are ruled by Imams ; but the patriarchal form of government prevails among the Bedouins or wandering tribes.

PERSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Tartary ; West, Turkey in Asia ; South, the Persian Gulf ; East, Afghanistan.

Persia is divided into ten Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—On the south of the Caspian Sea, *El'burz*.

LAKES.—In the north-west, *Ur'mia*, remarkable for its extreme saltness ; southward, near Shiraz, *Bak'tegan*.

RIVERS.—The *A'ras* or *Arax'es*, from Armenia, joins the Kur, and falls into the Caspian Sea ; southward, the *Kiz'il-O'zen* falls into the Caspian Sea.

TOWNS.—South from the Caspian Sea, *TEHERAN'* ; southward, *Ispahan'*, formerly the capital ; southward, *Shiraz'* ; westward, on the Persian Gulf, *Bushire'* ; at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, *Gom'broon* ; east-

ward from Lake Urmia, *Tabreez'* or *Tau'ris*; on the Caspian Sea, *Reshd*, and *As'trabad*; south-east from the Caspian, *Mesh'ed*.

Persia extends from 26° to 39° N. lat.; and from 44° to 62° E. long. Length, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, 720 miles; breadth, from the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris to the borders of Afghanistan, 620 miles. Population, estimated at 9 millions.

Persia is in general a mountainous country, cold in the elevated districts, and very hot in the low grounds. The southern provinces are barren; but those in the north are remarkably fertile. The common productions are wheat, rice, and other kinds of grain, with a great variety of excellent fruits. The usual domestic animals, particularly horses, are reared; and of wild animals, there are lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, bears, and wild boars. Iron, copper, and silver are found; but the most remarkable mineral is the *Tabreez* marble, a transparent stone formed by petrification in the water of a spring. The Persians excel in the manufacture of carpets, silks, brocades, woollen and cotton cloths, mohair, leather, and steel; and their commerce is considerable. They are a gay, lively, ingenious people, and very generally educated; but they are accused of dissimulation and treachery. The government is despotic. The established religion is Mohammedan; but there are some who still adhere to the ancient worship of fire.

AFGHANISTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Independent Tartary; West, Persia; South, the Indian Ocean; East, Hindostan.

Afghanistan is divided into five Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—In the north, the *Hindoo'-Coosh*; in the east, the *Soliman Mountains*.

LAKE.—In the west, *Dur'rah* or *Zur'rah*.

RIVERS.—The *Ca'bul* joins the Indus; the *Heer'-mund* or *Hel'mund* falls into Lake Zurrah.

TOWNS.—On a river of the same name, *CABUL'*; near

the junction of the Cabul and the Indus, *Pesha'wer* ; westward, *Ghiz'ni* ; on a branch of the Helmund, *Can'dahar* ; southward, *Kelat'* ; on the western frontier, *Herat'*.

Afghanistan extends from 25° to 37° N. lat. ; and from 58° to 72° E. long. Length, from north to south, 800 miles ; breadth, from east to west, 750 miles. Population estimated at 8 millions.

Afghanistan possesses every variety of climate and soil, from the perpetual snow on the summits of the Hindoo-Coosh to the sandy plains of Beloochistan. It is occupied by various tribes, of whom the Afghans, properly so called, are a brave, hardy, and warlike race. The country is no longer governed by one sovereign ; but has been divided into four principalities, Cabul, Peshawer, Candahar, and Herat. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan.

HINDOSTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Thibet ; West, Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea ; South, the Indian Ocean ; East, the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

DIVISIONS.—Sindetic Hindostan', comprehending *Cash'mere*, *Lahore'*, *Moul'tan*, and *Sin'de* ; Gangetic Hindostan, comprehending *Del'hi*, *Aj'mere*, *Mal'wa*, *A'gra*, *Oude*, *Allah'abad*, *Bahar'*, *Bengal'*, and *Nepaul'* ; Central Hindostan, comprehending *Gu'jerat*, *Can'deish*, *Bérar*, *Gundwa'na*, *Oris'sa*, *Cir'cars*, *Dowlat'abad* or *Aurung'abad*, *Golcon'da* or *Hy'drabad*, *Bej'apore* or *Vis'iapore*, and *Con'can* ; Southern Hindostan, comprehending *The Carnatic*, *Mysore'*, *Cana'ra*, *Malabar'*, *Cóchin*, and *Trav'ancore*.

ISLANDS.—South-east from the Carnatic, *Ceylon'* ; westward from the Malabar coast, the *Lac'cadives*, and *Mal'dives* ; in the Bay of Bengal, the *Nicobar'* and *An'daman Islands*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the north, the *Him'maleh* or *Himalay'a Mountains* ; in the south, the *Ghauts*.

GULFS.—In the north-west, the *Gulf of Cutch*, and the *Gulf of Cam'bay* ; on the east, the *Bay of Bengal'*.

RIVERS.—The *In'dus* falls into the Indian Ocean ; the *Nerbud'da* and the *Tap'tee* fall into the Gulf of Cam-bay ; the *Brahmapoo'tra*, the *Gan'ges*, the *Godav'ery*, the *Kist'na* or *Krish'na*, and the *Ca'very*, fall into the Bay of Bengal.

TOWNS.—On a branch of the Ganges, *CALCUT'TA* ; on the east coast, *Madras'* ; on the west coast, *Bombay'* ; south-east, *Poo'nah* ; on the Jumna, *Del'hi*, and *A'gra* ; between the Ganges and the Gogra, *Luck'now* ; east-ward, on the Ganges, *Benares'*, the chief seat of Brah-minical learning, and *Pat'na* ; on a tributary of the Kistna, *Hy'drabad* ; near it, *Golcon'da* ; on the Cavery, *Sering'apatam'*, formerly the capital of Tippoo Saib ; south from Bombay, *Go'a*, belonging to the Portuguese ; north from it, at the mouth of the Taptee, *Surat'*, where the first English factory was established in 1612 ; in the island of Ceylon, *Colom'bo*, and *Trincomalee'*.

Hindostan extends from $8^{\circ} 5'$ to 35° N. lat. ; and from 67° to $92^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Greatest length, from Cape Comorin to the Himmaleh Mountains, 1800 miles ; greatest breadth, from the borders of Beloochistan to the east of Bengal, 1600 miles. Population, 134 millions.

In the north of Hindostan, the climate is temperate ; but it is very hot towards the south. As in other tropical countries, there are only two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The soil is exceedingly fertile, in some places yielding two harvests in the year. The chief productions are rice, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, indigo, pepper, and various kinds of delicious fruit. Among the domestic animals, are the elephant, camel, and buffalo ; and among the wild, the rhinoceros, leopard, lion, and tiger. The most valuable of the minerals of Hindostan is the diamond, which is found in several of the provinces. The principal manufactures are muslins, calicoes, and silks. The Hindoos are divided into four *castes*, the Brahmins or priests, the soldiers, the merchants, and the labourers. Those who have been degraded from their caste are called *Pariahs*. The people generally are sober and inoffensive ; but their superstition leads them to practise several revolting customs. Their religion is polytheism, the three principal deities being

Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. They believe in the transmigration of souls, or, that after death their souls will animate other bodies, either of men or inferior animals. Since the subversion of the Mogul empire, the greater part of the country has been in the possession of the British or under their protection. The immediate dominions of the East India Company are divided into three presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

EASTERN PENINSULA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, China and Thibet; West, Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal; South, the Straits of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam; East, the Gulf of Tonquin and the Chinese Sea.

DIVISIONS.—As'sam; the Bir'man Empire; Malay'a or Malac'ca; Siam'; the Empire of An'nam, comprehending La'os, Cambo'dia, Siam'pa, Co'chin-Chi'na, and Tonquin'.

ISLANDS.—In the Straits of Malacca, *Pu'lo Penang'*, or *Prince of Wales' Island*; at the southern extremity of the peninsula, *Singapore'*.

GULFS.—In the south, *Gulf of Siam'*; in the north-east, *Gulf of Tonquin'*.

RIVERS.—In the Birman Empire, the *Irrawa'dy*; in Siam, the *Mei'nam*; in Annam, the *Maykaung'* or *Cambo'dia*.

TOWNS.—On the Irrawady, A'va; near the mouth of the river, *Rangoon'*; south-west from Ava, near the coast, *Aracan'*; on the Straits, *Malac'ca*; at the mouth of the Meinam, *Ban'kok*; near the mouth of the Cambodia, *Sai'gong*.

The Eastern Peninsula extends from 1° 20' to 28° N. lat.; and from 90° to 109° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1800 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, 960 miles. Population, estimated at 20 millions.

The valleys of the Eastern Peninsula, though excessively hot, are very fertile, yielding rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, fruits, the sago and cocoa palms, the banana, and many

aromatic and medicinal plants. The forests are remarkable for their lofty trees, among which are the eagle-wood, white sandal-wood, teak-tree, iron-tree, ebony, sycamore, Indian fig, and fan-palm. Monkeys, tigers, and elephants abound in the forests : the elephants of Siam are in great request for their beauty and sagacity. The Eastern Peninsula is rich in minerals ; gold, silver, tin, iron, lead, antimony, zinc, and various kinds of precious stones, being found in great abundance. The governments are all despotic in the highest degree. The religion is Boodhism.

CHINA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Chinese Tartary ; West, Tartary and Thibet ; South, the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea ; East, the Chinese Sea and the Yellow Sea.

China is divided into eighteen Provinces.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Hai'nan* ; on the south-east, *Formo'sa*, and the *Loo Choo Islands* ; in the Bay of Canton, *Maca'o*.

RIVERS.—The *Hoang'-Ho* or Yellow River, from the north ; the *Yang-tse-kiang'* or Blue River, in the middle ; the *Choo-kiang'* or River of Canton, in the south.

TOWNS.—On the *Pei-ho*, *PEKIN'* ; on the *Yang-tse-kiang*, *Nankin'* ; near the mouth of the *Choo-kiang*, *Canton'*, the only place where Europeans are allowed to trade.

China extends from 20° to 42° N. lat. ; and from 97° to 123° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1500 miles ; greatest breadth, from east to west, 1300 miles. Population estimated variously at from 180 to 230 millions.

China is in general a level country, very fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The principal article of culture is rice. Of the productions of this country the most remarkable is tea, which grows chiefly in the hilly districts. Coal and other minerals are abundant. The staple manufactures are silk, cotton, and porcelain. The most famous of the Chinese national works is the Great Wall on the northern frontier, which is from 15 to 30 feet high, 24 feet

broad, and 1500 miles long; and the Grand Canal, which is 500 miles long, and in connexion with rivers, presents a navigable line of 1200 miles. The language of China is very singular, there being a distinct written character for every word, of which there are above 30,000, and none of more than one syllable. The people are mild, industrious, and skilful in the mechanical arts, but crafty, and full of the most ridiculous national pride. The religion of the higher classes is a sort of deism:—the lower orders are very superstitious. The government is despotic; and the offices of state are filled by mandarins, who are chosen from the people on account of their learning.

THIBET.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Chinese Tartary; West, Independent Tartary; South, Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; East, China.

DIVISIONS.—Thib'et Proper; Little Thibet; Boo'tan.

MOUNTAINS.—In the south, the *Him'maleh Mountains*; in Little Thibet, the *Kwan-lun Mountains*.

LAKES.—Southward from Lassa, *Lake Pal'te*; north-west, *Terki'ri*; in the high table-land, near the sources of the Ganges and Sanpoo, *Lake Mansarowd'ra*.

RIVERS.—The *In'dus*, flowing south-west; and the *San'poo*, flowing south-east.

TOWNS.—In Thibet Proper, *LAS'SA*; in Little Thibet, *La'dak*; in Bootan, *Tassisu'don*.

Thibet extends from 26° to 39° N. lat.; and from 70° to 105° E. long. Length, from east to west, 2000 miles; breadth, from north to south, 400 miles. Population estimated at 5 millions.

Thibet consists of high table-land, surrounded by mountains covered with perpetual snow. The animals which abound in the country are the yak, a kind of ox, the musk-deer, and a species of goat, whose fine hair is manufactured into shawls. Among the mineral productions are found, in considerable quantities, cinnabar, rock-salt, and tincal, or crude borax. The object of religious worship in Thibet is the Grand Lama, who was formerly also the head of the

government. His votaries believe that he never dies, but that when dissolution takes place, his soul merely passes into another body, for which the priests instantly begin to search, as the Grand Lama. Thibet is now subject to China.

CHINESE TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Siberia ; West, Independent Tartary ; South, Thibet and China ; East, the Pacific Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—Mantchoo'ria ; Core'a ; Mongo'lia ; Little Bucha'ria.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Altai'an Mountains*, between Tartary and Siberia ; the *Teen-shan Mountains*, in the west of Mongolia.

LAKES.—Near the frontiers of Western Tartary, *Lake Bül'kash* or *Palka'ti* ; south-east, the *Lok-Nor* ; on the borders of China, the *Koko-Nor*, or the *Blue Lake*.

RIVERS.—The *Amur'* or *Saga'lien*, flows into the sea of Ochotsk ; the *Yar'kand* flows into the Lok-Nor.

TOWNS.—In Mantchooria, *Chin-yang'* or *Mouk'den* ; on the Amur, *Saga'lien-Ou'la-Ho'tun* ; in Corea, *King-ki'ta'o* ; in Little Bucharia, *CASH'GAR* and *Yar'kand*.

Chinese Tartary extends from 33° to 55° N. lat. ; and from 70° to 140° E. long. Greatest length, from east to west, 3000 miles ; greatest breadth, from north to south, 1500 miles. Population estimated at 12 millions.

The climate of the northern part of Chinese Tartary is cold and ungenial ; and a considerable portion of the south is occupied by the desert of Cobi or Shamo, which is about 1400 miles long. The country consists chiefly of elevated plains or table-lands, on which the wandering Tartars seek pasture for their flocks. Each tribe is governed by its own khan or chief, who pays an annual tribute to the Emperor of China. The religion of the Mongols is Lamaism ; the Mantchoos have neither temples nor idols, but are said to worship a Supreme Being, whom they style the Emperor of Heaven.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Siberia ; West, Asiatic Russia and the Caspian Sea ; South, Persia and Afghanistan ; East, Chinese Tartary.

DIVISIONS.—Country of the Kirghees' ; Western Turk'istan ; Great Bucha'ria ; Balkh ; Kha'risim.

MOUNTAINS.—Between Independent Tartary and Afghanistan, *Hindoo'-Coosh* ; between Tartary and Little Bucharia, the *Belour'-Tagh Mountains*.

LAKES.—In the west, the *Cas'pian Sea* ; in the middle, the *Sea of A'ral*.

RIVERS.—The *Sirr*, or *Si'hon*, or *Jaxar'tes* ; and the *Ox'us*, or *Amoo'*, or *Ji'hon*, fall into the Sea of Aral.

TOWNS.—Near the *Oxus*, *BOKHA'RA* ; eastward, *Samarcand'* ; southward, *Balkh* ; north-west, on the *Oxus*, *Khi'va* ; on the *Sirr*, *Tasch'kend*.

Independent Tartary extends from 36° to 55° N. lat. ; and from 51° to 82° E. long. Length, from east to west, 1300 miles ; breadth, from north to south, 1000 miles. Population estimated at 5 millions.

Independent Tartary consists chiefly of steppes or desert plains, except on the banks of the *Oxus* and *Jaxartes*, where the soil is fertile and under cultivation. The greater number of the inhabitants, like those of Chinese Tartary, wander from place to place as they can find pasture for their flocks. They are divided into tribes, each of which is governed by its own khan. The religion is Mohammedan.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Northern Ocean ; West, Russia in Europe ; South, Independent and Chinese Tartary ; East, the Pacific Ocean.

PROVINCES.—Cau'casus, including Circas'sia and Geor'gia ; Astracan' ; O'renburg ; Tobolsk' ; Irk'utsk.

ISLANDS.—Between Kamtschatka and America, the *Aleu'tian Islands* ; between Kamtschatka and Japan, the *Ku'rile Isles*.

CAVES.—In the north, *Cape Sev'ero* ; at Behring's Straits, *East Cape* ; in the south of Kamtschatka, *Cape Lopat'ka*.

MOUNTAINS.—Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, *Cau'casus* ; between Siberia and Europe, the *U'ral Mountains* ; between Siberia and Tartary, the *Altai'an Mountains*.

LAKES.—In the south, *Lake Bai'kal* ; westward, *Lake Tchan'y* ; in Armenia, *Lake Er'ivan*.

RIVERS.—The *O'by* with its tributary the *Ir'tish*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *Le'na*, fall into the Northern Ocean ; the *U'ral*, the *Vol'ga*, and the *Kur*, fall into the Caspian Sea.

TOWNS.—On the Ir'tish, *TOBOLSK'* ; at the mouth of the Volga, *Astracan'* ; on the Ural, *O'renburg* ; on the Kur, *Tif'lis* ; near the Aras, *Er'ivan* ; on the Caspian, *Der'bend* ; near Lake Baikal, *Irk'utsk* ; on the Lena, *Yak'utsk* ; on the east coast, *Ochotsk'*.

Asiatic Russia extends from 38° to 76° N. lat. ; and from 36° 30' E. to 170° W. long. Length, from east to west, 4880 miles ; breadth, from north to south, 1800 miles. Population, estimated at 12 millions.

The climate of Siberia is very cold ; and the country is generally bleak and unproductive. The northern plains abound in sables and other animals covered with fur ; and the Ural and Altaian Mountains contain mines of gold, silver, platina, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. Those who occupy the shores of the Northern Ocean are called Samoiedes, a people resembling the Laplanders in their appearance and manner of living : the south is inhabited by Tartars and other tribes. The religion of the government is the Greek Church ; but some of the tribes are Mohammedans, and others idolaters. The country is under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia.

JAPAN.

ISLANDS.—Ni'phon ; Jes'so ; Sik'okf ; Kiu'siu.

TOWNS.—In the Island of Nippon, *JED'DO*, and *Mia'-co* ; in Jesso, *Mats'mai* ; in Kiusiu, *Nangasa'ki*.

The Japan Islands lie between 31° and 45° N. lat.; and between 130° and 145° E. long. Length, about 1000 miles; breadth, from 50 to 200 miles. Population, 25 millions.

The Japan Islands are not fertile naturally, but they have been rendered exceedingly productive by the industry of the inhabitants, who have introduced every vegetable which can contribute to their own comfort, or the ornament of the country. Gold, silver, and copper, are found in great abundance; iron is more rare. In most of their manufactures the inhabitants of Japan rival the Chinese, to whom they bear a considerable resemblance: they excel particularly in the art of varnishing. They are an intelligent, enterprising people, and are said to be better educated than any other nation in Asia. But they are extremely jealous of foreigners, the Dutch being the only European nation with whom they hold intercourse. They have two sovereigns; the one temporal, whose capital is Jeddo, and the other spiritual, who resides at Miaco. There are also two systems of religion, Boodhism, and a kind of Polytheism.

EAST INDIAN ISLANDS.

SUMA'TRA: Chief towns, *Bencoolen*, and *A'cheen*. JA'VA: Chief town, *Bata'via*. BOR'NEO: Chief town, *Bor'neo*. CEL'EBES: Chief town, *Macassar*. MOLUC-CAS and BAN'DAS, or Spice Islands: Chief town *Ambon*. PHIL'IPPINES; principal, *Lu'zon*, and *Mindana'o*: Chief town, *Manilla*.

The East Indian Islands lie between 19° N. and 10° S. lat.; and between 95° and 130° E. long.; extending from east to west upwards of 2100 miles. Population estimated at 15 millions.

The East Indian Islands are generally fertile in soil, and luxuriant in vegetation. Their productions are very valuable. Sumatra yields pepper; Java, rice, sugar, and teak timber; the Moluccas, cloves; the Bandas, nutmegs and mace; in Borneo are found gold and diamonds; and the small island of Banca abounds in tin. Java and the Spice Islands belong to the Dutch, who have also settlements in Sumatra and Borneo; the Philippine Islands belong to Spain.

EGYPT.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, Barca and the Desert; South, Nubia; East, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

PROVINCES.—Lower Egypt; Middle Egypt; Upper Egypt or Said.

LAKE.—In the north-west, *Mareo'tis*.

RIVER.—The *Nile* flows northward, and, separating into two branches, falls into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—On the Nile, *CAIRO*; north-west, on the coast, *Alexan'dria*; at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile, *Roset'ta*; at the mouth of the eastern branch, *Damiet'ta*; at the head of the western arm of the Red Sea, *Su'ez*; southward, on the coast, *Coss'eir*; on the Nile, near the borders of Nubia, *Assou'an* or *Sye'ne*.

Egypt extends from 24° to $31^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat.; and from 30° to 35° E. long. Length, from north to south, 500 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, 150 miles. Population, 2,500,000.

The climate of Egypt is very hot. The soil is exceedingly fertile, particularly in the Delta, or that part of Lower Egypt which is enclosed by the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. Rain is almost unknown in Egypt; hence the country depends for its fertility on the annual inundations of the river, which begins to overflow in June, and subsides to its usual level about the end of October. The principal productions of Egypt are rice and other kinds of grain, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and fruit: the lotus and papyrus are also among the celebrated plants of Egypt. The most noted animals are the hippopotamus, the crocodile, the ichneumon, and the ibis. Egypt is interesting from being the country in which the Israelites were held in bondage. It is also famous for its remains of antiquity, particularly its pyramids, temples, and catacombs. Egypt is governed by a pasha, nominally subject to the Grand Seignior, but really independent. The religion is Mohammedan.

BARBARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean; West, the Atlantic; South, the Great Desert; East, Egypt.

DIVISIONS.—1. Bar'ca; 2. Trip'oli; 3. Tu'nis; 4. Algiers'; 5. Moroc'co and Fez.

TOWNS.—1. On the coast, DER'NA; 2. On the coast, TRIP'OLI; 3. On a spacious bay, TU'NIS; 4. On the coast, ALGIERS'; eastward, *Constanti'na* and *Bo'na*; westward, *Trem'ecen* and *O'ran*; 5. In the interior, MOROC'CO; northward, *Meq'vinez* and *Fez*; on the west coast, *Mog'adore* and *Sallee*'; on the straits, *Tan'gier* and *Ceu'ta*.

Barbary extends from 28° to 37° N. lat; and from 10° W. to 30° E. long. Length, from east to west, 2700 miles; breadth, from north to south, 150 miles.

The climate of Barbary, though hot, is in general healthy; and the soil, where there is sufficient moisture, is remarkably fertile. Some of the productions of Barbary are grain of various kinds, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and olives. This country is famed for its horses and camels: among the wild animals are the lion, the panther, the hyena, the jackal, and the antelope. It is also infested with serpents, scorpions, and locusts. Mount Atlas yields silver, copper, lead, and antimony. The most celebrated place in the north of Africa in ancient times was Carthage, the ruins of which are about twelve miles from Tunis. The present inhabitants of Barbary are remarkable for their cruelty and bigotry. Algiers, long noted for its piracies, was bombarded by the British in 1816, and has since been taken by the French. The government in all the Barbary States is despotic, and the religion Mohammedan.

South from Barbary lie Da'rah, Taf'ilet, Segelmis'sa, Be'lid-ul-gerid', or the Land of Dates, and Fez'zan. In the last is the town of Mour'zouk.

WESTERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—Senegam'bia, including the countries of the *Fou'lahs* and *Mandin'goes*; Upper Guin'ea, com-

prehending *Sier'ra Leone'*, *Libe'ria*, the *Grain Coast*, *Ivory Coast*, *Gold Coast*, *Slave Coast*; the *kingdoms of Ashantee'*, *Daho'mey*, *Benin'*, and *Bia'fra*; Lower Guinea, containing *Loan'go*, *Con'go*, *Ango'la*, and *Benque'la*.

RIVERS.—The *Sen'egal*, *Gam'bia*, and *Ri'o Gran'de*, in Senegambia; the *Ni'ger*, in Upper Guinea; the *Zaire* or *Con'go*, and the *Coan'za*, in Lower Guinea; all fall into the Atlantic.

TOWNS.—In Sierra Leone, *Free'town*; on the Gold Coast, *Cape Coast Castle*; in the Ashantee country, *Coomas'sie*; in Congo, *St Sal'vador*; in Angola, *St Paul de Loan'da*.

The climate of Western Africa is the hottest in the world. Wherever the country is well watered, it is very fertile, producing cocoa-trees, mangoes, palms, bananas, tamarinds, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, various kinds of grain, and beautiful flowers. The most remarkable tree is the *baobab*, the trunk of which is hollowed by the natives into chambers. The principal animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, panther, hyena, jackal, giraffe, zebra, antelope, deer, monkey, various species of paroquets, and the boa-constrictor and other serpents. The chief exports from Western Africa are gold, ivory, and palm-oil. Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle are British colonies. Liberia is an American settlement of liberated slaves. The native governments are all despotic. In some parts Mohammedanism is professed; but the prevailing religion, especially in the south, is a kind of idolatry called *fetichism*, according to which, worship is paid to a serpent, a tree, a shark's tooth, a bird's feather, or any other object which the votary may imagine to be his *fetich*.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—Cape Colony; and the countries of the Hot tentots, Caf'fres, and Boshua'nas.

RIVERS.—The *Or'ange* and the *Ol'iphant* fall into the

Atlantic ; the *Great Fish River* falls into the Indian Ocean.

TOWNS.—In Cape Colony, CAPE TOWN, and *Graham Town* ; in the country of the Boshuanas, *Lat'takoo*.

The climate of Southern Africa is mild and healthy, and much of the soil is fertile. The chief productions are corn, fruits, and wine. Among the wild animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, ostrich, porcupine, and various kinds of serpents. The Hottentots are a dirty, sluggish race ; the Caffres are fierce, but brave and independent ; the Boshuanas are an industrious people, engaged in pasture and agriculture. All the native tribes are idolaters. Cape Colony belonged originally to the Dutch, but has been in the possession of the British since the year 1806.

EASTERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—Mocaran'ga or Monomota'pa, including Sa'bia and Sof'ala ; Mozambique' ; Zanguebar' ; A'jan ; A'del.

RIVER.—The *Zambe'zi* or *Cua'ma*, separates Mocara'nga from Mozambique, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the east coast, *Mozambique'*, *Quil'oa*, *Momba'za*, *Melin'da*, *Bra'va*, *Magadox'a* ; near the Straits of Babelmandeb, *Ze'ila*.

Some parts of Eastern Africa are salubrious and fertile, and others unhealthy and barren. Gold is found in great abundance in many places, and forms the principal article of commerce. Ivory and ambergris are also exported. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who visited this coast, on which they still retain a few settlements. The Arabs have several colonies toward the north. The natives are in a very uncivilized state.

ABYSSINIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Nubia ; West, Nigritia ; South, the Mountains of the Moon and Adel ; East, the Red Sea.

LAKE.—Near the centre of the country, *Dem'bea* or *Tza'na*.

RIVERS.—Flowing into the Nile, the *Bahr-el-Az'rek* or *Blue River*, and the *Tacaz'ze*.

TOWNS.—North from Lake Dembea, *GON'DAR*; north-east, *Ar'um* and *Adow'a*; on the Red Sea, *Ma'suah*.

Abyssinia is a mountainous country, and the climate is therefore more temperate than in some other countries in the same latitude. Many of the valleys are fertile, producing various kinds of grain, the sycamore-fig, the tamarind, the date, the coffee-tree, and a great variety of fragrant flowers. Besides the usual domestic animals, there are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, panther, leopard, giraffe, hyena, gazelle, monkey, crocodile, hippopotamus, and numerous species of birds. The country is much infested with insects, particularly the zebub and the locust. The inhabitants of Abyssinia are barbarous and depraved in their manners, and disgusting in their habits. They are at present in a state of anarchy, the government having been lately subverted, and a considerable portion of the country conquered by a barbarous race called the Galla. The religion is Christianity, but very much corrupted.

NUBIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Egypt; West, Bornou; South, Abyssinia; East, the Red Sea.

DIVISIONS.—Nu'bia Proper; *Dongo'la*; *Senna'ar*.

RIVER.—The *Nile*, formed by the junction of the *Bahr-el-Abiad* or *White River*, and the *Bahr-el-Azrek* or *Blue River*.

TOWNS.—On the Blue River, *SENNA'AR*; northward, near the Nile, *Shen'dy*; farther down the river, *Derr* and *Dongo'la*.

The climate of Nubia is very hot, and the soil is barren, except on the banks of the Nile. The most important production is dhoura, which is the principal article of food.

The animals of this country are similar to those found in Abyssinia. Nubia contains many interesting remains of antiquity, particularly excavated temples. The inhabitants are brave, but rude and lawless. The greater part of the country is subject to the Pasha of Egypt. The religion is partly Mohammedanism and partly idolatry.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—The Saha'ra or the Great Desert; Nigritia, or Né'groland, comprehending *Bambar'ra*, *Timbuc'too*, *Hous'sa*, *Bor'nou*, *Dar'fur*, and several other states.

LAKE.—In Nigritia, *Lake Tchad*.

RIVERS.—The *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra*, rises in the west of Nigritia, and flows first eastward, and then southward through Upper Guinea, into the Atlantic; the *Shar'y* flows into Lake Tchad.

TOWNS.—On the Niger, *Se'go*, *Timbuc'too*, and *Bous'sa*, where Mungo Park perished; on a tributary of the Niger, *Sack'atoo*; near Lake Tchad, *Kou'ka*; in Darfur, *Cob'be*.

The Sahara, or Great Desert, which is nearly 3000 miles long and 1000 miles broad, consists of moving sand and gravel, interspersed with green spots or islands, called *oases*. The only vegetable productions found in it are acacias, brambles, and other thorny shrubs. The animals which frequent it are lions, panthers, gazelles, ostriches, and serpents. The usual mode of traversing the Great Desert is by caravans or large bodies of camels and horses. These are often subjected to the greatest distress, and sometimes even perish from fatigue, want of water, and the simoom or blast of the desert.

Nigritia is in general extremely fertile, yielding abundance of grain, cotton, and indigo. A considerable inland trade is carried on by boats on the Niger, and by caravans. The various tribes of inhabitants differ considerably in condition and character; but they are generally uncivilized and ferocious. Some of them profess the Mohammedan religion; others are pagans.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE MADEIRAS; the CANARIES, the principal of which are *Tencriffé*, with its celebrated Peak, *Grand Cana'ry*, and *Fer'ro* through which the first meridian was formerly drawn; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, the principal of which are *St Ja'go* and *Fo'go*; *St Matthew*; *St Thomas*; *Fernan'do Po*; *Ascen'sion*; and *St Hele'na*, where Napoleon Bonaparte died on the 5th of May 1821; *Madagas'car*, 1000 miles long and 200 miles broad; *Bour'bon*; *Mauri'tius* or the *Isle of France*; the *Com'oro Islands*; *Soco'tra*.

The Madeiras belong to Portugal, and the Canaries to Spain: both groups are famed for their fruits and wine. The Cape Verde Islands, St Matthew, and St Thomas, belong to Portugal; Fernando Po, Ascension, and St Helena, to the British. Madagascar, the inhabitants of which are in a barbarous state, possesses an agreeable climate and a fertile soil. Bourbon belongs to France, and the Mauritius to Great Britain. The Comoro Islands pay tribute to the Portuguese, but they are governed by native chiefs. Socotra produces the finest aloes.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; West, the Indian Countries; South, the United States; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—Hud'son's Bay Territories, including Labrador'; Upper Can'ada; Lower Can'ada; New Bruns'wick; No'va Sco'tia.

ISLANDS.—In the Gulf of St Lawrence, *Newfound'land*, *Anticos'ti*, *Prince Edward Island*, *Cape Bret'on Island*; in the Atlantic Ocean, *Bermu'das*; in the Arctic Ocean, the *North Georgian Islands*.

CAPIES.—In Labrador, *Cape Chid'ley* and *Cape Charles*; in Newfoundland, *Cape Ray* and *Cape Racc*; in Nova Scotia, *Cape Sa'ble*.

BAYS AND STRAITS.—Between Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick, *Bay of Fun'dy* ; on the east, the *Gulf of St Law'rence* and the *Straits of Belleisle'* ; on the north, *Hud'son's Bay*, *James' Bay*, *Hudson's Straits*, *Dav'is' Straits*, *Baffin's Bay*, *Bar'row's Straits*, *Prince Regent's Inlet*.

LAKES.—Between Upper Canada and the United States, *Lake Super'ior*, *Lake Hu'ron*, *Lake E'rie*, and *Lake Onta'rio*.

RIVERS.—Between Lakes Superior and Huron, the *St Mary's River* or *Strait* ; between Huron and Erie, the *St Clair* and the *Strait of Detro'it* ; between Erie and Ontario, the *Niag'ara*, remarkable for its Falls ; flowing from Lake Ontario into the Atlantic Ocean, the *St Law'rence* ; between Upper and Lower Canada, the *Ottawa*, a tributary of the St Lawrence.

TOWNS.—In Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, *QUEBEC'* ; on an island, at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lawrence, *Montreal'*. In Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, *TORON'to* and *Kings'ton* ; in New Brunswick, *Fred'erickton* and *St John* ; in Nova Scotia, *Hal'ifax* ; in Newfoundland, *St John*.

British America extends from 42° to 74° N. lat. ; and, including the Indian countries, from $55^{\circ} 30'$ to 141° W. long. Length from east to west, 3500 miles ; breadth from north to south, 2000 miles. Population, 1,500,000.

The Hudson's Bay Territories are bleak and dreary, and are valuable only on account of the furs which they produce. The climate of Canada is liable to the extremes of heat and cold, but is healthy ; and the soil is fertile, especially in Upper Canada. The principal productions are timber of various kinds, and wheat. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also abound in timber, and, like Canada, are undergoing great improvement by British emigrants. Newfoundland is remarkable for the most extensive cod-fishery in the world. British America is ruled by governors appointed by the Queen, and by legislative councils and assemblies of the colonists. The established religion is Episcopacy ; but the Roman Catholic religion and Presbyterianism are also prevalent.

The INDIAN and RUSSIAN TERRITORIES, which extend westward from British America to the Pacific Ocean,

are occupied by various tribes of natives, chiefly employed in hunting and fishing. Factories have been established by the British and Russians, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade.

UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, British America ; West, the Pacific Ocean and Mexico ; South, the Gulf of Mexico ; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—**NORTHERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES**, comprehending Maine, New Hamp'shire, Ver'mont, Massachu'setts, Rhode Island, Connec'ticut ; **MIDDLE STATES**, comprehending New York, Pennsylv'a'nia, New Jer'sey, Del'aware ; **SOUTHERN STATES**, comprehending Ma'ryland, Virgin'ia, District of Colum'bia, North Caroli'na, South Caroli'na, Geor'gia, Alaba'ma ; **WESTERN STATES**, comprehending Oh'i'o, India'na, Ill'inois, Mis'sou'ri, Kentuck'y, Ten'nessee, Mississip'pi, Louisia'na ; **MI'chigan, Arkan'sas** ; **TERRITORIES NOT YET ERECTED INTO STATES**, Florida, Wiscon'sin, North-west Territory, Missou'ri Territory, Western Territory.

ISLANDS.—Belonging to New York, *Rhode Island, Long Island* and *Sta'ten* ; belonging to Massachusetts, *Nantuek'et*.

CAPIES.—In Massachusetts, *Cape Ann* and *Cape Cod* ; in the south-east of New Jersey, *Cape May* ; at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay, *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry* ; in North Carolina, *Cape Hat'teras*, *Cape Look-out'*, and *Cape Fear* ; in the south of Florida, *Cape Tun'cha* or *Sable Point*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the east, the *Al'leghany* or *Appala'chian Mountains* ; in the west, the *Rocky Mountains* ; in the middle, the *Ozark' Mountains*.

BAYS.—*Massachu'setts Bay*, in the east of Massachusetts ; *Del'aware Bay*, between New Jersey and Delaware ; *Ches'apeak Bay*, between Maryland and Virginia.

LAKES.—In the north-west, *Lake Mi'chigan* ; between Vermont and New York, *Lake Cham'plain*.

RIVERS.—The *Connec'ticut* separates New Hamp-

shire from Vermont, flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound; the *Hud'son* falls into the sea at New York; the *Del'aware* separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehan'nah* from Pennsylvania, and the *Poto'mac*, between Virginia and Maryland, fall into Chesapeak Bay; the *Savan'nah*, separates South Carolina from Georgia; the *Mississip'pi* receives on its left bank the *Il'linois* and the *Oh'io*, and on its right the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Colum'bia* flows through the Western Territory into the Pacific.

TOWNS.—On Massachusetts Bay, *Bos'ton*; at the mouth of the Hudson, *New York*; northward, *Al'bany*; near the junction of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, *Philadel'phia*; on Chesapeak Bay, *Bal'timore*; on the Potomac, *WASH'INGTON*; on the coast of South Carolina, *Charles'ton*; on the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth, *New Or'leans*; on the Ohio, *Cincinna'ti*.

The United States extend from 25° to 49° N. lat.; and from 67° to 124° W. long. Length, from east to west, 2750 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1300 miles. Population, 13 millions, of whom 2 millions are slaves.

The climate of the United States is variable. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the plains or prairies on the west of the Alleghany Mountains. The chief productions are the common kinds of grain, maize, rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. The principal wild animals are the bison, the moose-deer, the elk, the rein-deer, the bear, the wolf, and the cougar or American panther. The birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage; serpents are numerous; and the coasts abound with fish. The useful and some of the precious metals are found in many places. The commerce of the United States is extensive, and the manufactures are rapidly increasing. The people are generally well educated, particularly in the northern states, and are patriotic, active, and enterprising. There is no established religion; each sect supports its own clergy. The form of government is a federal republic, the administration of affairs being committed to a President, who is elected

every four years, and to a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each state has also a separate government to manage its internal affairs.

MEXICO.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the United States; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Pacific and Guatemala; East, the Gulf of Mexico and the United States.

Mexico is divided into nineteen States.

RIVERS.—The *Rio Bra'vo* or *del Nor'te* falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Colora'do* falls into the Gulf of California.

TOWNS.—Near Lake Tezcucó, *MEX'ICO*; north-west, *Quereta'ro*; south-east from Mexico, *Pueb'la*; southward, *Oax'uea*; on the Gulf of Mexico, *Ve'ra Cruz*; on the Pacific, *Acapul'co*.

Mexico extends from 16° to 42° N. lat.; and from 87° to 124° W. long. Length, from north to south, about 1500 miles; breadth, from east to west, varying from 120 to 1000 miles. Population 7,500,000.

Mexico consists chiefly of table land, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate, and the soil generally fertile. The vegetable productions are very numerous, including among others the banana, maize, and other kinds of grain, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, yams, and a great variety of the finest fruits. The most remarkable of the animals are the coendoo, a species of porcupine, the upaxa or Mexican stag, the Mexican squirrel, the wild sheep of California, the jaguar, the cougar, and the tapir. Mexico is particularly rich in minerals: the gold and silver mines were formerly worth upwards of four millions annually; but they have been nearly ruined by the civil wars. Copper, iron, lead, and tin are also abundant. The religion of Mexico is Roman Catholic. The government is a republic; but the country is in a very disturbed state. In 1836, Texas separated from Mexico, and was declared an independent state.

GUATIMALA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Mexico and the Bay of Honduras ; West and South, the Pacific ; East, Colombia and the Caribbean Sea.

Guatimala is divided into five States.

LAKE.—In the interior, *Lake Nicaragua*.

TOWNS.—Near the Pacific, GUATIMA'LA ; eastward, *St Sal'vador* ; near Lake Nicaragua, *Le'on* ; on the Bay of Honduras, *Truxillo*.

Guatimala extends from 8° to 17° N. lat. ; and from $82^{\circ} 30'$ to 94° W. long. Population, 1,650,000.

Guatimala was formerly a province of Mexico, but is now an independent republic, under the denomination of Central America.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The BAHAMA'S, the principal of which are, *Great Baha'ma*, *New Providence*, and *St Sal'vador* ; the GREAT ANTIL'LES, consisting of *Cu'ba*, *Jama'ca*, *St Domin'go* or *Hay'ti*, and *Por'to Ri'co* ; the LITTLE ANTIL'LES, the principal of which is *Curaço'a* ; the VIRGIN ISLES, the principal of which are *St Cro'ix* and *Torto'la* ; the LEEWARD ISLANDS, the principal of which are *St Chris'topher*, *Anti'gua*, *Gaudaloupe'*, &c. ; the WINDWARD ISLANDS, the principal of which are *St Vin'cent*, *Grena'da*, *Barba'does*, *Trinidad'*, &c.

TOWNS.—In the Island of Cuba, *Havan'nah* ; in Jamaica, *Kings'ton* ; in Hayti, *Port au Prince* and *St Domin'go* ; in Barbadoes, *Bridge'town*.

The West India Islands lie between 10° and 28° N. lat. ; and between 59° and 85° W. long. Population, 2,600,000.

These islands were called the West Indies, because, when they were discovered, it was thought that they were connected with India. The climate is very hot, and fre-

quently unhealthy in low situations. The principal productions are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cocoa, ginger, indigo, pimento, tobacco, maize, and various medicinal drugs. The West India Islands belong chiefly to the British, French, and Spaniards. They are cultivated almost entirely by negroes, who were formerly in a state of slavery, but, in all the islands belonging to Great Britain, were made free on the 1st of August 1838.

COLOMBIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea; West, Guatimala and the Pacific Ocean; South, Peru and Brazil; East, Brazil and British Guiana.

MOUNTAINS.—South from the equator, *Cotopax'i*, a volcanic mountain; southward, *Chimbora'zo*, one of the highest of the Andes.

BAYS.—In the Caribbean Sea, the *Gulf of Maracaibo*, and the *Gulf of Da'rien*; in the Pacific, the *Bay of Panama'*, and the *Gulf of Guay'aquil*.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na* flows northward into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co* flows north-east into the Atlantic; the *Am'azon*, or *Mar'anon*, flows eastward through Brazil.

TOWNS.—In the interior, *SAN'TA FE DE BOGOTA'*; on the equator, *Qui'to*; south-west, on the gulf, *Guay'aquil*; on the isthmus, *Panama'* and *Por'to Bel'lo*; on the Gulf of Darien, *Carthage'na*; eastward, near the coast, *Carac'cas*, and northward, the port of *La Guay'ra*; opposite the island of Margarita, *Cuma'na*.

Colombia extends from 5° S. to 12° 30' N. lat.; and from 59° to 82° W. long. Length, from east to west, 1360 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1100 miles. Population, nearly 3 millions.

The climate of Colombia is hot in the low grounds, but temperate, and even cold, in the elevated districts. The soil is generally fertile, and yields the usual vegetable productions of tropical countries. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, puma, sloth, monkey, alligator, and

various kinds of serpents. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, and copper. Colombia was established into an independent state in 1819 ; but there have since been frequent civil wars, and it is now divided into three republics, New Granada, Venezuela, and the Equator. The religion is Roman Catholic.

GUIANA.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, the Atlantic ; West, Colombia ; South, Brazil.

DIVISIONS.—British Guia'na, containing the settlements of Essequi'bo, Demera'ra, and Berbice' ; Dutch Guia'na, consisting of the colony of Surinam' ; French Guia'na.

TOWNS.—*George'town*, in British Guiana ; *Parama'ribo*, in Dutch Guiana ; *Cayenne'*, in French Guiana.

The population of Guiana is estimated at about 185,000. The soil is extremely fertile ; but much of the country being low and moist, the climate is very unhealthy. The productions are nearly the same as in the West Indies.

BRAZIL.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia, Guiana, and the Atlantic ; West, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and La Plata ; South and East, the Atlantic.

RIVERS.—The *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon* receives on its left bank, the *Ri'o Négro*, and, on its right, the *Made'ra*, and falls into the Atlantic ; the *Pa'ra*, and the *San Francis'co* fall into the Atlantic ; the *Para'na* flows southward into the La Plata.

TOWNS.—On the south-east coast, *Ri'o JANEI'RO* or *ST SEBAS'TIAN* ; northward on the Bay of All Saints, *Bah'ia* or *St Sal'vador* ; northward, *Pernam'buco* ; on the north coast, *Mar'anham* ; westward, *Pa'ra*.

Brazil extends from $4^{\circ} 30'$ N. to 34° S. lat.; and from 35° to 70° W. long. Length, from north to south, 2500 miles; breadth, from east to west, 2180 miles. Population, 5 millions.

The climate of Brazil is warm, but healthy; and the soil, throughout the greater part of the country, is uncommonly fertile, yielding tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, maize, and various kinds of fruit, dye-woods, and medicinal drugs. The country abounds with wild cattle, which are hunted for their hides. Gold and diamond mines are numerous, and very valuable. Brazil is now an independent state, governed by a prince of the royal family of Portugal, with the title of emperor. The religion is Roman Catholic.

PERU.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, Bolivia; East, Brazil.

TOWNS.—Near the coast, *LI'MA*; on the coast, *Calla'o*, the port of Lima; south-east, *Guaman'ga*; eastward, *Cuz'co*, the capital of the ancient Incas of Peru; southwards, *Arequi'pa*; near Lake Titicaca, *Pu'no*.

Peru extends from 4° to 21° S. lat.; and from 65° to 81° W. long. Population, 1,700,000.

The climate of Peru is comparatively cool, and rain and thunder are almost unknown. The soil of the plains, which lie between the Andes and the ocean, is sandy and barren; but many of the upper valleys are very fruitful. Peru is celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, and mercury; which, however, like those of Mexico, have been greatly reduced in value by civil commotions. The government has been a republic since 1825. The religion is Roman Catholic.

BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Peru and Brazil; West, Peru

and the Pacific Ocean ; South, Chili and La Plata ; East, Paraguay and Brazil.

TOWNS.—Near the middle of the country, LA PLATA or CHUQUISA'CA ; westward, *Poto'si*, noted for its silver mines ; northward, *Cochabam'ba* ; near Lake Titicaca, *La Paz*.

Bolivia extends from 11° to $25^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat. ; and from 58° to 70° W. long. Population, 1,300,000.

This country resembles the more elevated parts of Peru in climate, soil, and productions. The government is a republic, and the religion Roman Catholic.

CHILI.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia ; West, the Pacific ; South, Patagonia ; East, La Plata.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Chi'loe* ; on the west, *Juan Fernan'dez*, or Robinson Crusoe's Island.

TOWNS.—In the interior, *SANTIA'go* ; north-west, on the coast, *Valparai'so* ; southward, *Concep'tion* ; still farther south, *Valdi'via*.

Chili extends from 25° to 44° S. lat. ; and from 70° to 74° W. long. Length, from north to south, 1350 miles ; breadth, from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, 130 miles. Population, 1,400,000.

The climate of Chili is mild and healthy ; and the soil is, in many places, very fertile. The country abounds in pasture and corn ; and there are valuable mines of gold, silver, and copper. The government is a republic.

LA PLATA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia ; West, Chili ; South, Patagonia ; East, the Atlantic, Banda Oriental, and Paraguay.

TOWNS.—On the Rio de la Plata, BU'ENOS AY'RES ; north-west, *Cordo'va* ; westward, at the foot of the Andes, *Mendo'za*.

La Plata extends from 22° to 41° S. lat. ; and from 57° to 70° W. long. Population, 700,000.

The territory of La Plata consists chiefly of vast plains called *Pampas*, covered with luxuriant herbage. Wild horses, oxen, and dogs, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides, provisions, furs, and wool. The religion is Roman Catholic, and the government a republic.

PARAGUAY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Brazil ; West, Bolivia and La Plata ; South, La Plata ; East, Brazil.

RIVERS.—The *Para'na*, on the east and south ; and the *Par'aguay*, on the west.

CAPITAL.—ASSUMP'TION, on the Paraguay.

Paraguay extends from 19° to 28° S. lat. ; and from 54° to $58^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Population, 250,000.

This country has been, for some time, ruled by a person named Dr Francia, who prohibits all intercourse with the neighbouring states.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Brazil ; West, La Plata ; South, the Rio de la Plata ; East, the Atlantic and Brazil.

RIVER.—The *Ur'uguay*, on the west.

CAPITAL.—On the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, MON'TE VID'EO.

Banda Oriental was erected into an independent republic in 1829. Population, 170,000.

PATAGONIA.

PATAGONIA is bounded on the north by La Plata and Chili ; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean ; on the south, by the Straits of Magellan ; on the east, by the Atlantic. It is a barren and mountainous country, inhabited by savages, who are said to be of great stature. South from it lies the Island of Terra del Fuego, and eastward the Falkland Islands. Population, 500,000.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW HOLLAND.—On the east coast, *New South Wales*; chief town, *Sydney*; on the west coast, *Swan River Settlement*; on the south coast, the New Settlements at Port Philip, and on the eastern shore of St Vincent Gulf. VAN DIE'MEN'S LAND, chief town, *Hobart Town*. PAP'UA OR NEW GUIN'EA. NEW BRIT'AIN. NEW IRE'LAND. SOL'OMON ISLANDS. NEW HEB'RIDES. NEW CALEDO'NIA. NOR'FOLK ISLAND. NEW ZEA'LAND.

New Holland extends from $10^{\circ} 45'$ to $39^{\circ} 10'$ S. lat. ; and from 113° to $153^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Length, from east to west, 2400 miles ; breadth, from north to south, 1700 miles. It is the largest island in the world, being about five-sixths of the extent of Europe, and possesses great variety of climate, soil, and productions.—Van Diemen's Land, which lies to the south of New Holland, is 180 miles long and 170 broad. It is a fine island, with a healthy climate, and a fertile soil ; and of late years there has been a considerable influx of settlers. The British population of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land is estimated at 120,000.—New Zealand consists of two islands, separated by a narrow strait. The soil is fertile ; and the inhabitants are brave and intelligent, but very ferocious. The other islands of Australasia are rude and mountainous, inhabited by barbarous tribes.

POLYNESIA.

THE FRIENDLY OR TON'GA ISLANDS. THE SOCIETY ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Otaheite*. THE MAR'QUESAS. THE SAND'WICH ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Owhyhee*, where Captain Cook was killed, in an affray with the natives, in 1779. THE CAR'OLINES. THE PELEW' ISLANDS. THE LADRONES' OR MA'RIAN ISLANDS.

The Polynesian Islands are, in general, fertile and beautiful, and enjoy a temperate climate. The principal productions are the cocoa and bread-fruit trees. When first visited by Europeans, the inhabitants were wholly uncivilized ; but a very remarkable change has been wrought, especially in the Society and Sandwich Islands, by the introduction of Christianity.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

London,.....	1,471,941
Paris,.....	903,000
Constantinople,.....	600,000
St Petersburg,.....	468,625
Moscow,.....	400,000
Naples,.....	364,000
Vienna,.....	330,000
Dublin,.....	265,316
Berlin,.....	265,000
Lisbon,.....	260,000
Manchester,.....	227,808
Glasgow,.....	202,426
Amsterdam,.....	201,000
Madrid,.....	201,000
Liverpool,.....	189,242
Palermo,.....	168,000
Lyons,.....	165,000
Edinburgh,.....	162,403
Milan,.....	155,000
Rome,.....	154,000
Warsaw,.....	150,000
Marseilles,.....	145,000
Birmingham,.....	142,206
Leeds,.....	123,393
Hamburg,.....	122,000
Prague,.....	120,000
Barcelona,.....	120,000
Copenhagen,.....	115,000
Turin,.....	114,000
Bordeaux,.....	109,000
Cork,.....	107,016
Brussels,.....	106,000
Bristol,.....	103,886
Venice,.....	103,000
Munich,.....	100,000
Adrianople,.....	100,000
Seville,.....	91,000
Florence,.....	91,000
Breslau,.....	90,000
Rouen,.....	88,000
Nantes,.....	87,000
Ghent,.....	84,000
Stockholm,.....	80,000
Genoa,.....	80,000
Leghorn,.....	76,000
Plymouth,.....	75,534
Pest,.....	75,000
Antwerp,.....	73,000
Rotterdam,.....	72,000
Oporto,.....	70,000
Dresden,.....	70,000
Limerick,.....	66,554
Portsmouth,.....	63,026
Dantzic,.....	62,000
Norwich,.....	61,116

Frankfort,.....	60,000
Sheffield,.....	59,011
Aberdeen,.....	58,019
Cadiz,.....	58,000
Newcastle,.....	57,917
Paisley,.....	57,466
Hague,.....	55,000
Belfast,.....	53,287
Nottingham,.....	50,680
Hull,.....	49,727
Dundee,.....	45,355
Leipsic,.....	41,000
Bath,.....	38,063
Brunswick,.....	36,000
York,.....	34,461
Buda,.....	33,000
Stuttgart,.....	32,000
Parma,.....	30,000
Waterford,.....	28,821
Hanover,.....	28,000
Greenock,.....	27,571
Modena,.....	27,000
Gottenburg,.....	27,000
Geneva,.....	26,000
Kilkenny,.....	23,741
Lucca,.....	22,000
Berne,.....	21,000
Christiania,.....	21,000
Perth,.....	20,016
Athens,.....	12,000

ASIA.

Pekin,.....	1,300,000
Jeddo,.....	1,300,000
Caleutta,.....	625,000
Canton,.....	500,000
Nankin,.....	500,000
Madras,.....	462,000
Patna,.....	312,000
Lucknow,.....	300,000
Bombay,.....	220,000
Benares,.....	200,000
Hydrabad,.....	200,000
Surat,.....	160,000
Aleppo,.....	150,000
Dacca,.....	150,000
Damascus,.....	140,000
Manilla,.....	140,000
Smyrna,.....	130,000
Teheran,.....	130,000
Delhi,.....	120,000
Poonah,.....	110,000
Ispahan,.....	100,000
Bukhara,.....	100,000
Bangkok,.....	90,000
Cashmere,.....	60,000

Cabul,.....	60,000
Batavia,.....	54,000
Ava,.....	50,000
Cashgar,.....	40,000
Mecca,.....	34,000
Jerusalem,.....	30,000
Tobolsk,.....	25,000
Lassa,.....	20,000
Sydney,.....	20,000

AFRICA.

Cairo,.....	270,000
Tunis,.....	100,000
Fez,.....	80,000
Sackatoo,.....	80,000
Morocco,.....	50,000
Algiers,.....	30,000
Tripoli,.....	25,000
Alexandria,.....	25,000
Cape Town,.....	20,000
Timbuctoo,.....	12,000

NORTH AMERICA.

New York,.....	270,000
Mexico,.....	180,000
Philadelphia,.....	168,000
Havannah,.....	115,000
Baltimore,.....	80,000
Puebla,.....	70,000
Boston,.....	61,000
Guatimala,.....	50,000
New Orleans,.....	46,000
Montreal,.....	35,000
Kingston,.....	33,000
Charleston,.....	30,000
Quebec,.....	27,562
Washington,.....	19,000
Halifax,.....	18,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio Janeiro,.....	140,000
Bahia,.....	120,000
Buenos Ayres,.....	80,000
Lima,.....	70,000
Quito,.....	70,000
Pernambuco,.....	60,000
Santiago,.....	55,000
La Paz,.....	40,000
S. Fe de Bogota,.....	40,000
Cuzco,.....	32,000
Caraccas,.....	30,000
Maranham,.....	28,000
Guayaquil,.....	22,000
La Plata,.....	12,000
Assumption,.....	12,000
Monte Video,.....	10,000

APPENDIX.

OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.—Portugal, *Lusitania* ; Spain, *Hispania* ; France, *Gallia* ; Italy, *Italia* (comprehending *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Liguria*, *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Picēnum*, *Sabīnum*, *Latium*, *Campania*, *Samnium*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Bruttium*) ; Greece, *Græcia* (comprehending *Acarṇānia*, *Ætolia*, *Doris*, *Locris*, *Phocis*, *Bæotia*, *Attica*, *Megāris*, *Achaia*, *Elis*, *Arcadia*, *Argōlis*, *Messenia*, *Laconia*) ; Albania, *Epirus* ; Roumelia, *Thessalia*, *Macedonia*, *Thracia* ; Servia and Bulgaria, *Mæsia* ; Wallachia and Transylvania, *Dacia* ; Hungary, *Pannonia* ; Circle of Austria, *Noricum* ; Dalmatia, *Illyricum* ; Switzerland, *Rhætia*, *Helvetia* ; Bavaria, *Vindellia* ; Germany, *Germania* ; Netherlands, *Belgium* ; Holland, *Batavia* ; Great Britain, *Britannia* (comprehending England, *Albion*, and Scotland, *Caledonia*) ; Ireland, *Hibernia* ; Denmark, *Chersonēsus Cimbrica* ; Sweden and Norway, *Scandināvia* ; Russia, Poland, and part of Prussia, *Sarmātia Europæa*.

ISLANDS.—Majorca and Minorca, *Baleāres* ; Corsica, *Corsica* ; Sardinia, *Sardinia* ; Sicily, *Sicilia* ; Malta, *Melita* ; Candia, *Creta* ; Negropont, *Eubæa*.

PENINSULAS.—Morea, *Peloponnēsus* ; Crimea, *Chersonēsus Taurica* ; Jutland, *Chersonēsus Cimbrica*.

CAPES.—Finisterre, *Promontorium Artābrum* ; St Vincent, *Prom. Sacrum* ; Spartivento, *Prom. Herculeum* ; Matapan, *Tænārus*.

MOUNTAINS.—Pyrenees, *Pyrenæi* ; Alps, *Alpes* ; Apennines, *Mons Apenninus* ; Balkan Mountains, *Hæmus* ; Carpathians, *Carpātes*.

SEAS, &c.—Baltic, *Sinus Codānus* ; Straits of Dover, *Fretum Britannicum* or *Gallicum* ; Bay of Biscay,

Oceānus Cantabricus; Straits of Gibraltar, *Fretum Gaditānum*; Mediterranean, *Mare Magnum* or *Internum*; Gulf of Lyons, *Sinus Gallicus*; Gulf of Genoa, *Sinus Ligusticus*; Straits of Bonifacio, *Taphros* or *Fossu*; Straits of Messina, *Fretum Siculum*; Gulf of Taranto, *Sinus Tarentinus*; Archipelago, *Mare Ægæum*; Dardanelles, *Hellespontus*; Sea of Marinora, *Propontis*; Straits of Constantinople, *Bospōrus Thracius*; Black Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*; Straits of Caffa or Enikale, *Bosporus Cimmērius*; Sea of Azoph, *Palus Mæōtis*.

LAKES.—Geneva, *Lacus Lemānus*; Constance, *Lacus Brigantinus*.

RIVERS.—Tagus, *Tagus*; Guadiana, *Anas*; Ebro, *Ibērus*; Rhone, *Rhodānus*; Loire, *Liger*; Seine, *Sequānu*; Rhine, *Rhenus*; Elbe, *Albis*; Oder, *Viadrus*; Po, *Padus* or *Eridānus*; Danube, *Danubius* or *Ister*; Volga, *Rha*; Don, *Tanāis*; Dnieper, *Borysthēnes*.

ASIA.

COUNTRIES.—Turkey in Asia, *Asia Minor* (comprehending *Mysia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Pisidia*, *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*); *Syria*, including *Phœnicia* and *Palæstina*; *Mesopotāniā*; *Babyloniū* or *Chaldæa*; *Armenia*; *Media*; *Assyria*; *Arabia*, *Arabia*; *Persia*, *Persia*; *Hindustan*, *India intra Gangem*; Eastern Peninsula, *India extra Gangem*; *Tariary*, *Scythia*; *Asiatic Russia*, *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

ISLANDS.—Cyprus, *Cyprus*; Ceylon, *Taprobāne*.

PENINSULA.—Malacca, *Chersonēsus Aurea*.

MOUNTAINS.—Caucasus, *Caucāsus*; Taurus, *Taurus*; Lebanon, *Libānus* and *Anti-Libānus*; Belour-Tagh, and Altaian Mountains, *Imāus*; Himmaleh, *Emōdi Montes*.

SEAS, &c.—Red Sea, *Sinus Arabicus*; Straits of Babelmandeb, *Diræ*; Arabian Sea, *Mare Erythræum*; Persian Gulf, *Sinus Persicus*; Bay of Bengal, *Sinus Gangeticus*; Caspian Sea, *Mare Hyrcānum*; Dead Sea, *Asphaltites*.

RIVERS.—Euphrates, *Euphrātes* ; Tigris, *Tigris* ; Indus, *Indus* ; Ganges, *Ganges* ; Jihon, *Oxus* ; Sihon, *Jaxartes*.

AFRICA.

COUNTRIES. — Egypt, *Ægyptus* (comprehending *Thebais*, *Heptanömis*, *Delta*) ; Barca, *Libya* ; Tripoli, *Tripolitāna* ; Tunis, *Africa Propria* ; Algiers, *Numidia* ; Fez and Morocco, *Mauretania* ; Nubia and Abyssinia, *Æthiopia* ; Sahara, &c., *Gætulia*, *Libya Interior*.

ISLANDS.—Madeiras, *Insulæ Purpurariæ* ; Canaries, *Insulæ Fortunatæ*.

MOUNTAIN.—Atlas, *Atlas*.

GULFS.—Sidra, *Syrtis Major* ; Cables, *Syrtis Minor*.

RIVERS.—Nile, *Nilus* ; Niger, *Niger*.

OUTLINE OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

BOUNDARIES. — North, Syria ; East, Syria and Arabia ; South, Arabia ; West, Mediterranean Sea.

Palestine extends from 31° to 33° 35' N. lat. ; and from 34° 30' to 36° 25' E. long. Greatest length nearly 200 miles ; greatest breadth about 100 miles. Population, in the time of David, upwards of 5 millions.

NAMES.—Land of Ca'naan ; Pal'estine ; Land of Promise ; Land of the Hebrews ; Land of Israel ; Land of Judah ; Land of Jehovah ; Holy Land.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.—On both sides of the Jordan, the *Am'orites* ; in the hill country to the west of the Dead Sea, the *Hittites*, or *Children of Heth* ; northwards, the *Jeb'usites* ; along the western bank of the Jordan, the *Ca'naanites* and *Per'izzites* ; on the eastern coast of the Sea of Galilee, the *Gir'gashites* or

Gergesenes' ; at the foot of Lebanon and Hermon, the *Hi'vites* ; in the north-west, the *Sido'nians* ; in the south-west, the *Phil'istines*.

TRIBES.—1. REUBEN ; 2. GAD ; 3. Half Tribe of MANAS'SEH ; 4. JUDAH ; 5. SIMEON ; 6. DAN ; 7. BENJAMIN ; 8. E'PHRAIM ; 9. Half Tribe of MANASSEH ; 10. IS'SACHAR ; 11. ZEB'ULUN ; 12. NAPH'TALI ; 13. A'SHER.

PROVINCES.—In the north, GAL'ILEE ; comprehending the tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulun, and Issachar ; subdivided into Upper Galilee, or Galilee of the Gentiles, and Lower Galilee. In the middle, SAMA'RIA ; comprehending Ephraim and the Half Tribe of Manasseh. In the south, JUDE'A ; comprehending Benjamin, Dan, Simeon, and the greater part of Judah. In the south-east, IDUME'A ; comprehending the south of Judah and part of Arabia. In the east, PERE'A ; comprehending Reuben, Gad, the Half Tribe of Manasseh, and part of Syria ; subdivided into Abile'ne. Trachoni'tis, Iture'a, Aurani'tis, Batane'a, Gauloni'tis, Decap'olis, and Pere'a.

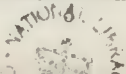
RIVERS.—The *Jordan*, or *River of Dan*, rises at the foot of Anti-Lib'anous, flows through the Waters of Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and falls into the Dead Sea ; the *Arnon*, forming the southern boundary of the tribe of Reuben, falls into the Dead Sea ; the *Jab'bok*, a tributary of the Jordan, flows through the tribe of Gad ; the *Gad'ara* flows through the Half Tribe of Manasseh, and joins the Jordan to the south of the Sea of Galilee ; the *Waters of Leb'anon* flow through the tribe of Asher into the Mediterranean Sea ; the *Ki'shon*, in Issachar and Zebulun, falls into the Bay of Acre ; the *Kanah* separates the tribe of Ephraim from the Half Tribe of Manasseh ; the *Ga'ash* separates Ephraim from Dan ; the *So'rek*, from the mountains of Judah, flows through the country of the Philistines into the Mediterranean ; the *Esh'col* flows through the north-west of Judah ; the *Besor*, in the tribe of Simeon, falls into the Mediterranean ; the *Kedron*, from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, falls into the Dead Sea.

LAKES.—The *Lake of Sodom* or *Dead Sea* ; the *Sea of Galilee*, *Lake of Gennes'areth* or *Sea of Tibe'rias* ; the *Waters of Merom*.

MOUNTAINS.—Forming the northern boundary of Canaan, *Leb'anon*, divided into two ranges, *Lib'anus* on the west, and *Anti-Lib'anus* on the east ; in the Half Tribe of Manasseh, *Hermon* or *Sirion*, and *Bashan* ; in the tribe of Gad, *Gilead* ; in the tribe of Reuben, the mountains of *Ab'arim*, the most remarkable of which are the *Heights of Baal*, *Pisgah*, *Peor*, and *Nebo* ; on the seacoast, in the north-west of the Half Tribe of Manasseh, *Carmel* ; in the south of the tribe of Zebulun, *Tabor* ; southwards, in Manasseh, *Hermon* and *Gil'boa* ; in the tribe of Ephraim, *Mount Ephraim*, *Ebal*, *Ger'izim*, and *Ga'ash* ; in the tribe of Benjamin, the *Rock of Rimmon* ; in the tribe of Judah, *Zion*, *Mori'ah*, *Mount of Olives*, *Quaranta'nia*, and, in the south-east, *Hach'ilah*.

VALLEYS, PLAINS, &c.—The *Vale of Siddim* ; in the tribe of Judah, west from the Dead Sea, the *Valley of Salt*, the *Wilderness of Maon*, the *Wilderness of Ziph*, the *Wilderness of Tek'oah*, and the *Valley of Ber'achah* ; south from Bethlehem, the *Forest of Harcth* ; to the north-west, the *Valley of Elah* ; near Hebron, the *Plain of Mamre* ; westward, the *Valley of Zeph'athah* ; to the west of Jerusalem, on the borders of Judah and Benjamin, the *Valley of Repl'aim* ; in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, the *Valley of Hinnom*, and the *Valley of Shaveh* ; north from the Dead Sea, along the course of the Jordan, the *Wilderness of Jude'a* ; in the east of the tribe of Benjamin, the *Valley of A'chor* ; northwards, near Shiloh, the *Valley of Bo'chim* ; in the north of the tribe of Ephraim, the *Plain of Moreh* ; on the eastern side of the Jordan, the *Wood of Ephraim* ; along the coast of the Mediterranean, the *Plain of Sharon* ; in the tribes of Issachar and Zebulun, along the course of the river Kishon, the *Plain of Jez'reel* or *Megid'do*.

TOWNS.—1. In the north-east of the tribe, *Hesh'bon* ; in the south-east, *Be'zer* or *Boz'rah*, a city of refuge ; in the north-west, on the Jordan, *Bethab'ara*.



2. Near the centre of the tribe, *Ra'moth-Gil'ead*, a city of refuge ; near the Jordan, *Suc'coth*.

3. North-east from the Lake of Gennesareth, *Go'lan*, a city of refuge ; on the same lake, *Chora'zin* ; near the sources of the Jordan, *La'ish*, or *Dan*.

4. In the middle of the tribe, *He'bron*, a city of refuge ; northward, *Beth'lehem*.

5. In the south, *Beer'sheba* ; near the coast, *Ga'za* ; in the north-west of the tribe, *As'calon*.

6. In the south-west, *Ash'dod*, or *Azo'tus* ; eastward, *Gath* ; northward, *Ek'ron* ; in the north-west, on the coast, *Jop'pa*.

7. On the borders of Judah, JERUS'ALEM ; eastward, *Beth'any* and *Beth'phage* ; northward, *Ramah* and *Gib'eon* ; westward, *Miz'peh* ; in the east of the tribe, *Jer'icho* ; north-west, *Beth'el* ; north-east, *Ai*.

8. Near the middle of the tribe, *She'chem*, a city of refuge ; northward, SAMA'RIA ; in the south-east, *Shi'loh* ; westward, *Sharon*.

9. On the coast, *Cesare'a* ; eastward, *Megid'do* ; in the north-east, *En'dor*.

10. In the south of the tribe, *Jez'reel* ; in the north, *Nain* ; on the Sea of Galilee, *Tibe'rias*.

11. In the middle of the tribe, *Naz'areth* ; north-east, *Ca'na*.

12. Near the centre of the tribe, *Ka'desh-Naph'tali*, a city of refuge ; on the Sea of Galilee, *Caper'naum* and *Bethsa'ida*.

13. On the coast, *Accho* or *Ptolema'is*, and *Tyre* ; northward, *Zur'ephath* or *Sarep'ta* ; still farther north, *Si'don*.

USE OF THE GLOBES.

The *terrestrial globe* represents the natural figure of the earth, with the circles supposed to be drawn upon its surface. The *celestial globe* represents the heavens, with the stars in their relative positions. Each of the globes revolves upon an axis, and is surrounded by two circular rings, cutting each other at right angles, the one called the *universal* or *brazen meridian*, and the other the *horizon*. On the brazen meridian are marked

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.



the degrees of latitude ; and on the horizon the points of the compass, the months of the year, and the signs of the zodiac. Round the north pole is placed the *hour-circle*, on which are marked the hours of the day. The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, which can be applied to any part of the globe to measure distances : it is numbered from 0 to 90° in one direction, and from 0 to 18° in the other.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

I. *To find the latitude and longitude of a place.*—Bring the place to that side of the brazen meridian which is numbered towards the pole ; the degree above the place is the latitude ; the degree on the equator cut by the meridian is the longitude.

II. *To find a place, the latitude and longitude being given.*—Bring the given longitude on the equator to the meridian, and under the given latitude on the brazen meridian, will be found the place required.

III. *To find the distance between any two places.*—Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over the two places, with the zero or cipher (0) over one of them, the figure over the other will show their distance in degrees ; multiply the number of degrees by 69, to find the distance in English miles ; or by 60, to find it in geographical or nautical miles.

IV. *To rectify the globe for the latitude of any place.*—Elevate the north or south pole above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

V. *The hour of the day at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*—Bring the place at which the time is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour ; then turn the globe till the other place comes under the meridian, and the index will show the hour at that place : if the place at which the hour is required be to the east of that where the hour is given, the hour will be later in the day ; if to the west, it will be earlier.

VI. *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic, his*

declination, or distance from the equator, and the places to which he will be vertical on any given day.—Find the day of the month on the wooden horizon, opposite to which are the sign and degree in which the sun is for that day ; then find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic on the globe ; that is the sun's place ; bring the place thus found to the brazen meridian, and the degree marked over it is the declination ; turn the globe on its axis, and all the places which pass under the degree of declination will have the sun vertical at noon on that day.

VII. *The day and hour at one place being given, to find at what other place the sun is then vertical.*—Find the sun's declination ; bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour ; then turn the globe till the index points to 12 noon, and the place under the degree of declination is the place required.

VIII. *To find the hour of the rising and setting of the sun, the point of the compass on which he rises and sets, and the length of the day and night at any given time and place.*—Rectify the globe for the latitude, bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the index to 12 noon ; then turn the globe on its axis eastward till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and opposite to it will be found the point of the compass on which he rises ; the index will show the hour of rising : turn the globe westward till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and you will have the hour and the point at which he sets : the hour of rising doubled gives the length of the night ; the hour of setting doubled gives the length of the day.

IX. *The day and the hour at any particular place being given, to find all those places where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon, and where it is midnight.*—Find the place to which the sun is vertical, and bring it to the brazen meridian ; elevate the pole according to the latitude ; then to all those places round the western edge of the horizon, the sun will be rising ; to those on the eastern edge, setting ; to those under the upper half of the brazen meridian, it will be noon ; and to those under the lower half, midnight.

PROBLEMS ON THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.*

I. *To find the right ascension and the declination of the sun or a star.*—Bring the sun's place or the star to the brazen meridian; the degree of the equator under the meridian is the right ascension; the degree of the meridian over the sun's place or the star is the declination.

II. *To find the time at which a star rises, comes to the meridian, or sets, at a given place, on a given day.*—Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian; and set the index of the hour-circle to 12 o'clock; then bring the star successively to the eastern side of the horizon, the meridian, and the western side of the horizon, and the index will show the times at which the star rises, passes the meridian, and sets.

III. *To represent the face of the heavens at any given time and place, so as to show all the stars then visible.*—

* The Fixed Stars are divided into groups called *constellations*. Of these, twelve are in the zodiac, which extends 9° on each side of the ecliptic; thirty-four are to the north of it, and forty-seven to the south. The constellations in the zodiac are, *Aries*, the Ram; *Taurus*, the Bull; *Gemini*, the Twins; *Cancer*, the Crab; *Leo*, the Lion; *Virgo*, the Virgin; *Libra*, the Balance; *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; *Sagittarius*, the Archer; *Capricornus*, the Goat; *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; *Pisces*, the Fishes. The most remarkable of the northern constellations are, *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear; *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear;—*Draco*, the Dragon; *Boötes*; *Coröna Boreälis*, the Northern Crown; *Hercules*; *Ophiücus* or *Serpentarius*, the Serpent-hearer; *Serpens*, the Serpent; *Lyra*, the Harp; *Cygnus*, the Swan; *Aquila* and *Antinous*, the Eagle and Antinous; *Delphinus*, the Dolphin; *Pegasus*, the Winged Horse; *Andromöda*; *Perseus*, with *Cuput Medusæ*, the Head of Medusa; *Cassiopeia*; *Cepheus*; and *Auriga*, the Charioteer. The principal southern constellations visible in Great Britain are, *Orion*; *Canis Major*, the Great Dog; *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog; *Piscis Australis*, the Southern Fish; *Cetus*, the Whale.

The Planets are not represented on the Celestial Globe; but when it is known in what Constellations in the zodiac they are, the problems can be applied to them in the same way as to the fixed stars. The primary planets are, *Mercurey*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and *Georgium Sidus* or *Herschel*; also *Vesta*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*. The secondary planets, satellites, or moons, are eighteen in number, of which the *Earth* has one, *Jupiter* four, *Saturn* seven, and *Herschel* six. *Jupiter* is also remarkable for several belts or bands on its surface; and *Saturn* for two large bright rings, apparently at a great distance from the body of the planet and from one another.

Place the globe due north and south ; elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place ; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to 12 o'clock ; then, if before noon, turn the globe eastward till the given hour is under the meridian ; if after noon, turn it westward ; the surface of the globe will represent the face of the heavens.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

1. Draw lines round the map, to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude.
2. Draw a meridian through the middle of the map, and divide it into as many parts as there are to be degrees of latitude.
3. Subdivide a line equal to one of these degrees into any number of small spaces, to measure minutes.
4. In the subjoined Table, find the length of a degree of longitude on the parallel of latitude which is to pass through the top of the map.
5. To the right and left of the meridian drawn through the middle of the map, divide the line along the top into degrees of the length found in the Table.
6. Find the length of a degree of longitude on the parallel which is to pass through the bottom of the map.
7. On each side of the central meridian, divide the line along the bottom of the map into degrees of the length found in the Table.
8. Draw meridians from the degrees marked along the bottom to those marked along the top.
9. Produce the central meridian, and any two of the others at an equal distance on each side of it, till they meet in a point.
10. From this point as a centre, describe lines from one side of the map to the other, passing through the degrees marked on the central meridian.
11. Number the degrees along the sides and the top and bottom, and subdivide them into such parts as the scale of the map will admit.
12. From an accurate map, or a table of latitudes and longitudes, lay down the capes, towns, and other prominent places, in their proper situations ; and then trace the boundaries, rivers, mountains, &c.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE ON ANY PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE POLES, THE EARTH BEING SUPPOSED A SPHERE.

Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Eng. Miles.
1	59.99	69.10	31	51.43	59.24	61	29.09	33.51
2	59.96	69.07	32	50.88	58.61	62	28.17	32.45
3	59.92	69.02	33	50.32	57.97	63	27.24	31.38
4	59.85	68.94	34	49.74	57.30	64	26.30	30.29
5	59.77	68.85	35	49.15	56.62	65	25.36	29.21
6	59.67	68.74	36	48.54	55.91	66	24.40	28.11
7	59.55	68.60	37	47.92	55.20	67	23.44	27.00
8	59.42	68.45	38	47.28	54.46	68	22.48	25.89
9	59.26	68.26	39	46.63	53.72	69	21.50	24.76
10	59.09	68.07	40	45.96	52.94	70	20.52	23.64
11	58.90	67.85	41	45.28	52.16	71	19.53	22.50
12	58.69	67.61	42	44.59	51.36	72	18.54	21.35
13	58.46	67.34	43	43.88	50.55	73	17.54	20.20
14	58.22	67.06	44	43.16	49.72	74	16.54	19.05
15	57.96	66.77	45	42.34	48.77	75	15.53	17.89
16	57.67	66.43	46	41.68	48.01	76	14.52	16.72
17	57.38	66.10	47	40.92	47.14	77	13.50	15.55
18	57.06	65.73	48	40.15	46.25	78	12.47	14.36
19	56.73	65.35	49	39.36	45.34	79	11.45	13.19
20	56.38	64.95	50	38.57	44.43	80	10.42	12.00
21	56.01	64.52	51	37.76	43.50	81	9.39	10.81
22	55.63	64.08	52	36.94	42.55	82	8.35	9.62
23	55.23	63.62	53	36.11	41.60	83	7.31	8.42
24	54.81	63.14	54	35.27	40.63	84	6.27	7.22
25	54.38	62.64	55	34.41	39.64	85	5.23	6.02
26	53.93	62.12	56	33.55	38.65	86	4.19	4.82
27	53.46	61.58	57	32.68	37.64	87	3.14	3.61
28	52.98	61.03	58	31.80	36.63	88	2.09	2.40
29	52.48	60.45	59	30.90	35.59	89	1.05	1.21
30	51.96	59.85	60	30.00	34.56	90	0.00	0.00

THE END.

