



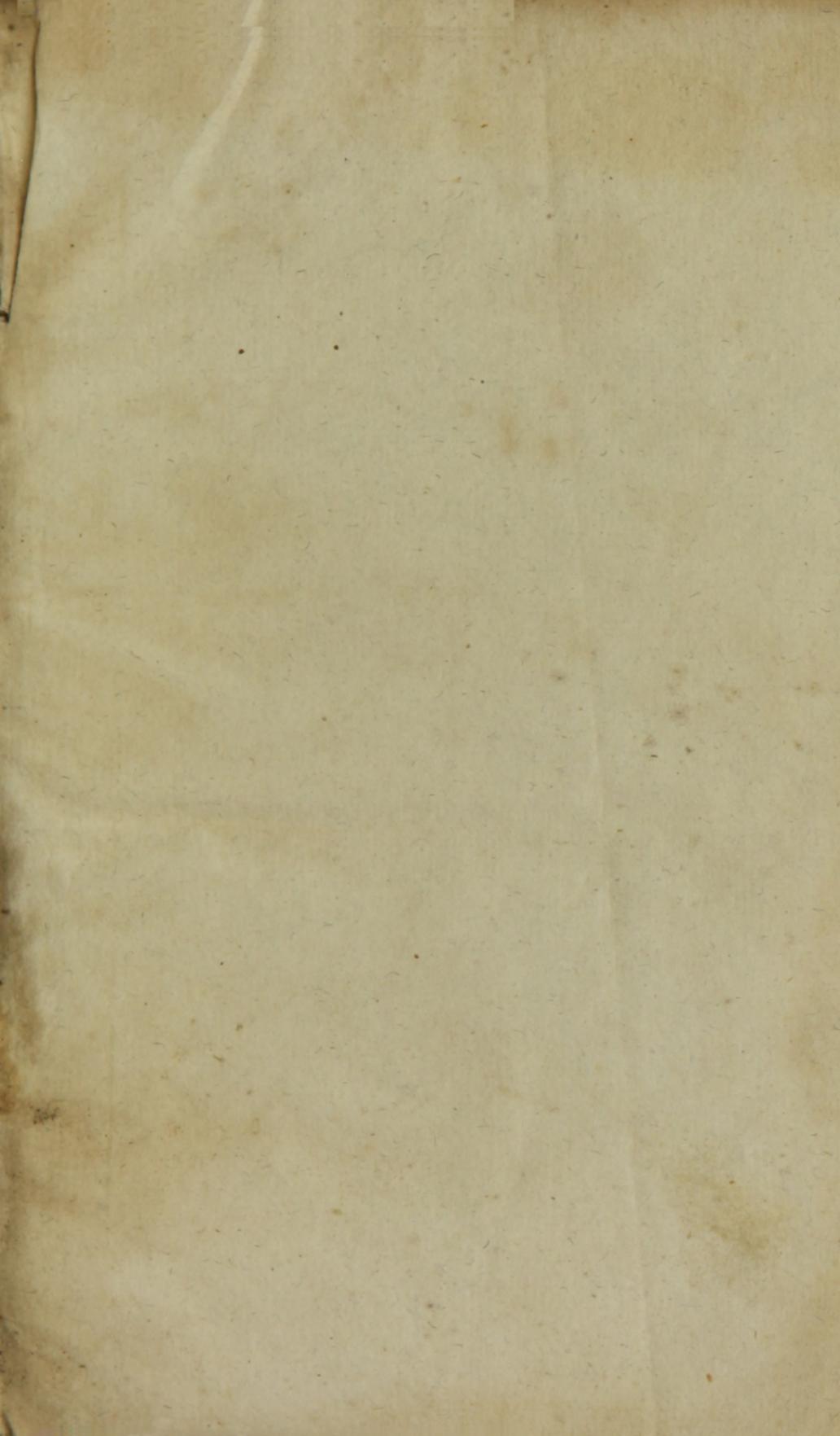
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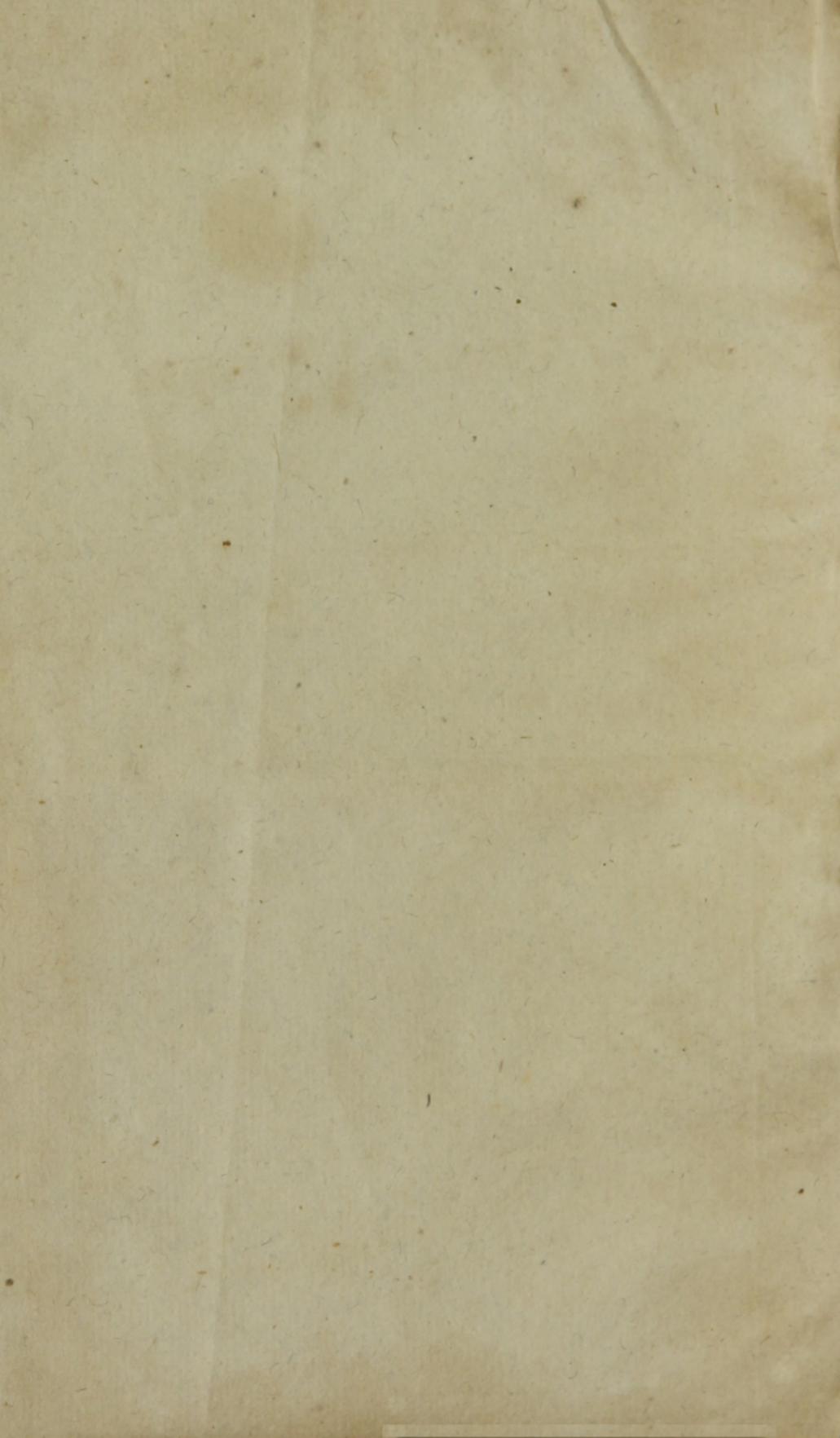


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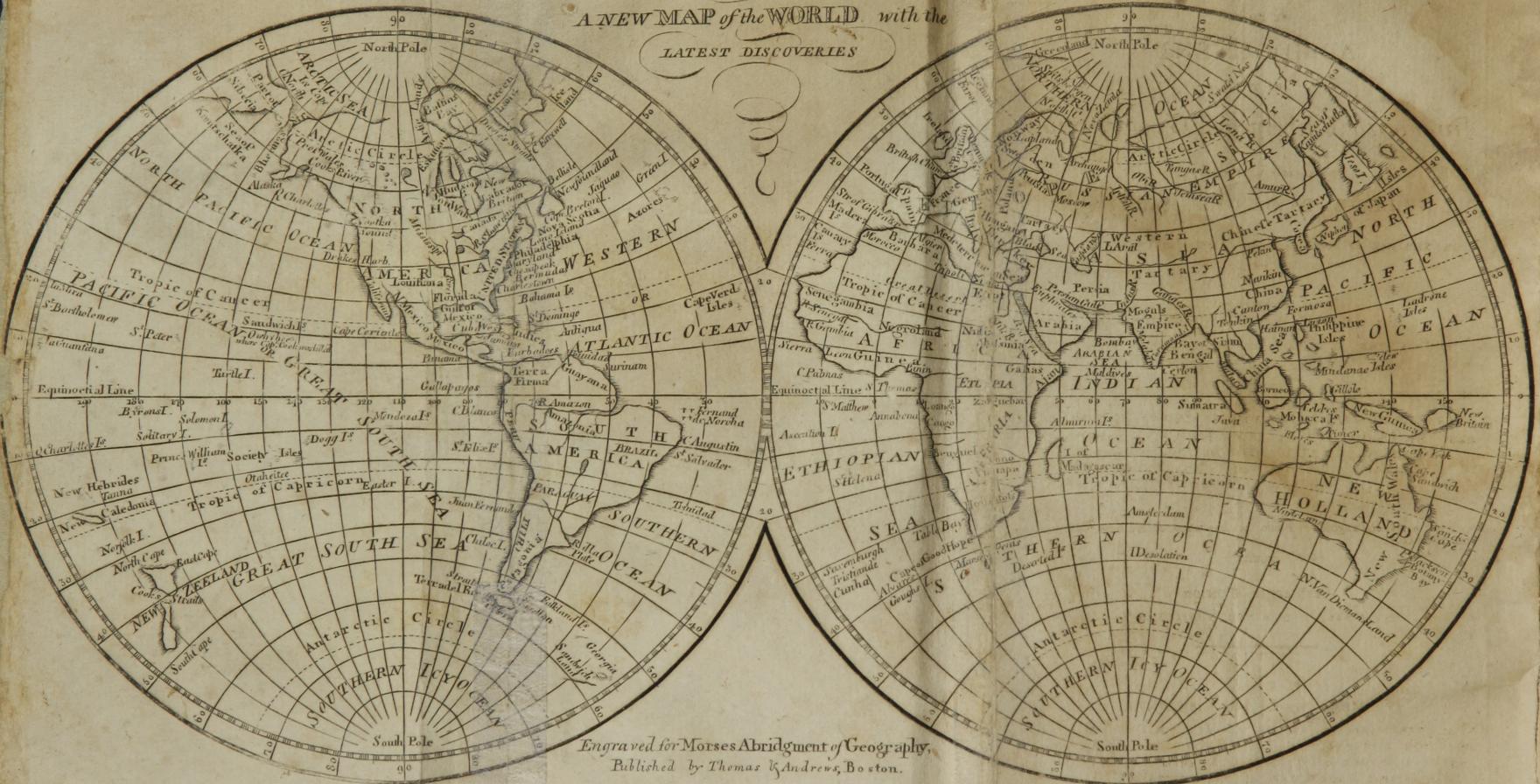






A NEW MAP of the WORLD with the

LATEST DISCOVERIES



Engraved for Morse's Abridgment of Geography,

Published by Thomas & Andrews, Boston.

GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY :

BEING AN

ABRIDGEMENT

OF THE

American Universal Geography.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES IN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

BY JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.

AUTHOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS OF THE WORLD, AND OF NORTH-AMERICA
ALSO, BY A SEPARATE ATLAS OF NINE SELECT MAPS.—TO
WHICH IS ADDED A LIST OF QUESTIONS, TO RELIEVE
THE LABORS OF THE INSTRUCTOR, AND GUIDE
THE INQUIRIES OF THE PUPIL.

There is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern both in Geography
and Astronomy. *Dr. Watts.*

Eighteenth Edition,

AND SIXTH OF THIS NEW ABRIDGEMENT.

BOSTON :

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS & ANDREWS.

SOLD AT THEIR BOOKSTORE, NO. 45 NEWBURY-STREET, AND BY
WEST AND RICHARDSON, NO. 75 CORNHILL; BY S. WOOD AND
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PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

.....
EERA LINCOLN, PRINTER.

Sept. 1816.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit :

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of April, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Jedidiah Morse, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, *to wit* :

“ Geography made easy : being an Abridgement of the American Universal Geography. To which are prefixed Elements of Geography. For the use of Schools and Academies in the United States of America. By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. Author of the American Universal Geography, and the American Gazetteer. ‘ There is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern both in Geography and Astronomy.’—Dr. Watts. Illustrated with a map of the World, and a map of North-America.”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “ An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:” and also to an Act entitled, “ An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other Prints.”

WILLIAM S. SHAW,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.



PREFACE.

NO national government holds out to its subjects so many alluring motives to obtain an accurate knowledge of their own country, and of its various interests, as that of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By the freedom of our elections, public honors and public offices are not confined to any one class of men, but are offered to merit, in whatever rank it may be found. To discharge the duties of public office with honor and applause, the history, policy, commerce, productions, particular advantages and interests of the several states ought to be thoroughly understood. It is obviously wise and prudent, then, to initiate our youth into the knowledge of these things, and thus to form their minds upon correct principles, and prepare them for future usefulness and honor. There is no science better adapted to the capacities of youth, and more apt to captivate their attention than Geography. An acquaintance with this science, more than with any other, satisfies that pertinent curiosity, which is the predominant feature of the youthful mind. This part of education was long neglected in America. Our young men, formerly, were much better acquainted with the Geography of Europe and Asia, than with that of their own state and country. The want of suitable books was the cause of this defect in our education. Till the year 1789, when the first edition of the American Geography was published by the Author, the geography of this part of the world was unwritten and indeed but very imperfectly known to any one. Previously to this period we seldom pretended to write, and hardly to think for ourselves. We humbly received from Great-Britain our laws, our manners, our books, and our modes of thinking; and our youth were educated rather as the subjects of the British king, than as the citizens of a free and independent nation. But the scene is now changed. The revolution has proved favorable to science in general; particularly to that of the geography of our own country.

In the following pages, the Author has endeavored to bring this valuable branch of knowledge home to common schools, and to the cottage fire-side, by comprising, in a small and cheap volume, the most entertaining and interesting part of his American Universal Geography. He has endeavored to accommodate it to the use of schools, as a reading-book, that our youth of both sexes, at the same time that they are learning to read, might im-
bibe an acquaintance with their country, and an attachment to its interests; and, in that forming period of their lives, begin to qualify themselves to act their several parts in life, with reputation to themselves, and with usefulness to their country.

That the labors of the Author may be a benefit to the youth of that country which he loves, and which he has sedulously explored, is his most ardent wish.

Charlestown, November, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION.

To this and the last Edition of this Work, the Author has annexed a series of Questions, such as he deemed suitable for the Instructor to ask, and for the Pupil to be prepared to answer. His design in framing these questions was, to relieve the labor of the Instructor, and to direct the attention of the Pupil to the proper points of enquiry; and this in such manner, as to require the exercise of the judgment of the Pupil in framing an answer.

An ATLAS, selected from Pinkerton's larger Work, accompanies this Edition.

The Author contemplates preparing and publishing, hereafter, on a new plan, Atlases of different sizes, suited to illustrate his various Geographical Works.

Sept. 1816.

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ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY.

.....

DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a Science, which describes the figure, motion, magnitude, and component parts of the earth; the situations, extent, and appearances of the various parts of its surface; its productions, animal and vegetable; its natural and political divisions, and the history, manners, customs, and religion of its inhabitants.

The Science, which treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, magnitudes, periods, and distances, is called **ASTRONOMY**.

These two Sciences are so intimately connected, that a competent knowledge of Geography is unattainable, without some previous acquaintance with Astronomy.

We shall commence this work with the following brief historical account of the origin, progress, and improvement of Geography and Astronomy.

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

GEOGRAPHY, like every other science, at its beginning was very imperfect, and arrived at its present *improved*, though far from *perfect* state, by slow advances. The early geographers, being destitute of mathematical instruments, and unable to make astronomical observations, began first to determine the situation of places, according to climates; which they fixed from the form and color of the people and animals, which were to be found in those different countries. The appearance of negroes, and of the large animals, such as the rhinoceros, and the elephant, suggested to them where to fix the limits of the torrid or burning zone. For reason, said they, points out to us that similar animals and plants appear in the same

temperature of the elements, and are produced according to the similar state of the air or climate under the same parallels, or a like situation equally distant from either pole. This was the first rude outline of Geography.

The BABYLONIANS and EGYPTIANS soon after adopted the method of determining the situations of places, or their distance from the equator, by observing the length of their *longest* and *shortest* day, which they determined by means of a kind of *sun-dial*, called a *gnomon*. All the places, for instance, where the longest day was just fourteen hours, or where the shortest day was ten hours, were of course, at the same distance from the equator.

Astronomy, as a science, was first cultivated by the Egyptians, Phenicians, and Chaldeans. From them the Greeks derived their knowledge of this science.

The first of the Greeks, who laid the foundation of Astronomy, was THALES, born at Miletus, 641 years before Christ. He explained the cause of eclipses, and predicted one. He taught that the earth was round, which before had been considered as an extensive plane, while the sun and stars moved round it. He divided the earth into five zones, discovered the solstices and equinoxes, and divided the year into 365 days. He travelled into Egypt, in quest of knowledge, and measured the height of the pyramids.

PYTHAGORAS, the scholar of Thales, taught publicly the doctrine, common in his time, that *the earth was the centre of the universe*; but to his scholars, he communicated his real opinions, which were similar to those since adopted by Copernicus; that the earth and all the planets move round the sun as their centre; which doctrine he is supposed to have derived from the astronomers of India.

PHILOLAUS, the scholar of Pythagoras, and ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, according to a passage in the works of Cicero, first taught publicly the diurnal or daily motion of the earth, and its annual or yearly motion round the sun. This passage is said to have suggested to Copernicus the first idea of that system which he established.

DEMOCRITUS was the first who taught that the *milky way* is occasioned by the confused light of an infinity of stars, which is the doctrine still maintained by the best of philosophers. PLATO, and ARISTOTLE and EUDOXUS, the

scholars of Plato, contributed much to the improvement of Astronomy.

But the greatest improvements in this science were made in the famous astronomical school of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 320 years before Christ. The first in this school, who distinguished themselves, were TIMOCHARIS and ARISTILLUS, who introduced the manner of determining the positions of the stars according to their *longitudes* and *latitudes*, taken with respect to the equator. This led HIPPARCHUS, afterwards, by an easy transition of thought, to divide the earth by lines of latitude and longitude, in the same manner as Timocharis and Aristillus had the heavens. Hence, with great justice, he is universally allowed to have fixed the first solid foundation of Geography, by uniting it to Astronomy, and so rendering its principles self evident and invariable. This most illustrious astronomer flourished between 160 and 125 years before Christ.

The celebrated ERATOSTHENES, author of the *Armillary Sphere*, who first determined with exactness the circumference of the earth, by measuring a degree of the meridian, and discovering the true distance of the sun and moon from the earth, flourished 100 years before Hipparchus. In a valuable map, which he constructed, he first introduced *a regular parallel of latitude*.

Among the Romans, JULIUS CÆSAR, by his reformation of the Roman Calendar, and by his knowledge of the principles of Astronomy, contributed more than any other person of that nation, to the advancement of Astronomy.

The last illustrious Astronomer and Geographer of the Alexandrian school, was PTOLEMY, born at Ptolemais, in Egypt. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines. He supposed the earth to be in the centre of the system, and the heavenly bodies to move round it.

In respect to MAPS, those on record before the time of *Hipparchus*, except the single map of *Eratosthenes*, before mentioned, were little more than rude outlines and topographical sketches of different countries.

The earliest maps were those of *Sesostris*, an Egyptian king, who, having traversed a great part of the earth, recorded his marches in maps, and gave copies of them, not

only to the Egyptians, but to the Scythians, to their great astonishment.

The first *Grecian* map, was that of ANAXIMANDER, supposed to have been a general map of the then known world, and styled by Hipparchus, the *ancient map*.

ARISTAGORAS, of Miletus, constructed a map of the Mediterranean sea, and its coasts, and more particularly of the lesser Asia, extending to the middle of Persia. It contained one straight line called the *Royal Highway*, taking in all the stations or places of encampment, 111 in number, from Sardis to Susa, a distance of 1635 miles; so that it was little more than an *itinerary* or a sort of *directory* to armies and travellers. These *itinerary maps* were indispensable in all armies; and from those which Alexander caused to be made, with great care, for the use of his army in their various and extensive marches, the science of Geography received most important advantages, and, from this period, assumed a new face and form.

War, in ancient times, was made subservient to the advancement of geographical knowledge. Every new war produced a new survey and itinerary of the countries, which were the scenes of action. The Romans, some time before the Christian era, became the *conquerors*, and consequently the *surveyors*, of a great part of the then inhabited world. Materials for Geography were accumulated by every additional conquest. Julius Cæsar ordered a *general survey to be made of all the Roman Empire*, by a decree of the senate; the surveyors are said to have been men of great wisdom, and instructed in every branch of philosophy.

The Roman empire had been enlarged to its greatest extent, and all its provinces well known and surveyed, when PTOLEMY, in the days of Antoninus Pius, about 150 years before Christ, composed his system of Geography; which, though full of mistakes and errors, arising necessarily from the infancy of the science and the ignorance of the age in which he lived, continued to be the only book of note and authority on this science, till the beginning of the 17th century. For when science began to revive in Europe, after the *Reformation* by LUTHER and CALVIN, and the invention of printing by Dr. FAUST, in 1444, it was some time before the astronomers of that age were able to

obtain copies of Ptolemy's Geography; and even then, it was with difficulty they could read and clear his manuscripts of some of their grossest errors. It required a still longer time before they could construct proper instruments for determining, with accuracy, the latitudes and longitudes of places.

It was not till COPERNICUS, TYCHO BRAHE, of Denmark, born in 1546, KEPLER, of Germany, born in 1571, GALLILEO, of Italy, born in 1564, DESCARTES, of France, born in 1596, CASSINI, of Nice, FLAMSTEAD, HALLEY, and Sir ISAAC NEWTON, of England, had enlightened the world with their discoveries, that Astronomy and Geography were placed on their true foundation and reduced to a tolerable degree of consistency and accuracy.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The supposition of a certain disposition of the heavenly bodies, and the planetary orbits, is called a *System of the World*. The true System, or disposition of the planets, is called the SOLAR SYSTEM. It is also called the *Copernican System*, from Copernicus, a Prussian. Several other systems, as the *Ptolemaic*, and *Tychonic*, have, at different times, been promulgated to the world; but are now universally exploded. The true solar system was taught by Pythagoras, 500 years before Christ; but the knowledge of it was nearly lost, when Copernicus revived it, in 1530.

This system supposes the sun to be in the centre, and the well known planets to revolve round him in the following order: *Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel*.

The two first of these are called *inferior* planets, because they are nearer to the common centre of gravity of the system, than the earth, or are *below* the earth, with respect to that centre; the other four are called *superior*, because, with respect to said centre, they are *above* the earth. Also the inferior planets are called *interior*, because their orbits are within that of the earth; and the superior are called *exterior*, because their orbits are without the same.

These seven are called *primary planets*, to distinguish them from a number of other bodies, called *secondary planets*,

moons, or *satellites*, which revolve about their respective primaries, and also accompany them in their revolutions about the sun.

The *Orbit* of a planet is that path which it describes in moving round the sun. The planetary orbits are not perfectly *circular*, but *elliptical* or *oval*; so that all the planets sometimes approach nearer to, and at other times recede farther from the sun, than if they moved round him in perfect circles. This deviation from a circle is called the *eccentricity of the orbit*.

The planets are retained in their orbits by the attraction of the sun; and at the same time, are kept from approaching him, by a constant tendency to fly off from him in straight lines. This attractive power is called the *centripetal force*; and that which impels them forward in straight lines, the *centrifugal force*.

A body is said to be in conjunction with the sun when it is seen in the same point of the heavens; and in opposition, when it is 180 degrees distant: or, in other words, when it is in that part of the heavens directly opposite to the sun.

The SUN is the most glorious luminary of the heavens, and the fountain of light and heat to the planets. It is supposed to be an immense globe of fire, whose diameter is 883,246 miles, and whose body is more than 1,380,000 times larger than the earth. It has been discovered that the sun has a revolution on its axis once in 25 days, 14 hours, 8 minutes.

MERCURY is the nearest planet to the sun, and revolves round it in 87 days, 23 hours, at the mean distance of 36,583,835 miles. Its diameter is 3224 miles. It moves in its orbit at the rate of 111,000 miles in an hour. Its magnitude is about one twenty seventh part of that of our earth. When visible to the naked eye, this planet emits a very clear, white light; but from its nearness to the sun, it is seldom seen, and then only for a short time.

VENUS, the next planet in the system, is placed at the mean distance of 68,368,000 miles from the sun's centre. Its diameter is 7687 miles, and its magnitude about nine tenths of that of the earth. Moving at the rate of 81,000 miles an hour, its annual circuit round the sun is performed in 224 days, 17 hours.

When Venus appears west of the sun, it rises before it, and is denominated the *morning star* ; when it appears east from the sun, it is seen above the horizon after sunset, and is then called the *evening star*.

The EARTH is the third planet in the solar system. Its distance from the sun is about 94,507,428 miles ; its diameter 7945, and its circumference 25,000 miles. The Earth, as well as all the other planets, has two motions ; one round its axis, in 24 hours, from west to east, which causes an *apparent* motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and a continual succession of day and night. This is called its *diurnal* motion ; and by this, the inhabitants on the equator are carried 1043 miles every hour. The other is its *annual* revolution round the sun, which is performed in one year, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. In its annual course, the earth moves at the rate of 75,222 miles an hour ; which motion causes the difference in the length of the days and nights, and the agreeable succession of the seasons.

The earth has one *satellite*, the MOON, which revolves in an elliptical orbit round the earth, at the mean distance of 239,029 miles from the earth's centre. The Moon has also a rotation on its axis, the time of which is equal to the time of its revolution round the earth, that is, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes. The time of its *synodic* revolution, or that which elapses between two successive changes, is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. The diameter of the Moon is 2180 miles.

The Moon is an opaque body, like all the planets, and shines only by reflecting the light of the sun. Hence the incessant variation of its appearance ; for, when it is in *conjunction* with the sun, its whole surface turned toward the earth being dark, it is invisible to us ; and this is called the *new moon*. As it advances forward, we see its enlightened side, like a radiant crescent, which increases more and more to our view, till it is in opposition to the sun. Its whole enlightened side being then turned toward the earth, it appears as a round illuminated orb, which is called the *full moon*. From the full moon it appears to decrease gradually, till its next conjunction with the sun, when it disappears, as before.

MARS, the next planet above the orbit of the earth, is 144,000,000 miles distant from the sun. It appears of a fiery reddish hue, and is supposed to be encompassed with a thick cloudy atmosphere. Its diameter is about 4,189 miles, and its magnitude, as 7 to 24 to that of the earth. It moves round the sun with a velocity of 50,000 miles an hour, and completes its year in 687 days, of our time; which makes only $667\frac{1}{4}$ of its own days, its diurnal rotation being performed in 24 hours, 40 minutes. To a spectator on this planet, Mercury would be seldom, if ever, visible; Venus would appear about the same distance from the sun, as Mercury does to us; our earth would appear about the size of Venus; and would be, as Venus is to us, alternately a morning and an evening star.

JUPITER, the largest of all the planets, is the next in order, and is 491,702,301 miles from the sun. Its diameter is about 89,170 miles; and its magnitude nearly 1400 times greater than that of our earth. It completes its annual revolution in 4322 days of our time. Its rotation about its axis is performed in 9 hours, 55 minutes, so that its year consists of 11 years 315 days of our time; and the inhabitants on its equator are carried 30,000 miles an hour, besides their motion round the sun.

Jupiter is surrounded by faint substances, called *Belts*, in which so many variations appear, that they are generally ascribed to clouds. This planet has also four *Moons*, or *Satellites*, revolving round it at various distances and periods. These satellites must afford a pleasing spectacle to the inhabitants of Jupiter; they sometimes rise altogether, and at other times are altogether on the meridian, ranged under one another. That which is most distant from the planet will appear as large as our moon does to us; and from the various revolutions of the four, they produce four different kinds of months.

SATURN is still higher than Jupiter, and, until the year 1781, was supposed to be the most remote planet in our system. This planet is placed at the distance of 901,668,908 miles from the sun's centre; and travelling 22,100 miles an hour, finishes its annual circuit in 10,759 days of our time. Its diameter is 79,042 miles; and, con-

sequently, this planet is near 1000 times as large as that which we inhabit.

Saturn is surrounded by a thin broad *Ring*, calculated to be 21,000 miles in breadth, and about that distance from its body on one side. This ring appears like a luminous arch in the heavens. Dr. Herschel lately discovered that it has a rotation on its axis, the time of which is about 10 hours, 32 minutes.

Besides the light which Saturn receives from the sun, and the reflection of the ring, it has the light of *seven satellites*; which revolve round it, at different distances.

HERSCHEL. On the evening of the 30th of March, 1781, Dr. Herschel discovered in the vast regions of space, and far beyond the orbit of Saturn, a planet, revolving about the sun, which had probably never before been seen by mortal eyes. On account of its immense distance, it is but just visible to the naked eye. It is computed to be 1,803,534,392 miles from the sun; and although it travels at the rate of 15,000 miles an hour, it takes up 83 years, 150 days, 18 hours, of our time, to complete its annual revolution. Its diameter is 35,112 miles; consequently, it is about 90 times larger than our earth. It has a rotation on its axis, the time of which is not known.

In England, this planet has been called **GEORGIUM SINDUS**, in honor of the king in whose reign it was discovered; but in the rest of Europe, *Uranus*, and in America, it is more justly denominated **HERSCHEL**, in honor of its learned discoverer.

Six satellites have been discovered, revolving about Herschel; and it is not improbable that there are others, which have not yet been observed.

Besides the seven *well known* planets, above described, since the commencement of the present century, *four* others have been discovered, denominated *Asteroids*; two by M. Piazzi and Dr Olbers, named **CERES** and **PALLAS**; one by Mr. Harding, near Bremen, which he called **JUNO**; the other by Olbers, named **VESTA**. The orbits of the two former are between those of Mars and Jupiter, and their annual revolutions about the sun are performed in about 4 years, 7 months, and 10 days. Juno is represented as similar to Ceres in height and apparent magnitude.

The periodical revolution of Vesta is 3 years, 2 months, and 5 days, and its distance from the sun 206,596,000 miles. These late discoveries indicate that there are probably other planets belonging to the Solar System, which have yet escaped the most discerning eyes of Astronomers.

COMETS.

Beside the planets, there are other bodies belonging to the solar system, which have more irregular motions. These are the *Comets*, which, descending from the far distant parts of the system, with inconceivable velocity, appear to us sometimes bright and round, like the planet Jupiter; sometimes with a transparent, fiery tail, projecting from the part opposite to the sun; and sometimes emitting beams on all sides like hair. They approach much nearer to the sun than any of the planets; and after a short stay, fly off again with equal rapidity, and disappear. Their orbits are more elliptical than those of the planets, and their bodies of much greater density than the earth; for some of them are heated to such a degree as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the comet, which appeared in 1680, when nearest the sun, to be 2000 times greater than that of red hot iron.

The number, magnitudes, and motions of the comets, belonging to our system, are very imperfectly known. Conjecture has limited them to 450. The elements of 97 have been imperfectly determined. The periods of only three have been ascertained. They are found to return at intervals of 75, 129, and 575 years.

THE FIXED STARS

Are those heavenly bodies, which, at all times, preserve the same situation with regard to each other. Though they form no part of the solar system, yet they must be considered here, as they are of great use in the practice of geography. To facilitate their computations, astrono-

mers consider these stars as all equally distant from our sun, and forming the concave surface of a sphere inclosing our system. They are distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

A number of stars, which appear to lie in the neighborhood of each other, are called a *Constellation*. These are 90 in number, and are called by the name of some animal, or other object, whose figure the outline of the constellation is supposed to represent. Some stars are not included in any of the constellations, and are denominated *unformed stars*.

According to their different apparent magnitudes, they are called stars of the *first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth magnitudes*.

The *GALAXY*, or *MILKY WAY*, is a broad circle, encompassing the heavens, which appears to consist of innumerable stars, forming one continued dense cluster, and by their blended rays, diffusing a whiteness over that part of the firmament.

The number of stars is unknown; La Land estimates them at 75,000,000; but this is supposed to fall far short of their real number; and we have reason to suppose, that those which are visible bear no comparison in number to those that are invisible. They increase in our view, as the telescope approximates to perfection.

With respect to the distances of the fixed stars, they are so extremely remote, that nothing in the planetary system can compare with them. Though the diameter of the earth's orbit be not less than 190,000,000 of miles; yet this immense space makes not the smallest difference in their appearance; for they seem to be as large, when viewed from the farthest, as from the nearest point of the earth's orbit. Their distance is too great for human beings to conceive, and gives rise to the pleasing and sublime conjecture, that each of the fixed stars is a sun, illuminating a complete system of planets, which revolve about it as their centre.

ECLIPSES.

An *Eclipse* is a total or partial privation of the light of the sun or moon.

An eclipse of the moon is caused by its entering into the earth's shadow; and consequently, it must happen at the *full* moon, or when it is opposite to the sun.

An eclipse of the sun is caused by the interposition of the moon between the earth and sun, and, of course, must happen when the moon is in conjunction with the sun, or at the *new* moon.

The diameters of the sun and moon are supposed to be divided into 12 equal parts, called *digits*; and an eclipse is said to be so many digits, according to the number of those parts which are involved in the greatest darkness.

DOCTRINE OF THE SPHERE.

PRINCIPLES.

The fundamental principles of Geography are, the spherical figure of the earth; its rotation on its axis; the position of its axis, with regard to the celestial luminaries; and its revolution round the sun.

That the figure of the earth is spherical, is evident. 1. Because such a figure is best adapted to motion. 2. From analogy; all the other planets are spherical. 3. From the appearance of its shadow, in eclipses of the moon, which is always circular. 4. From its having been several times circumnavigated. It is not, however, a perfect sphere, but an *oblate spheroid*, depressed or flattened at the poles, and elevated at the equator. Its diameter from east to west, is reckoned to be about 34 miles longer than that from north to south.

DEFINITIONS.

A *Sphere* literally signifies a ball or globe. The apparent concave orb, which invests the earth, and in which all the heavenly bodies appear to be situated, at equal distances from the eye, is called the *Celestial Sphere*.

In Geography, the circles which the sun appears to describe on the concave surface of the celestial sphere, are

supposed to be extended to the earth, and marked on its surface. Each circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called *degrees*; each degree is divided into 60 *minutes*, and each minute into 60 *seconds*.

The circles, supposed by geographers to be described on the sphere, are denominated *great* and *small* circles. *Great* circles divide either the celestial or terrestrial sphere, into two *equal* parts. *Small* circles divide the sphere into *two unequal* parts.

An imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth, from north to south, and on which its diurnal rotation is performed, is called the *Axis of the earth*. The extreme points of the axis are called the *Poles*.

A line or circle, passing round the middle of the earth, from west to east, is called the *Equator*, or *Equinoxial*. The equator divides the earth into *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*.

The *Meridian* is a circle, cutting the equator at right angles and passing through the poles of the earth. The meridian divides the earth into *Eastern* and *Western Hemispheres*.

The *Ecliptic* is a great circle, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the sun; or in which the sun appears to move round the earth, once in a year.

The Ecliptic is divided into 12 equal parts, of 30 degrees each, called *Signs*. The names of these signs, the characters which distinguish them, and the months in which the sun enters into them, are as follows, viz.

<i>Latin names of the Signs.</i>	<i>English names.</i>	<i>Characters.</i>	<i>Months in which the sun enters them.</i>
1 Aries	The Ram	♈	March
2 Taurus	The Bull	♉	April
3 Gemini	The Twins	♊	May
4 Cancer	The Crab	♋	June
5 Leo	The Lion	♌	July
6 Virgo	The Virgin	♍	August
7 Libra	The Scales	♎	September
8 Scorpio	The Scorpion	♏	October
9 Sagittarius	The Archer	♐	November
10 Capricornus	The Goat	♑	December
11 Aquarius	The Water Bearer	♒	January
12 Pisces	The Fishes	♓	February

The ecliptic makes an angle of $23^{\circ} 28'$ with the equator, and intersects it in the two points Υ and \varnothing called the *Equinoxial points*, because, when the sun is in either of these points, he shines equally to both poles, and the day is then equal to the night in all parts of the world. The times when the sun passes these points, are the 20th of March and 20th of September; the former is called the *Vernal* and the latter the *Autumnal*, equinox.

The points ϖ and \wp , where the ecliptic is at the greatest distance from the equator, are called the *Solstitial points*.

The sun passes the first of these, called the *Summer Solstice*, on the 21st of June, which is the longest day; the other, called the *Winter Solstice*, on the 21st of December, which is the shortest day.

The *Horizon* is a circle which separates the visible from the invisible part of the heavens. The circle, which limits our prospect, where the sky and land, or water, seem to meet, is called the *Sensible Horizon*. The *Rational* or *Real Horizon* is a circle parallel thereto, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and divides it into *Upper* and *Lower Hemispheres*.

The Horizon is divided into 32 equal parts of $11^{\circ} 15'$ each, called the *Points of the Compass*.

The four quartering points, East, West, North, and South are called the *Cardinal Points*.

The point of the heavens directly over our head, is called the *Zenith*; and the opposite point, or that directly under our feet is called the *Nadir*.

The two meridians, that pass through the four cardinal points and cut each other at right angles, in the poles, are called *Colures*. That which passes through the first degrees of Υ and \varnothing is called the *Equinoxial Colure*; and that, which passes through the first degrees of ϖ and \wp , is called the *Solstitial Colure*.

Circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the distance of 8° on each side of it, include the space called the *Zodiac*, which comprehends within it the orbits of all the planets.

The *Tropics* are two circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ on each side of it. That on the north side touches the ecliptic in the sign ϖ and is called the *Tropic of Cancer*; that on the south side touches the ecliptic in the sign \wp and is called the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

Circles at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ from the poles, are called the *Polar Circles*. The northern is denominated the *Arctic Circle*, and the southern, the *Antarctic Circle*.

The Tropics and Polar Circles divide the earth into *Zones*. That part of the earth's surface, lying between the tropics, is called the *Torrid* or *Burning Zone*; the parts between the Tropics and Polar Circles, are called the *Temperate Zones*; and those parts, which lie beyond the Polar Circles, are denominated the *Frigid* or *Frozen Zones*.

A *Climate* is a tract of the earth's surface, included between the equator and a parallel of latitude, or between two parallels of such a breadth, as that the length of the day in one shall be half an hour longer than in the other. Within the polar circles, however, the breadth of a climate is such that the length of a day, or the time of the sun's continuance above the horizon, is a month longer in one parallel, than in another. The breadth of the climates continually decrease, as they approach the poles; the first climate, reckoning from the equator, being about 8 degrees broad, while that which is nearest the poles, is scarcely four miles.

The word *Climate* is also used to denote the difference in the temperature of the air, in different places.

The *Latitude* of a place is its distance from the equator, reckoned in degrees, north or south. If a place be situated between the Equator and the *North* pole, it is said to be in *north* latitude; if it lie between the Equator and the *South* Pole, it is in *south* latitude.

The *Longitude* of a place is its distance, east or west, from some fixed meridian, measured on the equator.

On the equator, a degree of longitude is equal to 60 geographical miles; and consequently, a minute on the equator is equal to a mile. But as all meridians cut the equator at right angles, and approach nearer and nearer to each other, till they cross at the poles; it is obvious, that the degrees of longitude will continually decrease, as they proceed from the equator to either pole; so that in the 60th degree of latitude, a degree of longitude is but 30 miles, or half as long as a degree on the equator.

THE GLOBES.

The Globes are two spherical bodies, whose convex surfaces are supposed to give a true representation of the

earth and heavens, as visible by observation. One of these is called the *Terrestrial*, the other the *Celestial* globe. On the convex surface of the *Terrestrial* globe, all the parts of the earth and sea are delineated in their relative form, size, and situation.

On the surface of the *Celestial Globe*, the images of the several constellations, and the unformed stars are delineated; and the relative magnitude and position, which the stars are observed to have in the heavens, carefully preserved.

In order to render these globular bodies more useful, they are fitted up with certain appurtenances, whereby a great variety of useful problems are solved in a very easy and expeditious manner.

The *Brazen Meridian* is that ring or hoop in which the globe hangs on its axis, which is represented by two wires passing through the poles. This circle is divided into four quarters, of 90 degrees each; in one semicircle, the divisions begin at each pole, and end at 90 degrees where they meet. In the other semicircle, the divisions begin at the middle, and proceed thence towards each pole, where there are 90 degrees. The graduated side of this brazen circle serves as a meridian for any point on the surface of the earth, the globe being turned about till that point comes under the circle.

The *Hour Circle* is a small circle of brass, divided into twenty-four hours, the quarters and half quarters. It is fixed to the brazen meridian, with its centre over the north pole; to the axis is fixed an index, that points out the division of the hour circle, as the globe is turned round on its axis.

The *Horizon* is represented by the upper surface of the wooden circular frame, encompassing the globe about its middle. On this wooden frame is a kind of perpetual calendar, contained in several concentric circles; the inner one is divided into four quarters of 90 degrees each; the next circle is divided into the twelve months, with the days in each, according to the new style; the next contains the twelve equal signs of the ecliptic, each being divided into thirty degrees; the next, the twelve months and days, according to the old style; and there is another circle, containing the thirty-two points of the compass, with their

halves and quarters. Although these circles are on all horizons yet they were not always placed in the same order.

The *Quadrant of Altitude* is a thin slip of brass, one edge of which is graduated into 90 degrees and their quarters, equal to those in the meridian. To one end of this is fixed a brass nut and screw, by which it is put on and fastened to the meridian; if it be fixed in the zenith or pole of the horizon, then the graduated edge represents a vertical circle, passing through any point.

Besides these, there are several circles described on the surface of both globes. Such as the equinoxial, or ecliptic, circles of longitude and right ascension, the tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude and declination, on the celestial globe; and on the terrestrial, the equator, the ecliptic, tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude, hour circles, or meridians, to every fifteen degrees; and on some globes, the spiral rhumbs, flowing from the several centres, called *flies*.

In using the globes, keep the east side of the horizon towards you, unless the problem require the turning it, which side you may know by the word *East*, on the horizon; for then you have the graduated meridian towards you, the quadrant of altitude before you, and the globe divided exactly into two equal parts, by the graduated side of the meridian.

The following problems, as being most useful and entertaining, are selected from a great variety of others, which are easily solved with a globe, fitted up with the aforementioned appurtenances.

I. *The latitude of a place being given, to rectify the globe for that place.*

Let it be required to rectify the globe for the latitude of Boston, 42 degrees 23 minutes north.

Elevate the north pole, till the horizon cuts the brazen meridian in $42^{\circ} 23'$, and the globe is then rectified for the latitude of Boston. Bring Boston to the meridian, and you will find it in the zenith, or directly on the top of the globe. And so for any other place.

II. *To find the latitude and longitude of any place on the terrestrial globe.*

Bring the given place under that side of the graduated brazen meridian where the degrees begin at the equator, then the degree of the meridian over it shows the latitude, and the degree of the equator, under the meridian, shows the longitude.

Thus Boston will be found to lie in $42^{\circ} 23'$ north latitude, and $70^{\circ} 58'$ west longitude from London, or $3^{\circ} 10'$ east longitude from Philadelphia.

III. *To find any place on the globe, whose latitude and longitude are given.*

Bring the given longitude, found on the equator, to the meridian, and under the given latitude, found on the meridian, is the place sought.

IV. *To find the distance and bearing of any two given places, on the globe.*

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, the beginning, or 0 degrees, being on one of them, and the degrees between them show their distance; these degrees, multiplied by 60, give the distance in English miles.

V. *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic.*

Look at the day of the month in the outer calender upon the horizon, (if the globe was made before the alteration of the style) and opposite to it you will find the sign and degree the sun is in that day. Thus on the 25th of March, the sun's place is $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in *Aries*. Then look for that sign and degree in the *ecliptic line*, marked on the globe, and you will find the sun's place; there fix on a small black patch, so it is prepared for the solution of the following problems.

VI. *To find the sun's declination, that is, his distance from the equinoxial line, either northward or southward.*

Bring his place to the meridian, observe what degree of the meridian lies over it, and that is his declination. If the sun lies on the *north* side of the line, he is said to have *north declination*, but if on the *south* side, he has *south declination*.

Note. The greatest declination can never be more than $23^{\circ} 28'$ either north or south ; that being the distance of the tropics from the equinoxial, beyond which the sun never goes.

VII. *To find where the sun is vertical on any day ; that is, to find over whose heads the sun will pass that day.*

Bring the sun's place to the meridian, observe his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it ; then turn the globe round, and all those countries which pass under the wire, will have the sun over their heads that day at noon.

Note. This appearance can only happen to those who live in the *torrid zone*, because the sun never goes farther from the equinoxial, northward or southward, than the two tropics, from whence he turns again.

VIII. *To find over whose heads the sun is, at any hour, or at what place the sun is vertical.*

Bring the place where you are, (suppose at Boston,) to the meridian ; set the index to the given hour by your watch ; then turn the globe till the index points to the upper 12, or *noon* ; look under the degree of declination for that day, and you will find the place to which the sun is vertical, or over whose heads it is at that time.

IX. *To find, at any hour of the day, what o'clock it is at any place in the world.*

Bring the place where you are to the brass meridian ; set the index to the hour by the watch, turn the globe till the place you are looking for come under the meridian, and the index will point out the time required.

X. *To find at what hour the sun rises and sets any day in the year ; and also upon what point of the compass.*

Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place you are in ; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index to 12 ; then turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point out the hour of rising ; if you bring it to the western edge of the horizon, the index will show the hour of setting.

XI. *To find the length of the day and night at any time of the year.*

Double the time of the sun's rising that day, and it gives the length of the night ; double the time of its setting, and it gives the length of the day.

XII. *To find the length of the longest or shortest day, at any place upon the earth.*

Rectify the globe for that place ; if its latitude be north, bring the beginning of Cancer to the meridian ; set the index to twelve, then bring the same degree of Cancer to the east part of the horizon, and the index will show the time of the sun's rising.

If the same degree be brought to the western side, the index will show the time of his setting, which doubled (as in the last problem) will give the length of the longest day and shortest night.

If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the meridian, and proceed in all respects as before, we shall have, the length of the longest night and shortest day.

Thus, in the *Great Mogul's* dominions, the longest day is 14 hours, and the shortest night 10 hours. The shortest day is 10 hours, and the longest night 14 hours.

At *Petersburgh*, the capital of the Russian empire, the longest day is about $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the shortest night $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The shortest day $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the longest night $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Note. In all places near the *equator*, the sun rises and sets at six o'clock all the year. From thence to the *polar circles*, the days increase as the latitude increases ; so that at those circles themselves the longest day is 24 hours and the longest night just the same. From the *polar circles* to the *poles*, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months ; so that at the very poles, the sun shines for six months together in *summer*, and is absent from it six months in *winter*—*Note*, also, that when it is *summer* with the *northern* inhabitants, it is *winter* with the *southern*, and the contrary ; and every part of the world partakes of nearly an equal share of light and darkness.

XIII. *To find all those inhabitants to whom the sun is this moment rising or setting, in their meridians, or midnight.*

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and raise the pole as much above the horizon as the sun, that day declines from the equator ; then bring the place where the sun is vertical at that hour, to the brass meridian ; so will it then be in the *zenith*, or centre of the horizon. Now see what countries lie on the western edge of the horizon, for to them the sun is *rising* ; to those on the eastern side he is *setting* ; to those under the upper part of the meridian, it is *noon-day* ; and to those under the lower part of it, it is *midnight*.

Thus, on the 10th of April at four o'clock in the morning, at Charlestown, (Mass.)

It is sun-rise at	Brazil, South America,
Sun-setting at	{ New Guinea, the Japan
Mid-day or noon, at	{ Isles and Kamtschatka,
	Persia and Nova Zembla.
Midnight at	{ The Bay of Good Hope,
	in the vicinity of King
	George's Sound.

MAPS.

A *Map* is a representation of the earth's surface, or some part of it, delineated on a plane, according to the laws of perspective, and contains such circles, or parts of circles, as the size and situation of the place delineated will admit.

The top of a map represents the north, the bottom, the south ; the right hand side, the east, and the left hand, the west. From the top to the bottom, are drawn meridians or lines of longitude : and from side to side, parallels of latitude. The outermost of the meridians and parallels are marked with degrees, by means of which, and a scale of miles usually placed in the corner of a map, the situations and distances of places may be found, as on the artificial globe.

Rivers are described in maps by black lines, and are wider toward the mouth, than toward the head or spring. Mountains are represented as on a picture, by a sort of cloud ; forests and woods, by a kind of shrub ; bogs and morasses, by shades ; sands and shallows, by small dots ;

roads, usually by double lines ; and towns, by an O or a small house. Near harbors, the depth of water is sometimes expressed by figures, representing fathoms.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The first grand division of the earth is into *Land* and *Water*.

Divisions of Land. A great extent of land, not entirely separated by water, is called a **CONTINENT**.

There are commonly reckoned *two* Continents, called the *Eastern*, comprehending Asia, Europe and Africa ; and the *Western*, including North and South America. *New Holland* has sometimes been dignified with the name of Continent ; but is usually classed by geographers among the islands of the Pacific ocean.

A tract of land, entirely surrounded by water, is an **ISLAND**. Tracts of land, almost encircled by water, as Boston, are **PENINSULAS**. Necks of land, which join peninsulas to a main land, are **ISTHMUSES**.

Land projecting far into the sea is a **PROMONTORY**. The end or point of a promontory is a **CAPE**.

When land rises to a very great height above the level country, it is a **MOUNTAIN**. When this high land extends unevenly to a great length, it is called a *chain* or *range of Mountains*. When a mountain emits flames and sulphur, &c. it is a **VOLCANO**. The side of a steep mountain is a **PRECIPICE**.

When land rises to a small height it is called a **HILL**. The spaces between hills are called **DALES** ; and very often, and perhaps commonly in America, **VALES**, or **VALLEYS**.

Divisions of Water. The waters, that cover so great a portion of the surface of the globe, are collectively called the **OCEAN** and sometimes the **SEA**.

Different and extensive portions of these great waters have obtained the name of **OCEANS**. These are the *At-*

lantic, the *Indian*, the *Pacific*, the *Southern* and the *Arctic* or *Frozen Ocean*. The two former are each 3000 miles across; the *Pacific* 10,000. The extent of the others is not known.

Large collections of water that are nearly enclosed by land are called SEAS; and smaller collections of this kind are called SOUNDS, BAYS, or GULFS; as the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Long Island Sound*, *Chesapeake Bay*, the *Gulf of Mexico*.

A narrow communication between a sea or bay, and the ocean, or between two seas or lakes, is a STRAIT, MOUTH, ENTRANCE, or INLET.

A great body of fresh water, surrounded by land, or communicating with the ocean only by a long river, is called a LAKE. Smaller collections of fresh water are called PONDS.

The fountains of water at the heads of rivers, brooks, or rivulets, and from which wells are supplied, are called SPRINGS. When the fountains are warmer than usual, or are impregnated with fixed air, salts, sulphur, metals, and other mineral substances, they are called MEDICINAL, or MINERAL SPRINGS.

Streams or bodies of running water, according to their magnitude are called RIVERS, BROOKS, or RIVULETS. CREEKS are narrow branches of the ocean, indenting and sometimes insulating the sea coast. Some branches of rivers are sometimes called Creeks. When a large body of water tumbles over a precipice, it is called a CATACT or FALLS, as the Falls of Niagara. If the quantity of water be small, it is a CASCADE.

Standing water, in which earth, with grass or shrubs upon it, appears in different parts;—and low sunken grounds, full of trees and mire are called MORASSES, Bogs, FENS, but more commonly, among us, SWAMPS.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE EARTH.

The *Earth* is composed of land and water, and is therefore called *terraqeous*. It is ascertained, from recent discoveries, that the waters contained in the concavities of the globe, cover at least two thirds of its surface.

The earth below its surface is composed of various substances, collectively called **Fossils**.

All substances dug out of mines, of whatever kind, such as metals, coal, sulphur, ochre &c are called **Minerals**.

Such of the minerals as can be malleated or beaten out with a hammer, are called **Metals**. These are commonly reckoned *seven* in number which are reckoned according to their weight in the following order:—1. *Platina*, a white metal, newly discovered in the gold mines of South-America, in many of its properties resembling gold. 2. *Gold*. 3. *Lead*. 4. *Silver*. 5. *Copper*. 6. *Iron*. 7. *Tin*. To these should be added *Quicksilver*. Three of these, *Platina*, *Gold*, and *Silver*, (of which *Platina* is much the heaviest) are called *perfect metals*, because they remain longest unchanged by fire. The other four are called *imperfect metals*, because they may be destroyed, or changed into earth by fire. By a chymical operation on *Iron*, *Steel* is produced. A mixture of *Tin* and *Lead*, in certain portions, forms the compound called **Pewter**.

The best chymists divide bodies, or the objects of chymistry, into *salts*, *earths*, *inflammable substances*, *metals* and *waters*. The effects of heat and mixture on these bodies constitute what is called *The Science of Chymistry*.

VOLCANOES.

VOLCANOES are burning mountains, which include in their bowels sulphur, bitumen and other combustible matters, the effect of which when kindled into a flame, is more violent than that of gunpowder, or any thing yet known in nature. As the explosive force of gunpowder arises from the conversion of water into air, that which takes place in volcanoes is undoubtedly from the same cause. Volcanoes may be compared to huge cannon. From their mouths, some of which are a mile and a half wide, are vomited forth dreadful volumes of smoke and flame; torrents of bitumen, sulphur, and melted metals; clouds of cinders and stones; and sometimes rocks of enormous bulk are thrown to a great distance. In the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in 1779, a stream of *Lava** of an im-

* *Lava* is the melted matter, which issues from Volcanoes.

mense magnitude, is said to have been thrown to the height of at least 10,000 feet above the top of the mountain. The quantity of *lava* thrown out sometimes is so great as to enter cities, forests, and the ocean in large rivers. Fields have been covered with it, 100 and even 200 feet in thickness. The force of the explosion has been so great as to shake the earth, agitate the sea, and even mountains, and overthrow the most solid edifices.

There are three noted volcanoes, viz. Mount Hecla, in Iceland; Mount Etna, in Sicily; Mount Vesuvius, in Naples. There are many others of less note in Asia, Africa, and America.

EARTHQUAKES.

There are two kinds of EARTHQUAKES; one is caused by the action of subterraneous fires, and the explosion of volcanoes, which are felt only at small distances, and at the time when volcanoes act or just before they open. The *other* is supposed to be produced by immense quantities of inflammable air, contained and compressed in the caverns and crevices of the earth, which being greatly rarified by internal fires, and finding no outlet, forces a passage through all obstructions.

Earthquakes are usually preceded by a general stillness in the air; the sea swells and makes a great noise; the fountains are troubled and send forth muddy water; the birds seem frightened, as if sensible of the approaching calamity.

The shock comes on with a rumbling noise, like that of carriages on frozen ground, or thunder; the ground heaves and rolls or rocks from side to side. The shocks are often repeated, and succeed each other, at short intervals, for a considerable length of time. Awful chasms are sometimes made during the shocks, from which issue water, and in some instances flames. Whole cities have been swallowed up in these chasms, and thousands of people in them.

History affords innumerable instances of the dreadful and various effects of earthquakes.

MAGNETISM.

The earth contains a mineral substance, which attracts iron, steel, and all ferruginous substances ; which is called *Natural Magnet* or *Load-stone*. The same substance has the power of communicating its properties to all ferruginous bodies : those bodies, after having acquired the magnetic properties, are called *Artificial Magnets*.

It is well known, by long experience, that a piece of wire, or a needle, rendered magnetic, and accurately balanced on a pivot, or centre, will settle in a certain direction, either duly, or nearly, north and south. This directive power of the magnet, is its most wonderful and useful property. By it mariners are enabled to conduct their vessels through vast oceans, in any given direction ; miners are guided in their works below the surface of the earth ; and travellers conducted through deserts, otherwise impassable.

The usual method is to have an artificial magnet suspended, so as to move freely, which will always place itself in or near the plane of the meridian, north and south ; then by looking on the direction of the magnet, the course is to be directed, so as to make any required angle with it. An artificial steel magnet, fitted for this purpose in a proper box, is called the *Mariner's Compass*, or simply *the compass*, and is so well known, as to need no particular description.

There is sometimes a variation in the direction of the magnetic needle, which differs in degree at different places and times.

GRAVITATION.

The attraction of *Gravity* or *Gravitation*, called also the *centripetal force*, is that property and power, by which distant bodies tend towards one another. This is the universal principle of nature, from which all motion arises. By this principle, stones fall, and all bodies, on whatever side of the earth, are kept on its surface : by this, the moon preserves her proper distance, and stately performs her revolution round the earth, the other satellites attend their

respective planets, and the planets, and comets are retained in their orbits. Hence it appears, that *downward* is a term which has respect entirely to the *centre* of the system, or body to which it is applied ; or in other words, to move downwards is to approach toward the centre of a body, or system ; and to move upward is to recede from the said centre. Thus, the centre of the sun is the lowest point in the solar system, toward which every object in the system is attracted. With respect to the earth, the lowest point is its centre, and every object belonging to that planet, on whatever side, tends toward it. It is consequently erroneous and improper to suppose that people on the side of the earth opposite to us, walk with their heads downward, or are in danger of falling from its surface.

TIDES.

The regular ebbings and flowings of the sea, twice every day, are called *Tides*. They are caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, but principally that of the latter ; the power of the moon, in this case, being to that of the sun as 5 to 1.

The earth, by its daily rotation about its axis, presents each part of its surface to the direct action of the moon twice each day, and thus produces two floods and two ebbs. But because the moon is, in the mean time, passing from west to east in its orbit, it arrives, at the meridian of any place later than it did the preceding day ; whence the two floods and ebbs require nearly 25 hours to complete them. The tide is highest about three hours after the moon has passed the meridian ; for though the force be greater at that time, yet the greatest effect cannot appear on the water till sometime afterward.

When the moon is in conjunction or opposition with the sun, they both tend to raise the water in the same place. The tides are then highest, and are called *spring tides*. When the sun and moon are 90° from each other, the sun depresses those parts which the moon raises. They are then lower than ordinary, and are called *neap tides*. Hence the highest tides happen at the time of new and full moon, and the lowest when the moon is at her first and third quarters.

The motion and height of the tides, as they pass over shoals, and run through straits and inlets, become more various. The Mediterranean and Baltic seas have very small tides, because the inlets by which they communicate with the ocean are so narrow, that they cannot in so short time, receive or discharge so much, as sensibly to raise or depress their surfaces. In the bay of Fundy, between Nova-Scotia and the United States, the tides rise to the height of 60 feet, and flow so rapidly as to overtake animals feeding on the shore. There are no tides in lakes, they being in general so small, that the moon attracts every part of them equally, and therefore no part of the water is raised above the other.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The *Atmosphere*, or *Air*, is a fine, invisible, and elastic fluid, surrounding the earth, and extending some miles from its surface. Without this element, no animal or vegetable could exist; there could be neither rain nor dews, to moisten the earth; and though the heavenly bodies might be visible, as bright specks, yet we should have neither day-light nor twilight, but utter darkness. Air is also the vehicle of sound; without it we should not be able to converse with each other, nor even to breath.

By its gravity, air is capable of supporting all lighter bodies; as smoke, vapors, odors, &c.

WINDS.

When the air is heated, it becomes rarer, and therefore ascends, and the surrounding cold air, rushing in to supply its place, forms a current in some one direction. A current of air, thus put in motion, is called *Wind*.

Constant or *General Winds*, are such as blow always in the same direction. These prevail in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, between the latitudes of about 28° north and south, and blow constantly from northeast and southeast toward the equator. These are also called *Tropical* or *General Trade Winds*.

Periodical Winds are those, which blow in certain directions, during certain periods of time. In some parts the

Indian ocean, the wind blows six months in one direction, and then six months in the opposite direction. The changes happen about the time of the equinoxes and are attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. These are called *Monsoons* or *Shifting Trade Winds*. In the West-Indies, the winds blow from the land in the night, and from sea during the day, changing their direction every twelve hours. These are called *Land* and *Sea Breezes*.

Variable Winds are those, which are subject to no regularity of duration or change.

The *constant* and *periodical* winds blow only at sea ; on land the wind is always *variable*.

Many parts of the world, and the West-Indies in particular, are frequently visited by *Hurricanes*. They are sudden and violent storms of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with great swelling of the sea, and sometimes with earthquakes. There are signs by which the inhabitants are warned of their approach. Some time before they come on the sky is troubled ; the sun more red than usual ; there is a dead calm below ; and the tops of the mountains are free from the mists which usually hover about them. In the caverns of the earth, and in wells, a hollow rumbling noise is heard, like the rushing of a great wind. At night, the stars seem much larger than common ; the northwest sky has a black and menacing appearance ; the sea emits a strong smell, and rises into vast waves, often without any wind. These terrible storms happen principally in the month of August ; destroying all the produce of the ground ; tearing up trees ; overturning buildings ; and inundating large tracts of land.

The deserts of Africa and Arabia give a burning heat and blasting quality to the air passing over them. At Goree, on the river Senegal, there is an easterly wind from the inland parts, with which those, who are suddenly met by it in the face, are scorched, as by a blast from a furnace.

At the Falkland Islands an extraordinary blasting wind is felt, but its duration is seldom more than twenty four hours. It cuts down the herbage, as if fires had been made under them ; the leaves are parched up and crumble into dust ; fowls are seized with cramps, and never

recover ; men are oppressed with a stopped perspiration, heaviness at the breast, and sore throat, but recover with proper care.

The most dreadful winds, perhaps, are those in the deserts near Bagdad, called *Samoul*, or *Mortifying Winds*. The camels perceive their approach, and are said to make an unusual noise, and cover their noses in the sand. To escape their effects, travellers throw themselves as close on the ground as possible, and wait till the winds have passed over, which is commonly in a few minutes. Thus some escape ; but those who die, have their limbs mortified.

In Italy, a wind blows, for several days, called *Sirocco*, which is fatal to vegetation, and destructive to the inhabitants ; depressing their spirits, and suspending the powers of digestion, so that those who venture to eat a heavy supper, while this wind prevails, are frequently found dead the next morning. It is felt with peculiar violence at Palermo.

In the deserts of Africa, there are prodigious *pillars of sand*, which move with great velocity. Mr. Bruce saw several of these at once, some of which appeared to be ten feet in diameter. They began immediately after the rising of the sun, and his rays shining through them, gave them the appearance of pillars of fire.

There is a phenomenon, called the *Water Spout*, hanging under a deep cloud, in the form of a cone, with the vertex downward ; and under it the sea boils up and rises in a conical form. These cones sometimes meet, and they generally begin to appear together ; they sometimes move for a considerable space before they break. When they appear at sea, and approach a ship, it is said the sailors fire at them and break them, as it might be dangerous if they should meet with a ship and break over it. The water spout is supposed to be an electrical phenomenon.

A *Whirlwind* is a wind, which rises suddenly ; it is extremely rapid and impetuous, taking up all light substances from the earth which it meets with, and carrying them up in a spiral motion. Dr. Franklin supposes that the whirlwind and water spout proceed from the same cause. They have each a progressive and circular motion ; they usually rise after calms and great heats, and

most frequently happen in warm latitudes ; the wind blows, from every way, towards both ; and a water spout has been known to move from the sea to the land, and to produce all the effects of a whirlwind. They are both, probably, the effects of the electrical fluid.

VAPORS AND CLOUDS.

VAPORS are raised from the surface of the moist earth and waters, the principal cause of which is, probably, the heat of the sun ; the evaporation being always greatest when the heat is greatest. The vapors, thus raised, by heat, ascend into the cold regions of the atmosphere, and form *Clouds*, which are of the same nature as dews and fogs upon the earth.

When the water in the air ceases to be suspended, it falls down, and the particles, uniting in falling, form drops, or *Rain*. If it be very cold in those regions where the rain begins to be formed, it then descends in *Snow*. When the drops of rain are formed, and are descending, if in their descent they pass through a region of the air cold enough to freeze them, they descend in *Hail*.

ELECTRICITY.

The earth and all bodies, with which we are acquainted, are supposed to contain a certain quantity of an exceedingly elastic fluid, called the *Electric fluid*.

Lightning is the electric fluid in the atmosphere ; discharging itself, sometimes from one cloud to another, and sometimes from the clouds to the earth. This discharge occasions the awful roll, or sound, called *Thunder*.

A machine, fitted up with certain appurtenances, for the purpose of exciting electric fluid, and making it perceptible to the senses, is called an *Electrical machine*. The sudden discharge of the fluid contained in the machine, gives a painful sensation to any animal placed within the circuit of its communication, called the *Electrical Shock*.

That lightning and the electric fluid are one and the same substance, has been proved by Dr. Franklin and others. Lightning strikes the highest and most pointed objects ; rends bodies to pieces and sets them on fire ; dis-

solves metals ; and destroys animal life ; in all which, it agrees with the phenomena produced by an electrical apparatus.

Some fishes have the power of giving shocks similar to those of artificial electricity. The *torpedo*, found in the rivers of South America, when touched by the naked hand, or any conductor, produces a strong electric shock. The *gymnotus electricus*, and some others, possess the same power.

Electricity has been administered for various diseases of the human body ; some of which have been relieved, and others perfectly cured.

LIGHT.

Light is that, which, proceeding from a certain body to the eye, produces the perception of *seeing*. An exceedingly small portion of light, is called a *Ray*. A larger body of light consisting of many parallel rays, is called a *Beam*.

The rays of light fly with amazing swiftness, at the rate, it is computed, of 11,875,000 miles in a minute or more than a million times swifter than a cannon ball, which is computed to move 8 miles in a minute. Light is found to proceed from both animal and vegetable substances in a putrid state.

The *Twilight* is that faint light, which appears in the east in the morning before the sun rises, and gradually vanishes in the west after he sets.

The sun is the original source of light to our system ; and though it rise and set all over the earth, yet the circumstances attending its rising and setting are very different in different countries.

In the equatorial regions, darkness comes on very soon after sunset ; because the convexity of the earth comes quickly between the sun and the eye of the observer. Proceeding from the equator, the twilight continues a longer time after sunset ; and, in $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. latitude, it continues through the night in the month of June. As we approach the poles, the twilight becomes brighter and brighter, till at last the sun does not appear to touch the horizon, but is seen above it many days successively. On the other hand, in winter, the sun sinks lower and lower, till it does

not appear at all, and there is only a dim twilight, for an hour or two, in the middle of the day.

Notwithstanding the seeming inequality in the distribution of light and darkness, it is certain that throughout the whole world, there is nearly an equal proportion of light diffused on every part, abstracted from what is absorbed by clouds, vapors, and the atmosphere itself. The equatorial regions have indeed the most intense light during the day, but the nights are long and dark; while on the other hand, in the northerly and southerly parts, though the sun shines less powerfully, yet the length of time that he appears above the horizon, with the greater duration of twilight, make up for the seeming deficiency.

THE HARVEST MOON.

It is a remarkable and highly beneficial circumstance, that in those countries which are at considerable distances from the equator and the poles, the autumnal full moons rise nearly at sunset, from the first to the third quarter; a dispensation singularly calculated to facilitate the reaping and gathering in the fruits of the earth. This phenomenon is called the *Harvest Moon*. It is farther observable, that this appearance in the autumnal months is peculiar to the full moon; for though, in every month, the moon for several successive days will vary the time of her rising very little; yet in the vernal months, this happens at the time of the new moon; in the winter months, about the time of the first quarter; and in summer, at the time of the last quarter. In the latitude of 30° north, the time of the moon's rising is observed to vary only two hours in six days.

NORTHERN LIGHT.

The *Aurora Borealis*, or *Northern Light*, in many parts of the northern hemisphere, enables the inhabitants to pursue their occupations during the absence of the sun. No satisfactory conjecture has yet been formed, as to the cause of this phenomenon. Some have supposed it to be electrical matter, imbibed by the earth from the sun, in the

warm latitudes, and passing off through the upper regions of the atmosphere, to the place whence it came.

These lights commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun color, approaching to yellow, and sometimes continue in that state for several hours, without any apparent motion. In the Shetland Isles, and other northern regions, they are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove a great relief amid the gloom of long winter nights; and are there called *Merry Dancers*. They sometimes break out into streams of strong light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into thousands of different shapes, varying their colors, from all the tints of yellow, to the most obscure russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, affording the most brilliant prospect. At other times, they assume the color of blood, and make a very dreadful appearance. They have generally a quick tremulous motion, which continues till the whole vanishes.

HEAT AND COLD.

The presence of the sun is one of the principal sources of heat, and its absence the cause of cold. But, were these the only sources of heat and cold, there would be, in the same parallels of latitude, the same degree of heat and cold at the same season; which is not the fact; for very hot days are frequently felt in the coldest climates and very cold weather, and even perpetual snow, is found in countries under the equator.

One source is from the earth; probably arising from a mass of heat diffused through it, which, imparted from the earth to the atmosphere, tends greatly to moderate the severity of the winter's cold. It is probably from this internal heat, that snow generally begins to melt first at the bottom. Another source of heat is the condensation of vapor, which warms the surrounding atmosphere. This condensation is frequently formed by the attraction of an electrical cloud; and hence the great sultriness often experienced before a storm.

As the earth is a source of heat, so distance from it is a source of cold; and it is found in ascending the atmosphere, that the cold increases. The tops of the highest

mountains, even under the equator, are continually covered with snow.

The same cause, which makes condensation a source of heat, makes evaporation a source of cold ; as it absorbs the fire in the latter instance, which it gives out in the former.

The instrument made use of in measuring the different degrees of heat and cold in the atmosphere is called a *Thermometer*.

The action of freezing is always instantaneous. Ice is lighter than the same bulk of water, and this is the reason of its floating upon the surface. Boiled water is more easily frozen, than that which has not been boiled ; and that which is a little agitated, than that which is entirely at rest.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The habitable parts of the globe are divided into what are commonly, though very inaccurately, called FOUR QUARTERS, which, according to their magnitude, may be ranked as follows : America, Asia, Africa, Europe.

Of these divisions, *Europe* is the smallest, but the most improved and civilized ; *Africa* the most barbarous, and the least known ; *Asia* the wealthiest, and the most anciently inhabited, *America* the largest, the grandest, as to its mountains and rivers, the least populous and wealthy, the last explored and inhabited.

Subdivisions. These grand divisions of the globe, for the purposes of government, &c. are subdivided into innumerable districts or portions, of various extent, and under various names ; as *Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, States, Departments, Principalities, Dukedoms, Dutchies, Counties, Cities, Townships, Parishes, &c.* Different nations have different names for these divisions, but they mean much the same thing.

Several countries, or principalities, with different governments, confederated under one sovereign or head, is called an EMPIRE ; as the German Empire, which is composed of about 300 principalities ; and the Russian Empire which includes many extensive countries, that are divided into 42 different governments, combined under an Emperor, who is the head of the Empire.

The territories, subject to one monarch or king, form a KINGDOM. Such are Great-Britain, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

A number of separate states having governors, constitutions, and laws of their own, confederated under one general government with an elective head, are called a REPUBLIC. A *Republic*, according to others, is a government in which the executive power does not lie in the hands of a single person. Such is the government of the United States of America.

States and *Departments* are component parts of republics. *Principalities*, *Dukedoms* and *Dutchies* are branches of empires and kingdoms. *Counties*, *Cities*, *Townships*, *Parishes*, &c. are less divisions, common to republics, empires, kingdoms, and states. In some parts of the southern states of America, a *parish* answers to a *county*. In the northern states, a *parish* is a district incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship.

Towns are districts of various extent, commonly about six miles square, incorporated for the purpose of choosing representatives, and managing their own internal affairs. All such districts, without regard to the number of houses or inhabitants, are called *Towns*, and sometimes *Townships*, in the New England states. In the southern states, this name is given only to places containing a number of houses, less or more compactly built.

INHABITANTS.

The human inhabitants of the earth are composed of an astonishing number of different nations, of various colors, features, languages, religions, customs, and occupations; and subject to the various forms of civil and ecclesiastical government.

There seem to be about *six* varieties in the human species, each strongly marked, and indicating little mixture.

The *first* around the polar regions. The Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and Kamschadales, may be considered as one race, resembling each other in stature, complexion, and customs.

The *second* great variety in the human species is the Tartar race ; whose country comprehends a great part of Asia ; and consequently includes a number of nations, of various forms and complexions : but, however different from each other, they agree in being unlike any other people. To this race is referred the Chinese and the Japanese.

A *third* variety in the human species, is the southern Asiatics. The nations of the Peninsular India, seem to be the stock whence the islands scattered in the Indian Ocean have been peopled.

The *fourth* variety in the human species, is the negroes which inhabit the southern parts of Africa, from 18° N. to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Aboriginal Americans, or Indians, constitute the *fifth* race of mankind.

The *sixth* variety of the human species, is the Europeans, and their descendants in America : also the nations bordering on Europe, including the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians, the inhabitants of Asia Minor, and the north of Africa, with part of the countries northwest of the Caspian sea.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

For their common security and welfare, the inhabitants of the earth have formed themselves into communities, and instituted *government*, varying in its forms. The government of no two nations, perhaps, is exactly similar. There are but *three* kinds of simple forms of government, Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.* All other governments must, of course, be a mixture of these.

The earliest form of government^o was a species of *Monarchy*, called *Patriarchal* government, in which the chief magistrate, so far as related to government, sustained the authority of a *father* over his people. This form of government is said to have existed in China for a long succession of years.

When the sovereign power is exercised by one man, that government is called a *Monarchy*. The chief magistrate in a monarchical government is styled variously—*King*, *Monarch*, *Emperor*, *Sovereign*. Monarchies are of different kinds, despotic, absolute, or arbitrary, limited or mixed,

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according to the degree of power vested in the sovereign. The Turkish government is an example of the former : that of Great-Britain of the latter.

An *Aristocracy* is a government of nobles. Of this kind was the government of Venice, till its revolution in 1797. Governments formed by a free people, or by their proper representatives, and administered by officers of their own choice, and where the executive power is not vested in an individual, are called *Democracies* or *Republics*.

The fundamental laws of a state or country, which secure the rights of its inhabitants, and regulate the conduct of its rulers, are called its **CONSTITUTION**.

RELIGIONS.

MANKIND, in respect to religion, may be divided into *Christians*, *Jews*, *Mahometans*, *Deists*, and *Pagans* or *Heathens*.

CHRISTIANS. All who profess to be the disciples and followers of **JESUS CHRIST**, are called **CHRISTIANS**. The greater part of the inhabitants of Europe, and of the American United States, together with those in the Spanish parts of South-America, the West-India islands, and some few parts of Asia and Africa are of this denomination.

Christians are divided into 1. *Roman Catholics*, who have a **POPE** at their head, and are thence often called *Papists*. These are a numerous sect of Christians, inhabiting the southern and interior parts of Europe. The Spanish, French, and Portuguese settlements in different parts of the world are mostly of this sect.

2. *Protestants*, a name given in 1529 to all who renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and embraced the principles of the reformation.

Protestants are divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, as they embrace the doctrines peculiar to **LUTHER** or **CALVIN**, two of the first and most conspicuous Reformers.

Lutherans and Calvinists are subdivided into *Episcopalians*, *Presbyterians*, *Congregationalists*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists*, commonly called *Baptists*, and *Methodists* ; and these are again divided into *Moravians*, or *United Brethren*, *Arminians*, *Arians*, and *Socinians*, or *Unitarians*, *Universalists*, *Mennonists*, *Tunkers*, &c.

Under the head of Protestants, may be ranked also the FRIENDS, commonly called *Quakers*, a respectable, peaceful and industrious people.

3. The *Greek Church*, which is the religion of the European part of the Russian Empire, and of part of Turkey in Europe, resembling, in many particulars, the Roman Catholic religion. Its professors, like the Catholics, keep Lent and many other days of fasting; they have numerous ceremonies in their worship—have *holy water*, &c. The *great sanctification of the waters* is performed at Petersburg, twice in the year, in commemoration of the baptism of our Saviour, in the most splendid and magnificent manner. They differ from the Roman Catholics, in that they have never acknowledged the Roman Pontiff, or Pope.

Of the Christian sects, the Roman Catholics are the most numerous; next the Greek Church; next Protestants. The former are decreasing, and the latter increasing.

The Jews are the seed of Abraham, or the descendants of the chosen people of God, who formerly inhabited Judea, but are now dispersed, and have become a *proverb*, in fulfilment of scripture prophecies, in almost every nation under heaven. They adhere to the Old Testament scripture but reject the New. Their number is not known. Some have conjectured that they amount to about three millions.

The MAHOMETANS derive their name and doctrine from *Mahomet*, a native of Arabia, who flourished from the year 600 to 622, after Christ. The book which contains their religion is called the *Alcoran*, and is the same to a Mahometan as the *Bible* is to a Christian.

The Mahometans, as well as Christians, are divided into a great variety of sects, under different names.

DEISTS. All such as assert the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of *natural religion*, with a view to discredit and discard all extraordinary *revelation*, as useless and needless, are called DEISTS.

Lord Herbert, in the 17th century, was the first who reduced *Deism* to a system.

PAGANS OR HEATHENS. Those people who represent the Deity under various forms or images, or who pay divine worship to the sun, fire, beasts, or any of the creatures of God, are called PAGANS OR HEATHENS.

The Pagans are more numerous than all other religious sects collected, making, it is supposed, as many, as nineteen thirtieths of mankind.

The Pagans inhabit all other parts of the globe, which are not inhabited by Christians, Jews, Deists, or Mahometans.

They are divided into innumerable sects, most of which have different idols or objects, to which they pay divine worship. The worship of the *Grand Lama* is the most extensive and splendid mode of Paganism.—This species is professed by a large proportion of the people of Asia.

The *Grand Lama* is a name given to the High Priest of the Thibetian Tartars, who resides at Patoli, a vast palace, on a mountain near the banks of the river Barom-pooter. At the foot of this mountain reside 20,000 *Lamas* or Priests. His worshippers are very numerous and come from far distant countries. The emperor of China acknowledges him in his religious capacity.

The *Grand Lama* is never to be seen, but in a secret place in his palace, amidst a great number of lamps, sitting cross-legged, upon a cushion, and decked all over with gold and precious stones; where at a distance, the people prostrate themselves before him, it being unlawful for any so much as to kiss his feet. He returns not the least sign of respect, nor even speaks, even to the greatest princes; but only lays his hand on their heads, and they are fully persuaded they receive from thence a full forgiveness of all their sins.

It would be endless, almost, to enumerate all the objects and modes of Pagan worship.

OF THE DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The idea of time is acquired by considering the parts of duration, as passing in succession, and separated by intervals; the idea of a day, a month, a year, &c. is obtained, by observing certain appearances uniformly returning at regular periods, including equal spaces; by multiplying and combining these, we procure different measures of time: for instance a DAY is a division of time, measured by the appearance and disappearance of the sun; this period is of two kinds—artificial, and natural.

The *artificial day* is the time of light, or of the sun's appearance above the horizon: in opposition to which, the time of darkness, or of the sun's continuance below the horizon, is called *night*.

The *natural* or *civil day*, is that space of time wherein the sun completes his circuit round the earth; or, to speak properly and astronomically, the time of an entire revolution of the equator. This period is the positive appointment of infinite Wisdom, whose prolonged operations we call the course of nature.

The revolution of the earth on its axis causes a seeming revolution of the sun, and thus forms a measure of time, which we call a day; this is evidently founded on nature, and is the consequence of our observation of the sun: but as the sun seems always alike and never varies its form or general aspect, the eye does not derive from him the means of computing longer periods of time; for this, it turns to the moon, whose appointment being to enlighten night, and who "nightly changes in her circling orb," the notice of these changes becomes the register of a period of time, longer than what can be gathered from the sun. There are four particular instances of the moon's course, which are so peculiarly marked, it is impossible to mistake or confound them; *first*, when it is just visible in a small crescent in the evening; *secondly*, when it is exactly bisected, having the light to the right hand; *thirdly*, when it is full; and *fourthly*, when it is exactly bisected, having the light to the left hand. These correspond nearly to every seventh day, whereby they furnish the measures of that period of time we call a *week* and, united, form the still longer period of a *month*. By months, was long the prevailing mode of reckoning; as requiring no trouble, no calculation; simply an inspection of the nightly luminary, and a correspondent memorandum of her aspect.

Months and weeks evidently began together, being regulated by the course of the moon; but nations acted with great diversity, in fixing the beginning of their days; some computing from the rising, others from the setting of the sun, others from noon, others from night. The ancient Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and most other eastern nations, the Greeks, &c. began their day with the sun's rising; the ancient Athenians and Jews, the modern Aus-

trians, Bohemians, Silesians, Italians, and Chinese, from the sun's setting : the ancient Umbri and Arabians, with the modern astronomers, from noon : the Egyptians and Romans, with the modern English, French, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese, from midnight.

A year truly contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes : but the most ancient form of the year, is that which divides it into 360 days.

EPOCHS are certain fixed points from which computations are begun, and to which calculations are referred. By comparing transactions with the epoch and tracing their distance from it, we ascertain the years in which they happened, and assign them their place in the succession of time. But it is evident this can respect only the epoch to which they are referred, as the epoch of one nation is disregarded by others. The *Creation of the world*, the *Deluge*, the *Olympiads*, the *Building of Rome*, and the *Birth of Christ*, are all celebrated eras in history.

MEASURES.

THE measures, most commonly made use of in geographical books, are *miles* and *leagues*. The English and American miles consist of 8 furlongs, equal to 1760 yards. The marine league contains 3 miles. The Turkish, Italian, and old Roman mile differs but little from that of the English. The Dutch, Spanish, and Polish mile is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ English. The German is more than 4 ; the Danish and Hungarian, more than 5 ; and the Swedish nearly 7 English miles.

The marine or geographical mile is longer than the common, or English mile. In a degree of the earth's circumference, there are 60 geographical miles, which are equal to $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

In calculating the distance of places, by degrees of longitude, geographers generally assume the capital, or some other remarkable place of their own country, as the fixed meridian. Thus the French reckon their longitude from the meridian of Paris, and the English reckon theirs from Greenwich, which is the seat of the Royal Observatory. In the present work, the longitude, where it is not other-

wise expressed, is calculated from the meridian of Philadelphia, which is $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$ west from Greenwich.

The length of Miles, Leagues, &c. ancient and modern, in English yards.

	Yards.
Ancient Roman mile	1610,348
Olympic stadium = $\frac{1}{2}$ of ancient Roman mile	805,174
Stadium = $\frac{1}{10}$ of ancient Roman mile	161,034.8
Stadium = to the 1100th part of a degree	111,2
Jewish risin, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ = ancient Roman mile	212,713
Gallic leuca = $1\frac{1}{2}$ ancient Roman mile	2415,522
German rast, or common league in France = 2 Gal. leuca	4831,044
Persian parasang = 2 Gallic leagues	4831,044
Egyptian Shæne = 4 ancient Roman miles	6441,392
German league, or that of Scandinavia = 2 rasts	9 62,088
The mile or league of Germany = 200 Rhenish yards	8239,846
Great Arabian mile, used in Palestine, in the time of the Crusades, rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ancient Roman mile	2415,522
Modern Roman mile	1628,466
Modern Greek mile, of 7 Olympic stadia	1409 0545
Modern French league = 3500 toises	5328,75
Mile of Turkey, and the common werst of Russia, } supposing it 7 Olympic stadia	1409,0545
League of Spain = 4 ancient Roman miles	6441,392
Large league of Spain = 5 ditte	8051,74

OF THE LOG LINE.

A Log is a piece of board, in the form of the quadrant of a circle, having its circular side loaded with weights, to make it swim upright. To this log is fastened a line of about 150 fathoms, called the log line; this is divided into equal spaces, called knots, each of which ought to bear the same proportion to a nautical mile, as $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute bears to an hour. They are called knots, because at the end of each of them there is fixed a piece of twine with knots in it; and these are subdivided into tenths. Now a nautical mile = 6120 feet, and the $\frac{1}{120}$ part = 51 feet; now $\frac{1}{2} : 1$ hour :: 51 feet : 6120 feet, or a mile; therefore, if 51 feet of the log line run off in $\frac{1}{2}$, one mile will be run off in an hour; hence, as many knots as are run off in half a

minute, so many miles the ship sails in an hour. But as the ship's run is found to be more than that given by the log, owing to the log being drawn forward, they generally allow only 50 feet for a knot; and some commanders allow less. And to measure the time, they have a sand glass, which runs out in half a minute.

The line runs off a reel, which turns very easily, and the log is thrown from the poop, or lee quarter; and they generally let it run 12 or 15 fathoms, so as to be out of the ship's wake, and then begin to count. There is commonly fastened a piece of red flag, to shew where you are to begin to reckon. Care must be taken to have the hour glass and log line correct, otherwise an allowance must be made.

If the log line and the time of the running out of the glass be both altered in the same proportion, the number of knots run out in one glass will still show the number of miles run in an hour; for if the knots be 40 feet and the glass run out in 24'', then $24'' : 30' :: 40 \text{ feet} : 50 \text{ feet}$, so that 50 feet is still run out in half a minute.

RAIN GAGE.

The RAIN GAGE is an instrument to shew the quantity of rain which falls upon the earth at any place where you may wish to make observations. By this instrument (which is described in the large Geography p. 84) the mean annual depths of rain in inches at the places below, has been determined.

	Inches.
London	21.4
Patis	19.6
Pisa in Italy	43.25
Zurich, Switzerland	32.25
Lisle, Flanders	24.0

GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY.



AMERICA.

OF the grand divisions of the earth, America is much the largest. From its late discovery, by the inhabitants of the eastern continent, it is frequently denominated the *New World* or *New Hemisphere*, a title, which, perhaps, it may justly claim, when we consider its vast extent, and its unquestionable superiority over any other division of the earth, in the number and variety of its products, and the interesting consequences it has already produced, and is still producing, with respect to the nations of the world.

Situation and Extent. The southern limit of the American continent is in 56° south latitude, whence it extends probably to the north pole. Of the northern limit, however, we cannot speak positively, as no discoveries have been made beyond 72 or 73 degrees of north latitude. Its length from north to south, may be estimated at 9600 miles. It spreads between the 35th to 168th degree west longitude from London. Its breadth is very unequal, but supposed to average 1500 miles, though in the northern part it is known to exceed 4500.

America is in no part joined by land to the old continent. It is separated from Europe and Africa on the east by the Atlantic ocean; the Pacific ocean divides it from Asia on the west. It contains upwards of 14,000,000 square miles.

Divisions. Though America forms properly but one continent, yet there is a division so clearly marked by nature, that the propriety of its being considered in two separate portions is universally acknowledged. These two regions called *North* and *South-America*, are joined togeth-

er by the *Isthmus of Darien*, which in its narrowest part is about 27 miles in width, some say 60 or 70. This isthmus is made up of low sickly vallies, and mountains of such stupendous height, that they seem to be placed by nature, as eternal barriers between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, which here approach so near each other, that from the mountains both may be seen at the same time.

Face of the Country. In America the face of the country is distinguished by a peculiar magnificence of features. The astonished eye here meets with mountains, whose tops intercept the clouds in their progress; and rivers, with which the streams of the old world cannot be compared either for length of course, or the body of water, which they convey to the ocean. The lakes of America are no less conspicuous for grandeur, than its mountains and rivers.

The luxuriance of the vegetable creation is also very great. In the southern provinces, where the moisture of the earth is aided by the warmth of the sun, the woods are almost impervious; and the surface of the ground is hidden under a thick covering of shrubs and herbs. In the northern provinces, though the forests are not incumbered with the same wild luxuriance of vegetation, yet the trees are generally more lofty, and often much larger, than are seen in any other parts of the world.

In the productions of the forest, America is greatly superior to Europe. From a memoir of a European traveller, it is ascertained, that in Europe there are thirty seven trees, which grow to the height of thirty feet; of which eighteen form the mass of their forest, and sixteen are found in every part of Europe. In America there are ninety species of trees, which exceed forty feet in height. They are all natives of the forest, and seventy-two are common in all parts of the United States. In Europe, only seven are fit for architecture, in America no less than fifty-one.*

Population. It is impossible to ascertain the exact population of this immense division of the globe. Some authors have exaggerated it beyond all credibility; and in calculating the population of the whole world, have assigned 150,000,000 to America. If we suppose every part of the

*Rees's Cyclopaedia, American edition.

continent to be as populous as the United States, the whole number would not exceed 61,000,000. Hassel, in his tables, fixes the number at 21,297,000. This estimate is doubtless too low. The real number is probably about 35,000,000.

Inhabitants. The present inhabitants of America may be divided into two general classes : 1. The *Aboriginal* inhabitants, generally called *Indians*, or those who descended from the first settlers of the continent. 2. Those who have migrated or been transported to America, since its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. This latter class will be more particularly described, when treating of the different portions of the continent which they inhabit. At present, our remarks will be confined to the

Aboriginal Inhabitants. These may be considered as divided into three distinct classes : 1. The South-American Indians. 2. The Mexicans, and all the Indians south of the lakes, and west of the Mississippi. 3. The northern tribes, inhabiting Labrador, Esquimaux, and the adjacent countries.

The South-American Indians, are generally of an olive complexion, of different shades. Their stature is about the middle size, but some nations rank among the tallest of the human species.

The men and children, in the warm climate, and in summer, in the colder regions, go quite naked. The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. The clothing, of such as make use of it, is made of the skins of beasts, of feathers sewed together, and in the southern nations, where they raise sheep, of wool manufactured into stuffs and blankets.

With respect to religion, some of the Indians are idolaters. They appear to have some notions of a Supreme Being, and believe in future rewards and punishments ; but generally their ideas of religion and government are very rude. Some nations, or rather tribes, live compactly in towns, and cultivate the earth ; others have no settled habitation, but wander over the country, subsisting on fish and the wild animals of the forest. The Peruvians are supposed to have made greater progress in civilization, than any other nation inhabiting the new world.

Though some of these nations are represented as cruel and inconstant, others are humane and hospitable. They are generally attentive and kind to strangers; and we seldom hear of their being first in a quarrel with those who pass their territories.

The second class of American Indians, who inhabit Mexico, and the country south of the lakes, and west of the Mississippi, seem to be advanced higher in the scale of human beings, than any of the nations of South-America, except the Peruvians.

The Abbe Clavigero, a judicious and credible writer, informs us, that, after attentively examining the character, the genius, the ancient history, religion, and government of the Mexicans, he does not hesitate to declare, that their mental qualities are not, in the least degree, inferior to those of the Europeans; that they are capable of all, even the most abstract sciences; and that if equal care and pains were taken in their education, we should see rise among them, philosophers, mathematicians, and divines, who would rival the first in Europe. But it is not possible to make great progress in the sciences, in the midst of a life of misery, servitude, and oppression. Their ancient government, their laws, and their acts, evidently demonstrate, that they suffered no want of genius.

They are of a good stature, rather exceeding the middle size; well proportioned in all their limbs; have a fine olive complexion; narrow foreheads; black eyes; their teeth are firm, white, and regular; their hair black, coarse and glossy. They are neither very beautiful, nor the reverse. They are moderate eaters, but addicted to intemperance in drinking; which appears to be a general characteristic of all the American Indians. They are patient of injuries and hardships, and always grateful for benefits. Generosity and disinterestedness are striking traits in their character. Their religion is blended with much superstition, and some of them are very prone to idolatry.

The more northern Indians, whom we have included in the second class, in their complexion, size, and form, are not, in general, unlike the Mexicans. In social and domestic virtues, in agriculture, arts, and manufactures, they are far behind the Mexicans; in their hospitality, equal; and in their eloquence in council, and bravery in war, per-

haps superior. Their mode of life, and the state of society among them, afford few objects for the display of either their literary or political abilities. They are brave, when an enterprize depends on bravery; education with them making the point of honor to consist in the destruction of an enemy by stratagem. An Indian will defend himself against a host of enemies, always choosing to be killed, rather than to surrender. In other situations, also, he meets death with more deliberation, and endures tortures with a firmness almost unknown to religious enthusiasm. He is affectionate to his children, and his affection is extended to his other connections. His friendship is strong and faithful to the utmost extremity. Their sensibility is keen; even the warriors weep most bitterly on the loss of their children, though in general, they endeavor to appear superior to human events.*

The third class of American Indians, who inhabit Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries adjacent, are much less known than either of the classes above described. They differ in size and shape from the other Americans, and are said to resemble the Laplanders and Samoeids of Europe from whom it is conjectured they descended.

The Esquimaux are distinguished from the southern tribes chiefly by their dress, their canoes, and their instruments of chase. Further to the northward, they decrease in height till they dwindle into the dwarfish tribes that inhabit the shores of the Arctic or Frozen Ocean, and the maritime parts of Hudson Bay.

The arctic countries of America, as well as those of Asia, have few inhabitants; and those are of the dwarfish kind, scattered on the banks of rivers, lakes and seas, subsisting miserably upon fish, and the flesh of those animals, that inhabit those frozen regions, with the skins of which they clothe themselves.†

The first peopling of America. This is an interesting subject and has caused much discussion among several writers; but the places from whence the first inhabitants originated, and the manner in which they, as well as the quadrupeds and reptiles, passed from the eastern to the west-

* JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia.

† Capt. ELLIS.

ern continent, are questions, which probably can never be satisfactorily decided.

It is the opinion of many learned men, that the two continents were formerly united. That this earth has experienced great changes since the deluge, will not admit of a doubt. Earthquakes have swallowed up large tracts of land in some places—subterraneous fires have thrown up others—the sea, in some places, has been forced to retreat many miles from the shore—in others, it has made encroachments, and, in many instances, it has separated territories which once were united. It is possible that the equinoxial countries of America and Africa were once connected by an isthmus, the remains of which are seen in that chain of islands, of which Cape de Verd, Fernando, Ascension, and St. Matthews make a part. It is also possible that the peninsula of Kamschatka may have joined the northeastern parts of Asia to the northwestern parts of America, which are now separated only by a very narrow strait. Admitting this supposition to be true, the animals peculiar to hot countries passed over the isthmus that once connected South-America with Africa; and those of cold climates migrated from the northeastern parts of Asia. As the Esquimaux and Greenlanders perfectly resemble each other, and both resemble the Lappes or Laplanders of Europe, it is rendered probable that they originated from thence. But all this is uncertain.

History of its Discovery. The first discovery of America has generally been ascribed to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. But, it being now universally admitted that Greenland forms a part of the American continent, the date of the first discovery must be carried back to the year 982, when the Norwegians first visited Greenland. In the year 1003, the Norwegians also discovered a country, which they called *Vineland*, where they planted a colony. This is supposed to have been on the coast of Labrador; but all their attempts to establish colonies proved unsuccessful, and the knowledge of the country was soon lost.

These partial discoveries of the Norwegians, however, do not, in the least degree, derogate from the merits of Columbus; for Behaim, who was the most complete geographer of his time, evinces that there was no prior discovery upon the route followed by that great navigator.

The discovery of Vineland could scarcely have been known to him ; and that of Greenland was so remote, that there was no room for a suggestion that it formed part of a prodigious continent.* Columbus has therefore a fair claim to the glory of discovering the NEW WORLD.

Columbus was a native of Genoa ; from a long and close application to the study of geography and navigation, he had obtained a knowledge of the true figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. That the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the land and sea proportioned to each other, he conceived that another continent was necessary ; this continent he supposed to be connected with the East-Indies.

To prove the truth of this system, he found it necessary to obtain the patronage of some of the European powers. After several fruitless applications to the governments of Genoa, Spain, Portugal, and others of less note, he procured assistance from Ferdinand and Isabella, who then governed the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. A squadron, of three small vessels, was fitted out, victualled for twelve months, and furnished with ninety men. Of this squadron, Columbus was appointed admiral.

He sailed from Palos, in Spain, on the third of August, 1492 ; and steered directly for the Canary islands, where he arrived and refitted as well as he could his crazy and ill appointed fleet. Hence he sailed, September 6th, a due western course into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen hardships to encounter, which demanded all his judgment, fortitude and address to surmount. Beside the difficulties unavoidable from the nature of his undertaking, he had to struggle with those which arose from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command. On the 14th of September he was astonished to find that the magnetic needle in their compass did not point exactly to the polar star, but varied toward the west ; and as they proceeded, this variation increased. This new phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus with terror. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a change ; and the only guide they had left, to point them to a safe retreat from an unbounded and

trackless ocean, was about to fail them. Columbus with no less quickness than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearance, which, though it did not satisfy himself, seemed so plausible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or silenced their murmurs. On other trying occasions he displayed all that cool deliberation, prudence, soothing address, and firmness, which are necessary for a person engaged in a discovery the most interesting to the world of any ever undertaken by man.

On the 11th of October, 1492, at 10 o'clock in the evening Columbus, from the fore-castle, descried a light. At two o'clock next morning, Roderick Trienna discovered land. The joyful tidings were quickly communicated to the other ships. The morning light confirmed the report; and the several crews immediately began *Te Deum*, as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and mingled their praises with tears of joy, and transports of congratulation. Columbus richly dressed, with a drawn sword in his hand, was the first European, which set foot in the New World which he had discovered. The island on which he first landed he called *St. Salvador*, one of that large cluster, known by the name of the Lucaya or Bahama Isles. He afterwards touched at several of the islands in the same cluster. In steering southward, he discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people. He returned, and arrived at Palos in Spain, whence he had sailed the year before, on the 15th of March, 1493.

In September, 1493, Columbus sailed upon his second voyage to America; during which he discovered the islands of Dominica, Marigalante, Gaudaloupe, Antigua, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; and returned to Spain, 1496.

In 1498, he sailed a third time for America; and on the first of August discovered the CONTINENT. He then coasted westward, making other discoveries for 200 leagues to Cape Vela, whence he crossed over to Hispaniola, where he was seized by a new Spanish governor, and sent home in chains!

In 1502, Columbus made his fourth voyage to Hispaniola, thence he went over to the continent; and made many new discoveries, particularly the harbor of Porto Bello, and the Gulf of Darien.

The latter part of the life of this great man was made wretched by the cruel persecutions of his enemies. Queen Isabella, his friend and patroness, was no longer alive to afford him relief. He sought redress from Ferdinand, but in vain. Disgusted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had served with so much fidelity and success; exhausted with hardships, and broken with the infirmities which these brought upon him, Columbus ended his active and useful life, at Valladolid, on the 25th of May, 1506, in the 59th year of his age. He died with a composure of mind suited to the magnanimity which distinguished his character, and with sentiments of piety, becoming that respect for religion, which he manifested in every occurrence of his life. He was grave, though courteous, in his deportment, circumspect in words and actions, irreproachable in morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. The court of Spain were so just to his memory, notwithstanding their ingratitude toward him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him, with this inscription :

COLUMBUS has given a NEW WORLD
To the KINGDOMS of CASTILE and LEON.

Among other adventurers to the new world was Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, whom Ferdinand had appointed to draw sea charts, and who accompanied Ojeda, an enterprising Spaniard, to America, in 1499. On his return, Americus published an account of his voyage, and a description of the new continent. It circulated rapidly, and was read with admiration. In this narrative he insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent in the New World belonged to him. This was in part believed, and the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer. The unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error; so that now, by the universal consent of all nations, this new quarter of the globe is called AMERICA. The name of Americus has supplanted that of Columbus, and mankind are left to regret an act of injustice, which, having been sanctioned by time, they can never redress.

NORTH-AMERICA.

Boundaries, Situation, Extent. THIS division of the western continent includes all that part lying north of the Isthmus of Darien. It is bounded east by the Atlantic, and west by the North Pacific Ocean. Its southern boundary line is the parallel of $73^{\circ} 30'$ N. ; whence it extends to the north pole ; in length about 80 degrees, or 5200 miles. Its greatest extent, from west to east, is generally reckoned from the promontory of Alaska, in about 90° W. lon. to Cape Charles, the most easterly point of Labrador, in 20° E lon. from Philadelphia ; in breadth 4570 miles. If Greenland be considered as a part of North-America, to which it is probably united, its extreme eastern limit will extend nearly to 55° E. lon. Its *average* breadth is about 1500 miles.

Climate In a region of such vast extent, as North-America, the climate must of course be various. It experiences every temperature of the atmosphere, from the burning heats of the torrid zone, to the intolerable colds of the polar regions. Almost every division of the continent has a climate of its own, which will be noticed in its proper place.

S-as. Baffin's Bay, is the largest and most northerly of any yet discovered. It lies beyond the 70th degree of N. lat. and opens into the Atlantic ocean through Davis's Straits, between the coasts of Labrador and Greenland. This bay has never been explored, except by its discoverer, William Baffin, in 1662, and many modern geographers doubt its existence ; it however still occupies a place on maps. The strait, which connects it with the Atlantic, is as wide as the Baltic sea.

Hudson Bay was discovered in 1610, by Henry Hudson, and lies between 55° and 65° N. lat. 300 leagues broad, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by Hudson's Strait. The gulf or sea, called Davis's Strait, may be considered as a part of Hudson Bay, and most probably joins the Arctic ocean. Hudson Bay abounds with the beluga, or white whale. Large sturgeons are also caught in some parts of it.



A MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA,
from the latest
DISCOVERIES.
1806

140 130 120 Longitude West 110 From London 100 90 80 70 60



The Bay or Gulf of St Lawrence is formed by the mouth of the river of the same name, which is 90 miles broad. It communicates with the Atlantic on both sides of the island of Newfoundland.

The Gulf of Mexico is that part of the North Atlantic ocean, which washes the south and southwestern shores of Florida and the eastern shores of Mexico. It lies between North and South-America. Its coasts are indented by many lesser gulfs and bays; the chief of which are the bays of Honduras, Campeachy, Palaxy and St. Louis. It is conjectured by some to have been formerly land; and that the constant attrition of the waters of the Gulf Stream has worn it to its present form.

Lakes. There are reckoned above *two hundred* lakes in North-America; a singularity which distinguishes it from every other portion of the globe. Those of the second or third class are superior in magnitude to any lakes in the eastern continent, the Caspian sea excepted; and even that is not equal in size to Lake Superior. This noble lake is the largest body of fresh water on the globe, being 1500 miles in circumference. It is situated between 46 and 50° N. lat. and between 5 and 11° W. lon. The water is very clear and transparent. A great part of the coast is rocky and uneven ground. Storms are more dreadful here, than on the ocean. It is often covered with a fog, which, when the wind is easterly, falls on the western shore in torrents of rain. It abounds with a great variety of fish, such as trout, pickerel, carp, bass, and herrings.

There are many islands in this lake, some large enough to form considerable provinces. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the GREAT SPIRIT.

This lake receives about 40 rivers, and discharges its waters from the southeast corner, through the straits of St. Marie, about 40 miles long, into Lake Huron.

Lake Huron is the next in size, being more than 1000 miles in circumference, lying between $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. It communicates with Lake Michigan on the west, and with Erie on the south. On the south-west part is Saganaum Bay, 80 miles long, and 20 broad. It abounds with fish, and on its banks are found amazing quantities of sand cherries.

Michigan Lake is wholly within the territory of the United States, lying between 41 and 46° N. lat. and is 945 miles in circumference. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and communicates with lake Huron by the Straits of Michillimakinak, 6 miles broad.

Erie is a lake of the fourth magnitude, of an oval form, 225 miles long, and 40 broad; between 41 and 43 degrees N. lat. It affords good navigation for ships of any burden. Its banks in many places are flat and sandy; but on the south side, at the entrance of Cayahoga river, are dangerous rocks, 40 or 50 feet high, projecting over the lake. The view of these rocks from the water is sublime beyond description; and the Indians never pass them, without offering a sacrifice of tobacco to the spirit of the water.

Ontario forms the fifth link in this grand chain of lakes. It is situated between 43 and 44° N. lat.; about 600 miles in circumference, communicating with Lake Erie by Niagara River. The waters of this lake are discharged into the river Cataragui, (which afterwards takes the name of St. Lawrence) and thence into the Atlantic ocean.

When the population of North-America shall have diffused itself toward the west, the banks of these lakes may become the seats of flourishing cities.

Numerous other lakes of smaller extent will be briefly described in the course of this work.

Rivers. The Mississippi, with its eastern branches, waters five eighths of the territory of the United States, and, previous to the purchase of Louisiana, formed their western boundary. It rises in White Bear Lake, lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$ N, and about $24^{\circ} 22'$ W. lon. and empties into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, 100 miles below New-Orleans. It is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony, between 44 and 45° N. lat. where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, forming a grand and most pleasing cataract.

The Missouri rises in Louisiana and falls into the Mississippi 1160 miles from the mouth of that river, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is said to be navigable 1300 miles, and, at its junction with the Mississippi, is the largest of the two rivers.

The Ohio is a most beautiful river, separating Ohio state

and Indiana and Illinois territories from Virginia and Kentucky. Its current is gentle, its waters clear, its bosom smooth and unbroken by rocks, a single instance excepted. At its junction with the Mississippi it is about 900 yards wide.

St Lawrence river issues from Lake Ontario, forming an outlet to the great chain of lakes already described. It takes a northeast course, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea. Having received in its course several large rivers, and innumerable small streams, it empties its vast body of water into the Atlantic ocean at Cape Rosieres, by a mouth 90 miles broad. This river may be classed among the most noble in the world; its waters flow more than 2000 miles before they reach the ocean; its commercial advantages increase in proportion to the settlements on its banks.

There are many other large rivers in North-America, as Columbia, which empties into the Pacific ocean in lat. $46^{\circ} 18' N$. on the northwest coast; the Rio Bravo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico; Albany, Nelson, and Churchill rivers, which empty into Hudson Bay; Copper Mine and McKenzie's rivers, which empty into the northern ocean; and others which fall into the Pacific ocean, of which little is yet known, but their names.

Mountains. Between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, is a long chain of mountains, made up of a number of ridges. These mountains extend northeasterly and southwesterly, nearly parallel to the sea coast, about 900 miles, and are from 60 to 200 broad. Tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between these ridges.

These mountains, taken collectively, are called the Allegany Mountains. The various ridges pass by different names, as the Blue Ridge, the North Ridge, the Allegany Ridge, the Laurel Ridge, Jackson's Mountains, and Kittatinny Mountains. All these ridges, except the Allegany, are separated by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks.

On the western side of this continent, a range of mountains proceeds from Mexico in a northern direction, and joins the ridge called the Stony Mountains, which extend nearly to the Arctic Ocean. The Stony Mountains are said to be 3500 feet above their base, which is probably 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

On the northeast, Greenland, Labrador, and the countries around Hudson Bay, present irregular masses, covered with eternal snows.

On the western coast volcanoes have been observed by navigators; and it is believed that one or two have formerly existed in the United States.

In the preceding brief description of the seas, lakes, rivers and mountains of North-America, we have noticed those only, which, from their extent and magnitude, could not be considered as belonging to any one separate division. Those which are confined within the limits of particular states or territories will be described in their appropriate places.

Productions. When North-America was first visited by Europeans, it might be regarded, except Mexico, as one immense forest, inhabited by wild animals, and by a great number of savage tribes, who subsisted by hunting and fishing. Many of the vegetables and animals were found to be of different species from those of the old world. A vast variety of the pine genus, with other evergreens, composed a large share of the forests, and gave a dark and gloomy hue to the face of the country. The larger animals of chase were the black bear, the musk ox, the buffalo, the moose or elk, and some other species of deer; the smaller kinds, valued chiefly for their fur, were extremely numerous, as they continue to be, where man has not encroached upon their haunts. The beaver, the racoon, varieties of foxes, many species of the weasel genus, innumerable squirrels, the glutton, the porcupine, several beasts of prey of the cat kind, furnished objects for all the sagacity and activity of the hunter.

History. North-America was discovered by John Cabot, a Venetian, who obtained a grant from Henry VII. of England, to discover unknown lands and annex them to the crown. In 1496 he discovered the coast of Labrador, and in 1497 Newfoundland Island, and traversed the coast from thence to Cape Florida.

Other European powers granted patents to navigators, who explored the continent, made settlements, and laid claim to the country by right of discovery.

The following summary view exhibits the chronological order in which the first permanent settlements were made in North-America.

TABLE.

<i>Names of places.</i>	<i>When settled.</i>	<i>By whom.</i>
Mexico, and other } Spanish dominions, }	1521	By the Spaniards.
Quebec,	1608	By the French.
Virginia,	1610	By Lord de la War.
Newfoundland, June,	1610	By Governor John Guy.
New-York, } New-Jersey, } about	1612	By the Dutch.
Plymouth,	1620	{ By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New-Hampshire,	1625	{ By a small Eng. col. near the mouth of Piscataqua R.
Delaware, } Pennsylvania, }	1627	By the Swedes and Fins.
Massachusetts Bay,	1628	By Capt. J. Endicot, & Co.
Maryland,	1633	{ By Lord Baltimore, with a colony of Rom. Catholics.
Connecticut,	1635	{ By Mr. Fenwick, at Say- brook, near the mouth of Connecticut River.
Rhode-Island,	1635	{ By Mr. R. Williams, and his followers.
South-Carolina,	1669	By Gov. Sayle.
Pennsylvania,	1682	{ By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
Louisiana,	1699	By the French.
North-Carolina, about	1710	{ By a number of Palatines from Germany.
And about	1728	{ Erected into a separate government.
Georgia,	1732	By General Oglethorp.
Tennessee, about	1750	By Col. Wood, and others.
Kentucky,	1773	By Col. Daniel Boon.
Vermont, about	1764	{ By emigrants from Connec- ticut, and other parts of New-England.
Ohio,	1787	{ By the Ohio and other companies.

Divisions. In the subsequent description of the North-American continent, we shall consider it in *five* separate

grand divisions. And, to preserve, as nearly as possible, a regular geographical transition from one province to another, shall describe them in the following order :

1. **RUSSIAN AMERICA**, embracing the islands of Spitsbergen, lying N. E. of Greenland; and the Northwest Coast, from Portlock harbor northward
2. **ABORIGINAL AMERICA**, or Native Tribes, and unconquered countries, including Greenland, Labrador, and the Northwest Coast.
3. **BRITISH AMERICA**, including the British Provinces on the Continent, and the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
4. **INDEPENDENT AMERICA**, or the United States.
5. **SPANISH AMERICA**.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

SPITSBERGEN consists of one large and many smaller islands, lying about 150 miles E. of Greenland. It is a frozen, barren spot, uninhabited, and is a mere resting place for fishermen.

The Northwest Coast, claimed by the Russians, extends from Portlock harbor, between N. lat. 54° and 9° northward about 2500 miles, including the islands on the coast. The number of natives, who professed obedience to the Russian government, in 1784, according to Shelikoff, was 50,000. All the settlements on this coast, contain, according to Hassel, 800 inhabitants.

ABORIGINAL AMERICA.

UNDER this general head, we include all that vast portion of the American continent, which lies north and west of the British Provinces and the territory of the United States, extending northward to the north pole, and westward to the Pacific ocean. Our knowledge of the various nations and tribes inhabiting this immense tract, is not such as to admit of very minute descriptions, or even to pursue a perfect regularity in the arrangement. We shall commence with the northerly parts.

GREENLAND.

UNDER the appellation of Greenland is comprehended an angular tract, the southern point of which, named Cape Farewell, lies in the 60th degree of north latitude. Its two sides, eastern and western, extend to an indeterminate distance northward, and little more than the coasts have ever been explored.

Climate. Greenland may, with propriety, be called the empire of continual winter. The cold is so piercing in February and March, that the rocks split. Ice and frost penetrate through the chimneys, without being thawed by the fire in the day time.

Their short summer, which begins in June, and closes in August or September, is very warm but foggy. During the summer, there is no night in the country. Beyond the 66th degree, the sun does not set in the longest days. In winter the days are proportionably short. The northern lights diversify the gloomy winter.

General Appearance and Productions. The land rises into high, rugged peaks, either black and naked, or incrustated with ice and snow. In the southern parts there is a scanty and puny vegetation of trees, shrubs, grass, and plants.

Animals. The quadrupeds are reindeer, dogs resembling wolves, arctic foxes, white hares, polar bears, and wolverenes. Birds of prey and sea fowl are numerous, and the shores are frequented by the walrus, and several species of seals. These and the fish, constitute the riches of the country, and the chief sustenance of the poor natives.

Inhabitants. The Greenlanders are a branch of the Esquimaux, of small stature, ignorant, superstitious, and squalid, but harmless, and ingenious in the construction of their canoes and fishing utensils. In their light skiffs, made of skins, extended by ribs and covered with a membrane, which draws close about their bodies, furnished with a nicely constructed dart and line, and clothed in water proof garments, they will paddle

singly to the greatest monsters of the deep, attack, and generally succeed in making them their prey. This life of hardship, however, keeps their numbers small; and the perils of the ocean, and inclemencies of the climate, bring many to an untimely end. The Danish government have a colony of 6100 souls, planted in this country * The natives, in 1743, were estimated at 24,000

Religion. With respect to religion, the Greenlanders are said to believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and their notions concerning a future state are very singular and romantic. The Moravians and the Danes support missionaries at Lichtenau, New Hernhut and Lichtenfels, in Greenland; and their labors have been attended with great success.

History. It has already been mentioned, that Greenland was discovered and colonized by the Norwegians, about the year 982. This colony bestowed on the country the name of *Greenland*, which indicates that it appeared a land of verdure to men who were accustomed to northern sterility. They were converted to Christianity by a missionary, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch, who embraced the Christian religion.

After flourishing so much as to possess churches and monasteries, and even a cathedral and a succession of bishops, the colony sunk under famine and diseases, and left few traces of its former existence. Navigators and whalers made occasional visits to the western coasts, and the Danes established a commerce with the natives; but no attempts were made to colonize, till a Lutheran clergyman of Norway, named Egede, inspired by an ardent zeal for communicating the benefits of the Christian religion and civilization to this deserted country, repaired, in 1751, to the western coast, with a few settlers, and employed many years in his pious labors. The cause was taken up by the society of Hernhutters, or Moravians, and afterwards by the Danes, with success; and several settlements have been formed by them, and peopled with converted nations, whose condition has been greatly improved by their efforts.

* Hassel's Tables.

LABRADOR AND HUDSON BAY.

Situation, Extent, Names. LABRADOR is an extensive territory, lying between the east coast of Hudson Bay and the Atlantic ocean, and extending from 48 to 63 degrees north latitude.

The parts on the west and south of the Bay, extending inland to an indeterminate distance, have been denominated New North Wales, and New South Wales. On the north the bay is bounded by unexplored regions.

The whole of these countries, taken collectively, lie between 48 and 70 degrees north latitude, 850 miles long, and 750 broad, and are sometimes called by the general name of NEW-BRITAIN; a name, however, which has not been admitted into maps. They are also called the country of the ESQUIMAUX; these people being the native inhabitants of the shores of Hudson Bay.

Climate. As dismal and frozen as these regions are, they are becoming still more cold and intolerable. It is a singular, but well established fact, that while other climes are becoming more mild, the northern part of America is becoming more inhospitable. The cold is much more severe, than in the corresponding latitudes on the European continent. Even in latitude 57° , the ice on the rivers is eight feet thick, and brandy coagulates. The rocks burst with a horrible noise, equal to that of heavy artillery, and the splinters are thrown to an amazing distance.

Mock suns and halos are frequent in these northern climates; the sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light. The aurora borealis diffuses a variegated splendor, which equals that of the full moon; and the stars sparkle with a fiery redness. In the shortest day, the sun rises about five minutes after nine, and sets five minutes before three.

Face of the Country. The eastern coast is barren; past the efforts of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with masses of stone: the vallies are full of lakes, formed of rain and snow, so chilly as to be productive only of a few small trout. The mountains have

here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. In some places there are a few crooked, stunted trees, as pines, fir, birch, and a species of juniper.

Labrador produces a beautiful iridescent felspar, called Labrador stone, said to have been first discovered, in sailing through some lakes, where its bright hues were reflected from the water.

Animals. The animals of this country are the moose, deer, stag, rein-deer, bears, tigers, otters, martens, lynxes, wild cats, and hares. The eastern coast presents numerous islands, covered with flocks of sea fowl, particularly eider ducks. It is a surprising phenomenon, that most of the beasts and fowls of these regions, though of different colors in summer, are all white in the winter.

Inhabitants and Religion. The inhabitants among the mountains are Indians; along the coast they are Esquimaux, the same sort of people with the Greenlanders, and the Lappes and Samoeids of Europe. The Esquimaux are a dwarfish race, with long black hair, small eyes, and flat faces. The Moravians have missionaries established at *Okak*, *Nain*, and *Hope Dale*. In this cold and dreary country they are pursuing their labors, among the poor Esquimaux, with "increasing joy and thankfulness."*

History, Settlements, &c. Labrador was discovered about the year 1585, by Frobisher, who also discovered the strait which bears his name.

Hudson Bay was discovered by an English navigator of that name, in 1610. The coast of this bay, as well as the extensive region of Labrador, cannot be reckoned as occupied by European settlers. There are, however, some factories, or trading posts, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, which was established in 1670, for the purposes of commerce and plantation. These are Albany-Fort and Moose-Fort, on James Bay, which is the southern extremity of Hudson Bay; Severn-house, at the mouth of Severn-river; York-Fort, on Nelson's river; and Churchill-Fort, on Churchill river, which is the most northerly of their posts. These are only houses inhabited by the servants of the company, who trade with the natives for furs, which are often brought from great distances within land.

* Periodical accounts of the Brethren, No. 39.

INTERIOR COUNTRIES.

CONCERNING the interior parts of North-America, little was known, till the difficult and laborious enterprises of Mr. Mackenzie performed in 1789 and 1793. Previous to these however, Mr. Hearne had followed Copper-Mine river northward to the Arctic Ocean. The shores of this river were inhabited by Esquimaux.

Mr. Mackenzie, embarked at Fort Chepewyan, on the Lake of the Hills, in latitude $58^{\circ} 40'$ north, longitude $110^{\circ} 30'$ west, in a canoe of birch bark, with ten associates. His course was northwesterly to seek the Arctic Ocean. Mountains and vallies, dreary wastes, and wide spreading forests, succeed each other in his description. Small bands of wandering savages were the only people he discovered.

After leaving the Lake of the Hills, he entered Slave river, from which he passed to Slave lake, near latitude 61° and 62° north, and longitude 110° to 120° west. The country around wears a barren aspect, but produces berries, large trees of spruce, pine, and white birch.

From this lake, he entered a river, which he called Mackenzie's river, a deep and spacious stream. On its banks he found encampments of Knistineaux Indians, a wandering tribe, spread over a vast extent of country. Their language is the same as that of the natives on the waters of the St. Lawrence, and the coast of Labrador. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and active. Their dress is simple; their countenance open, and their eyes black. Their women are the most comely of savages.

The other principal tribes, inhabiting the west side of Mackenzie's river, from Slave lake, are the Strong-bow, Mountain, and Hare Indians; those on the east are the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarellers.

After proceeding down this river to latitude $69^{\circ} 1'$, he reached the tide waters of the Frozen Ocean; but, in the middle of July, was unable to proceed further on account of the ice. He returned to Chepewyan fort, after an absence of 102 days.

In October, 1792, he proceeded on a voyage to the North Pacific Ocean. From the Lake of the Hills, he ascended Peace river, which is a quarter of a mile wide. The lands on this river are low and rich, inhabited by the Beaver and Mountain Indians. These people are said to be in the lowest state of debasement, and are a barbarous race of beings. The women perform all the drudgeries. Their habitations are formed by setting up a number of poles, united at the top, and forming a circle of 12 or 15 feet diameter at the bottom. These are covered with dressed skins.

In the mountains, which separate the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are several chasms, which emit smoke and fire, and a sulphureous smell.

Finding the streams of the west did not tend directly to the sea, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded by land for a considerable time. As he advanced nearer the coast, the settlements of the natives were more numerous and permanent; the manner of living more comfortable, and the state of society improved. The people were hospitable; they appeared to have stated seasons for public and private worship, and had temples decorated with hieroglyphics.

In latitude $52^{\circ} 21' 33''$ north, and longitude $128^{\circ} 2'$ west, Mr. Mackenzie reached the Pacific ocean; and inscribed his name on a rock by the shore.

It would be a difficult, if not an impossible task, to enumerate all the tribes of Indians inhabiting the interior parts of North-America. Their modes of hunting and warfare, their cruelty to their prisoners, the singularities of scalping, and other *general* characteristics, have been frequently described, and are generally known.

Captains Clark and Lewis, with a select and well furnished company, have since passed up the Missouri river and thence to the Pacific ocean, under the auspices, and at the expense of the government of the United States.

NORTHWEST COAST.

THE country of the northwest part of America, lying on the Pacific ocean, and extending south nearly to the 30th degree of north latitude, is known by the general name of THE NORTHWEST COAST.

According to the accounts of various navigators, these regions with little deviation, have the appearance of continued forests, being covered with pines, alder, birch, and various kinds of underwood. The vallies and plains produce currants, goosberries, raspberries, and numerous flowering shrubs.

The climate on this side of America is milder than that on the eastern, in the same latitudes. South of 45 degrees it is said to be one of the finest climates in the world.

On the coast are many spacious bays, commodious harbors, and mouths of navigable rivers, among which Nootka sound, Admiralty Bay, Port Mulgrave, Prince William's Sound, and Cook's inlet, are the principal. The peninsula of Alaska, extending westward between Bristol Bay and Prince William's sound, is the most westerly point of the continent of America.

The coast is inhabited by numerous, but small tribes of Indians: each tribe is independent, and governed by its own chief. They differ from each other in language and customs, and are frequently at war. Their most singular practice is that of slitting the under lip, so as to give them the appearance of having two mouths. Some of these tribes disguise themselves, after the manner of the ancient Scythians, in skins of wild beasts, with the heads and limbs fitted on their own. These habits they use in the chase, to circumvent the animals of the field.

The number of inhabitants on this coast is unknown; but it is supposed there are not more than ten thousand, from Nootka sound to Cook's inlet, an extent of 1000 miles. The English have a small colony at Nootka sound, and the Russians a colony of 800, somewhere to the northward of this place.* A colony from the United States and

* Hassel's Tables.

Canada, is about to be established at the mouth of Columbia river.

The principal river that has been observed on this coast, is Columbia river, called also the Oregon, or Great River of the West, which enters the ocean in $46^{\circ} 18'$ north latitude. It is half a mile wide, 20 miles from its mouth.

The chief object of civilized nations in navigating this coast, is to traffic with the natives for furs, which they give in exchange for pieces of iron, nails, beads, knives, and other trifling trinkets. The skins obtained, are those of the sea otter, racoon, pine marten, land beaver, mam-mot, &c.

The Russians were the first discoverers of the Northwest Coast of America. In 1741, the celebrated navigator Beering was dispatched by his government to make discoveries on the east coast of Asia. He sailed through the straits now called by his name, which part the Asiatic and American continents. He passed down the north-west coast of America, as far as latitude 58° north. Mount St. Elias, and Beering's bay were so called by him. The discoveries and reports of those who accompanied him, induced many individuals to embark in the fur trade, which is now prosecuted, by several nations, with great success.

THE NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO,

CONSISTING of several groups of islands, situated between the eastern coast of Kamtschatka in Asia, and the western coast of America, may properly be noticed in this place.

The Fox ISLANDS, one of the principal groups, are so called from the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. They are all frequented on account of their valuable furs.

The most perfect equality is said to reign among these Islanders. They live in the primitive patriarchal manner; and every person looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all the individuals of the same society. In case of an attack, the societies mutually

assist each other. Feasts are very common among them, particularly when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. They are represented as cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but easily depressed by affliction, and much addicted to suicide, putting an end to their days with great apparent insensibility.

BRITISH AMERICA.

THE British possessions in North-America are divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada; 3. New Brunswick; 4. Nova Scotia. Besides these provinces, the islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, Cape Breton, and several smaller ones in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, belonging to the British dominions.

British America is superintended by an officer, styled Governor General of the four British Provinces in North-America, who is commander in chief of all the British troops in the four provinces and the islands. Each province has a lieutenant governor, who, in the absence of the governor general, has all the powers requisite to a chief magistrate, so far as respects his particular province.

The British settlements, in all North America, according to Hassel, contain only 384,400 inhabitants. This estimate is much below their real number.

We shall take a separate view of each of these provinces and islands beginning with

UPPER CANADA.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent. THE province of Upper Canada, formerly called the upper country, extends from $42^{\circ} 30'$ to $52^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude; and from 74° to 97° W. lon. Its length is 1090 miles. Its breadth from north to south is about 525 miles. It is bounded south by the United States, east by Lower Canada, north by New-Britain, west by Detroit river, lakes St. Clair and Winnepeg.

Divisions. This province is divided into 19 counties, which are subdivided into townships, generally 12 miles long by 9 broad.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c. This country, in general may be called level; in many parts it is but little elevated above the lakes. There are many swamps; but where the land is dry it is good, and some of it excellent. In the vicinity of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, are extensive plains, destitute of wood, excepting scattered tufts of trees. These plains are covered with luxuriant grasses affording subsistence to immense herds of buffaloes.

Productions. Wheat, Indian corn, and flax, are produced here in great abundance. Hops, grapes, and various sorts of berries, are the spontaneous production of the country.

Iron ore has been found in great quantities, but little of it has been wrought.

Lakes. These are numerous. The great lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Superior*, through which passes the northern boundary of the United States, all lie partly in this province. The other most considerable lakes are the *Rice Lake*, *Lake Simcoe*, *Nippising*, and *Temiscanning*.

Rivers. The river *St. Lawrence*, already described, issues from *Ontario*, in this province. *Ottawas* is a large river issuing from lake *Temiscanning*, and empties into the *St. Lawrence*. *Grand River* has its source in *Lake St. Clie*, and, passing through *Rice Lake*, mingles with the waters of *Ontario*. The *Thames*, a considerable stream, runs into *Lake St. Clair* from the eastward. *Niagara* river, on which is the cataract, hereafter described, connects the lakes *Erie* and *Ontario*. It is about 30 miles in length and forms a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. All the waters of this province are richly stored with fish.

Springs. There are several salt springs in this country, from some of which salt is made.

Two miles above the *Niagara Falls* is a spring, which constantly emits a gas, or inflammable air, which, being confined in a pipe, will boil water in fifteen minutes.

Curiosities. Besides the above mentioned spring, which might, perhaps, with propriety, be mentioned under this

head, the Falls of Niagara river are the greatest and most sublime curiosity, which this or any other country affords. They are 7 or 8 miles south of lake Ontario. The river is here about 742 yards wide, and pitches over a rock 150 feet in perpendicular height. The noise produced by this cataract, is sometimes heard 40 or 50 miles. A heavy fog is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. There is sufficient space between the perpendicular rock and the column of water for people to pass in perfect safety.

Near Burlington bay is a volcano, subject to frequent eruptions, with a noise like thunder. The Indians sacrifice to the *Bad Spirit* at this place.

Towns. There are no very large towns in this province. Newark, on the west bank of Niagara river, near lake Ontario, contains about 60 houses and two churches for Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

Queenston, 7 miles above Newark, and Kingston, at the head of St. Lawrence, have good harbors, and are places of great trade.

York is situated on a fine harbor of Ontario, in latitude $43^{\circ} 45'$ north, longitude 4° west. It contains between two and three hundred families, and is the present seat of government.

Population. In 1806 the inhabitants were estimated at 80,000, chiefly emigrants from the United States.

Government. The government of this province consists of a governor, legislative council, and house of assembly, chosen for four years by the people; they meet annually in May for the purpose of legislation. The province is not subject to taxation by the British Parliament; and the whole expense of the civil establishment is borne by the government of England.

Weekly courts are held by two justices of the peace through the province. A district court is held every three months in which one judge presides. Another court is held by a chief justice, and two associate judges, who make an annual circuit through the province. The people regulate all local matters in the towns, as in the United States.

Militia. The militia in the several districts meet annually. All male inhabitants, excepting Friends and Mennonists, from sixteen to fortyfive, bear arms.

Religion. Methodism is the prevailing religion of Upper Canada. There are settled clergymen in some of the principal places; but, for the greater part, the country is destitute of regular religious teachers, and many of the inhabitants appear to have no religion.

History. The country was constituted a province, by an act of the British parliament, in 1791.

LOWER CANADA.

Boundaries, Situation, Extent. BOUNDED on the north by the coast of Hudson bay and Labrador, east by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, southeast and south by New-Brunswick and the United States, west by Upper Canada. It lies between 45 and 52 degrees north latitude, and between 61 and 71 degrees west longitude, 800 miles long; its average breadth 250.

Divisions. This province is divided into six districts, which are subdivided into 21 counties, and these into townships, or parishes.

Climate. Winter continues here with such severity from December to April, that the largest rivers are frozen over. The snow is commonly from four to six feet deep during the winter. But the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly and vegetation is surprisingly rapid. The summer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot.

Face of the Country. The country is generally mountainous and woody. The forests never attain to the luxuriant growth of warmer climates. Evergreens form the largest portion of their woods. The other trees are maple, birch, and elm.

Productions. Notwithstanding the coldness of the climate, the soil is fertile in many parts; producing wheat, barley, rye, and many other sorts of grain, fruits, and vegetables. The meadow grounds yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of cattle.

Lakes and Rivers. The principal of these have already been mentioned. The St. Lawrence passes through this province, and falls into the ocean by a mouth 90 miles broad, in which is the island Anticosti.

Population. The province of Lower Canada contained, in 1784, 113,012 souls. In 1806, 150,000; and in 1811, they were estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000.

Religion. Nine tenths of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are Roman Catholics; the rest are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and a few of almost every sect of Christians.

Manners and Customs. These are considerably tinged with French gaiety and urbanity. The French women in Lower Canada can generally read and write, and are thus superior to the men; but both are sunk in ignorance and superstition, and blindly devoted to their priests. The French language is spoken, except by settlers from Great Britain and the United States.

Towns. QUEBEC is the capital of this province, and of all British America, being the residence of the governor-general. It is situated at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles or Little river, 320 miles from the sea. It contained, in 1806, 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom were French. A large garrison is supported here. The houses are commonly built of stone, small, ugly, and inconvenient. The market is well supplied, and the little carts are frequently drawn by dogs. The river is here four or five leagues broad, and the haven, opposite the town, is safe and commodious. This city was taken by the British in 1754, when general Wolfe, who commanded the army of the besiegers, lost his life. In December, 1775, it was attacked by the American army, under the brave general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed.

Montreal, the second city in rank, stands on an island in the river St. Lawrence, 170 miles above Quebec, and 308 north by west of Boston. It contained in 1809, 16,000 inhabitants.

Manufactures and Commerce. The exports consist of wheat, flour, biscuit, flax seed, lumber, fish, potash, oil, ginseng, and other medicinal roots and herbs, but chiefly of furs and peltries. The imports are rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, provisions for the troops, and manufactured cloths from England.

Government. The same as that of Upper Canada.

History. This country was discovered by the English in 1497, and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British, and confirmed to the crown of England by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

THIS Island, (or rather collection of islands, which lie so contiguous that they are usually denominated but one) is annexed to, and forms a part of, the province of Lower Canada. It lies between $45^{\circ} 28'$ and $47^{\circ} 2'$ north latitude, and between 13 and 15° east longitude from Philadelphia, 109 miles long, and from 20 to 84 broad. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called the Gut of Canso, which is the communication between the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The climate here is very cold; owing, probably, in some degree, to the prodigious number of lakes, that cover half the island, and remain frozen a long time; and also to the forests, that totally intercept the rays of the sun. The effect of the sun is likewise diminished by almost perpetual clouds. The surface of the country, except in the hilly parts, has but little solidity. There are some tolerable pastures; and it abounds in hard wood, beech, birch, maple, and fir.

On this island are about 3000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are French Acadians.

The government of the island is in the hands of a lieutenant governor and council, who are appointed by the king.

The chief towns are Sidney and Louisburg; the former of which is the capital, and the latter has the best harbor in the island. Louisburg may be considered as the key to Canada, and the valuable fishery in its neighborhood depends for its protection on the possession of this place.

There is a very extensive coal mine in this island, from which about 6000 chaldrons are annually taken. There is an inconsiderable trade in peltries and furs.

This island was discovered, at a very early period, by the French, and was resorted to by a few fishermen; but was not taken formal possession of, till 1713. The French kept it till 1745, when it was captured by the New-England militia, under general W. Pepperell, and confirmed to Great-Britain by the treaty of 1763.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

IS bounded on the west by the province of Maine, north by Lower Canada easterly by the gulf of St. Lawrence, southeast and south by Nova-Scotia and the bay of Fundy. Till the year 1784, it formed a part of the province of Nova Scotia, when it was erected into a separate government. It lies between 45 and 48 degrees north latitude, and between 7 and 12 degrees east longitude.

The number of inhabitants is about 40,000.

The coast of this province is indented with numerous bays and harbors. The principal is the bay of Fundy, between New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, remarkable for the rise of its tide, which is sometimes more than 60 feet perpendicular height. This bay extends 50 leagues into the country. Chenigto bay is the northern extremity of Fundy bay; Passamaquoddy bay borders on Maine. Chaleur bay is a portion of the gulf of St. Lawrence, flowing between this province on the south and Lower Canada on the north.

St. John's is the principal river in this province, falling into the bay of Fundy, after a course of nearly 350 miles. It is navigable for sloops 60 miles, and for boats 200. This noble river, and its branches, water and enrich a large tract of excellent country, which is settled, and improving. The forests consist of spruce, pine, hemlock, beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest in all British America, and afford a great supply of masts for the English navy.

St. Croix river falls into Passamaquoddy bay, and is part of the boundary between New-Brunswick and Maine.

Merrimichi river falls into a bay of the same name on the northeast coast of New-Brunswick. A small distance from its estuary it divides into two branches, and runs through a fertile intervalle. There is a cod and salmon fishery at the confluence of this river and the bay.

Among the lakes of this province, which are numerous, is Grand lake, near St. John's river, 30 miles long, 8 or 10 wide, and, in some places, 40 fathoms deep.

The city of St. JOHN, situated on high land, at the mouth of the river St. John, is the capital of this province. The streets are spacious and regular. It has upwards of 1000 inhabitants, and many well built houses, a handsome church, and city hall.

FREDERICKTOWN, the present seat of government, is 80 miles up the river St. John, at the head of sloop navigation, and contains about 500 inhabitants. In the vicinity of this town, several valuable tracts of land are appropriated for the support of a college.

NOVA-SCOTIA

LIES between 43 and 48 degrees north latitude and between 8 and 14 degrees east longitude. Except a narrow tract, which borders on New-Brunswick to the northwest, it is surrounded, on all sides, by different portions of the Atlantic ocean. It is about 300 miles long, and 154 broad.

The climate of the country is unpleasant; the atmosphere being clouded with thick fog during a great part of the year, and the weather, for four or five months being intensely cold. The soil in general is thin and barren, though not uniformly so. A great part of the country is covered with wood.

This province is accommodated with many spacious harbors and bays. The bay of Fundy, already mentioned, washes its northwestern shore. Chebucto bay is

on the southeast, at the head of which is situated the town of Halifax, the capital of the province.

The face of the country is diversified with numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, that of Annapolis is the most considerable, and is navigable 15 miles for ships of 100 tons. Salmon river, which empties into Chedabucto bay, is remarkable for its fisheries.

Nova-Scotia exhibits an unfavorable appearance to the eye of a stranger ; but the gradual improvements in husbandry afford reasonable expectation, that it will become a flourishing colony.

Coals, lime stone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore are dug out of the earth in Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, the capital of this province, is delightfully situated on the west side of Chebucto bay, commodious for fishing, and has a fine harbor, 1000 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. The other towns are Annapolis on the east side of the bay of Fundy, which has one of the finest harbors in America ; and Shelburne, on the south of the peninsula, built by emigrants from the United States.

The whole population of Nova-Scotia amounts to between 70,000 and 80,000. The great body of the people are of English origin ; after which the Scotch and Irish are most numerous.

The exports from Great Britain to this country are chiefly articles of clothing, and rigging for ships. The imports are timber, and the produce of the fisheries.

History. Notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that some of the first European settlements were made. The first grant of lands in it was given by James I. to his secretary, Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova-Scotia, or New-Scotland. It has since frequently changed hands, from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the English nation, alternately. It was confirmed to the English in 1713. Three hundred families were transported here in 1749 at the charge of the government, who built and settled the town of Halifax.

ISLAND OF ST. JOHN.

THIS island lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of the province of Nova-Scotia, and is about 100 miles long, and from 10 to 35 broad. It has several fine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. CHARLOTTETOWN is its principal town, and is the residence of the lieutenant governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. The island produces corn, and quantities of beef and pork. The French inhabitants, amounting to about 4000, surrendered, in 1745, to the British arms. It is attached to the government of Nova-Scotia.

NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND.

IS situated east of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between $46^{\circ} 45'$ and $52^{\circ} 31'$ of north latitude, and between $15^{\circ} 28'$ and $22^{\circ} 37'$ east longitude; separated from Labrador by the Straits of Belleisle, and from Canada, by the bay of St. Lawrence; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coasts are very subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. From the soil of this land, the British reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and severe; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; the soil, at least in those parts of the island which have been explored, being rocky and barren. It is watered by several rivers, and has many large and good harbors.

The chief towns in Newfoundland are Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's.

The population in 1800 was 24,922. The Indians are considerably numerous.

The admiral on the coast is the governor of the island, under the governor general of the British provinces.

The great fishery on the banks of Newfoundland begins about the 10th of May, and continues till the end of September. The numbers of cod, both on the great bank and the lesser ones, which lie east and south of this island, are inconceivable. Several other species of fish are also caught here in abundance. The fishery is computed to yield about 300,000*l.* a year, from the cod sold in Catholic countries.

This island, after various disputes with the French, was entirely ceded to the English, in 1713; the French having permission to dry their nets on the southern shores: and in 1763, they were permitted to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the condition that they should not approach within three leagues of any coast belonging to England. By the last treaty, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north and west coast of the island; and the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing as before their independence. Great Britain and the United States employ annually not less than 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery.

The other islands of note, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are ANTICOSTI, near the mouth of St. Lawrence, 126 miles long, and 32 broad, uninhabited; the MAGDALEN ISLES, in 12° 29' east longitude, and between 47 and 48° north latitude, inhabited by a few fishermen; and ISLE PERCEE, about 15 miles south of Cape Gaspre. It is a perpendicular rock, and is pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it.

THE BERMUDAS, OR SOMMERS ISLANDS,

BELONG more properly to North America, than to the West-Indies. They are about equally distant from the West-Indies and Nova-Scotia, and 300 leagues from the coast of Carolina, lying in 23 degrees north latitude, and about 11 degrees of east longitude from Philadelp[']ia. They received their first name from John Bermudas, a

Spaniard, their first discoverer; and are called Sommers Islands, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on their rocks, in 1609, on his passage to Virginia. The principal island is 16 miles long, and 1 or 2 broad; rocky and uneven, and the roads almost impassable. The air is wholesome; a continual spring prevails, and most of the productions of the West-Indies are here cultivated. Fifteen or twenty thousand people are collected on this small spot, two thirds of whom are blacks.

INDEPENDENT AMERICA, OR THE UNITED STATES.

Boundaries. ALL the territories, now under the Federal Government of the United States, are here included under the general head of INDEPENDENT AMERICA. These territories are bounded on the north by British America; east by New-Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean; south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico; west by New Mexico, and a ridge of mountains, generally denominated the *Shining Mountains*, which divide the western waters of the Mississippi from those that flow westward into the Pacific ocean.

Situation and Extent. This country lies between 28 and 50 degrees north latitude, and between 9 degrees east and 14 degrees west longitude. Its extreme length, from east to west, is upwards of 2000 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1500. It contains about 2,000,000 square miles, and, excepting the Russian empire, is the largest territory on the earth, whose inhabitants live under one general government.

Divisions and Names. Independent America consists of *seventeen States*, and *four territorial Governments*, exclusive of Louisiana. Each state has a government of its own, independent of every other state; and all are united under *one* general government, and thus form a grand national republic.

The states and territorial governments may be classed in four grand divisions, called *Northern, Middle, Southern,*

and *Western* States. Though these divisions are merely *nominal*, and may be liable to some objections; yet the convenience of using the appellations *northern*, *middle*, *southern*, and *western*, in writing and conversation, is considered as a sufficient reason for adopting this classification.

The first division, or *Northern States*, is the territory, which, in 1641, received the name of *New-England*, and comprehends

District of Maine, (belonging to Massachusetts)	Massachusetts (Proper)
New-Hampshire,	Rhode-Island,
Vermont,	Connecticut.

The second division, or *Middle States*, comprehends

New-York,	Ohio,
New-Jersey,	Michigan Territory,
Pennsylvania,	Indiana Territory,
Delaware,	Illinois Territory.
Maryland,	

The third division, or *Southern States*, consists of

Columbia Territory,*	Tennessee,
Virginia,	South Carolina,
Kentucky,	Georgia,
North Carolina,	Mississippi Territory.

The fourth or *Western* division is Louisiana.†

This division of the United States is already divided into the new state of *Louisiana*, and several territorial governments; is nearly equal in extent to all the rest of the United States; and will, probably, at no very distant period, be divided into several independent states.

Under the present head, we shall confine our remarks to those topics, which are common to all the states and territories, reserving all local objects, such as Bays, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, &c. to be noticed in their appropriate divisions.

Climate. The climate of the United States is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and sudden changes of the weather, and temperature of the air.

* This territory lies partly in the Middle and partly in the Southern States.

† All the States west of the Allegany mountains, may more properly be denominated *Western States*.

The weather is less variable in the northern than in the southern states; frosts at the north generally come on in October; severe cold commences in December and lasts till March. During this time, the ponds and fresh water rivers are frozen over. The climate west of the Alleghany mountains, differs materially from that on the eastern side, in the temperature of the air, and in the quantity of snow and rain which falls every year. The air is seldom so cold or so hot by several degrees, as on the eastern side of the mountains, in the same latitudes.

Seasons. Autumn is the finest season of the year, in the United States; the temperature of the air is then most agreeable and the weather is serene and settled. In New-England winter lasts near half the year; in the Southern States it is milder, and continues not more than three or four months. In spring, the weather is most variable, a warm and pleasant day being often succeeded by another that is cold and stormy.

Face of the Country. The territories of the United States are happily variegated with mountains and plains, hills and valleys. Some parts are rocky, particularly the northern states, and the mountainous tract running southwesterly from Hudson river to Georgia. In the southern states the country between the Atlantic ocean and the mountains, a tract from 60 to 100 miles broad, is level, and entirely free of stone. Between the mountains and the Mississippi, are vast level meadows, and the borders of that river are either spacious low lands, annually overflowed, or continued forests. The newly acquired tract of Louisiana contains some of the most pleasant and fertile spots on the face of the globe.

Botany. The natural history of the United States is in its infancy. The vegetable productions have not yet been well described by any author, in a work professedly for that purpose.

No country affords a greater variety of indigenous plants many of which are distinguished for stately growth and beauty. It is particularly rich in trees and shrubs, many of them differing in genus or species, from those in the old world. In the woods are several new species of oak, walnut, poplar, and maple. The sugar maple abounds in many parts of the United States, valuable on account of its

saccharine juice yielded by tapping, which, by boiling and refining, affords a wholesome and palatable sugar, fit for all domestic uses. In the southern states, the magnolia rises to a magnificence of bulk, which renders it the pride of the forest, while its flowers perfume the air; and the woods afford the richest variety of flowering shrubs and beautiful trees. New-England produces spontaneously an almost infinite number of plants and herbs, useful for medicinal purposes. Wild fruits, and nuts of almost every description, enrich the country from Maine to Georgia.

Agriculture and Cultivated Vegetables. In agriculture, the Americans are well skilled, and are eager to adopt the advantages of English experience. The immortal WASHINGTON was himself an excellent practical farmer; and it is computed that at least three parts in four of the inhabitants of the United States are employed in agriculture. This free and vigorous yeomanry may well be regarded as the chief glory of any state; and commerce will import sufficient opulence to enable them to promote every possible improvement.* Agriculture flourishes most in New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania; but is making rapid advances in all the other states. Among the numerous products, are wheat, rye, barley, buck wheat, oats, beans, pease, and maize, or Indian-corn, which is a native grain. In the southern states, rice is cultivated, and is found to succeed on the banks of the Ohio. The potatoe is a native and valuable root, which grows in all the states. Hops (another native plant) are also cultivated. Cotton (which has taken place of indigo) and tobacco are important products of the southern states. Orchards are favorite objects, and cider is the common drink of New-England. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. are every where abundant. The native strawberry is improved by cultivation, and is much superior to the exotic. The native grape is propagated with great ease. Its growth is luxuriant, overspreading the highest trees in the forest. With proper cultivation, it would afford an ample supply of wines, in the northern as well as southern states.

Besides most of the grapes of Europe, which are here cultivated, there is a great variety of others found grow-

ing in their native soils and situations, many of which have not been described by any botanical writers.

Zoology. The zoology of the United States does not materially differ from that of North-America in general. America contains, at least, one half, and the territory of the United States more than one fourth of the species of quadrupeds in the known world. Some of them are peculiar to this continent, and others are common to both continents. Our information on this subject is not extensive. It is probable that some of our quadrupeds are utterly unknown; others are known only by the common reports of hunters, and cannot be described.

The following catalogue, it is believed, contains most of the wild quadrupeds of North-America.

Mammoth	Weasel	Field Mouse
Bison	Ermine	Bat
Moose	Marten	Ground Mouse
Caribou	Mink	Wood Rat
Red Deer	Otter	American Rat
Fallow Deer	Fisher	Shrew Mouse
Roe	Skunk	Purple Mole
Bear	Opossum	Black Mole
Wolverene	Woodchuck	Water Rat
Wolf	Urchin	Beaver
Fox	Hare	Musquash
Catamount	Racoon	Morse
Sallow Cougar	Fox Squirrel	Seal
Grey Cougar	Grey Squirrel	Maniti
Mountain Cat	Red Squirrel	Sapajou
Lynx	Striped Squirrel	Sagein
Kincajou	Flying Squirrel	

The Wolf, Fox, Weasel, Ermine, Otter, Flying Squirrel, Bat, and Water Rat, are of the same species with the European animals of the same names.

The Fallow Deer, Grey Fox, Marten, Otter, Opossum, Woodchuck, Hare, some of the Squirrels, and the Beaver, have been tamed. Probably most of these, and some others, might be perfectly domesticated. It has been observed of our wild animals, in general, that they are not of so savage a nature as those of Europe.

Mammoth. This name has been given to an unknown animal, whose bones are found in the northern parts of both

the old and new world. From the form of their teeth, they are said to be carnivorous. Like the Elephant, they were armed with tusks of ivory; but they obviously differ from the elephant in size, their bones proving them to have been five or six times as large. These enormous bones are found in several parts of North-America, particularly about the salt licks, or springs, near the Ohio river.

Birds. The birds of the United States have been arranged, by naturalists, into twelve classes; the number of birds in all the classes amount to 271. They generally exceed the birds of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are inferior in the melody of their notes.

The middle states, including Virginia, appear to be the climates in North-America, where the greatest number and variety of birds of passage celebrate their nuptials, after which they annually return to more southern regions. Most of our birds are birds of passage from the southward. The eagle, the pheasant, grouse, and partridge of Pennsylvania, several species of woodpeckers, the crow, blue jay, robin, marsh wren, several species of sparrows, or snow birds, and the swallow, are perhaps nearly all the land birds that continue the year round to the northward of Virginia.

The swan is the largest of the aquatic tribe of birds, which is seen in this country. One of them has been known to weigh thirty-six pounds, and to be six feet in length from the bill to the feet, when stretched. It makes a sound resembling that of a trumpet, both when in the water and on the wing.

The Canada Goose is a bird of passage and gregarious. The offspring of the Canadian and common goose are mongrels, and reckoned more valuable than either of unmixed blood.

The Quail, or Partridge, is a bird peculiar to America. The partridge of New-England is the pheasant of Pennsylvania, but is miscalled in both places. It is a species of the Grouse. Neither the Pheasant, Partridge, nor Quail is found in America.

The Wakon bird, which probably is of the same species as the Bird of Paradise, receives its name from the ideas the Indians have of its superior excellence; the Wakon

Bird being, in their language, the Bird of the Great Spirit. Its tail is composed of four or five feathers, which are three times as long as its body, and which are beautifully shaded with green and purple. It carries this fine length of plumage in the same manner as the peacock does his, but it is not known whether, like him, it ever raises it to an erect position.

Reptiles. Among the *amphibious reptiles*, are several turtles, or tortoises, some of which are esteemed delicious food. Of *toads*, *frogs*, and *lizards*, there are likewise many species. Of this latter class of reptiles, is the *Alligator*, or American Crocodile, a terrible creature, of prodigious strength, activity, and swiftness in the water. They are from six to twenty four feet in length; their bodies, as large as that of a horse, covered with horny plates or scales, said to be impenetrable to a rifle ball, except about the head and fore legs. They make a frightful appearance, and at certain seasons a most hideous roar, resembling distant thunder. They are oviparous, and lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. Their principal food is fish, but they devour dogs and hogs. The old feed on the young alligators, till they get so large that they cannot make a prey of them. In South-America, the carrion vulture destroys multitudes of young alligators, which would otherwise render the country uninhabitable.

It is supposed there are about forty different kinds of serpents in North-America, among which the Rattle snake is probably the largest. Their rattles consist of several articulated, crustaceous bags, forming their tails, which when they move, make a rattling noise, giving warning of their approach. They are supposed to have the power of fascination in an eminent degree; and charm birds, rabbits, and squirrels in such a manner, that they lose the power of resistance, and suffer themselves to be devoured. Their bite is very poisonous, but not incurable.

The Coach-Whip, Glass, and Joint snakes, are great curiosities. The latter, when struck, breaks like a pipe-stem without producing a tincture of blood.

The snakes are not so numerous nor so venomous in the northern, as in the southern states; in the latter however, the inhabitants are furnished with a much greater variety

of plants and herbs, which afford immediate relief to persons bitten by those poisonous creatures. It is an observation worthy of grateful remembrance, that wherever venomous animals are found, the God of nature has kindly provided sufficient antidotes against their poison.

Fish. Upwards of eighty different kinds of fish have been enumerated in the waters of North-America. Of these the Whale is the largest; some of them, in the northern seas, being ninety feet in length. They were formerly found in plenty along the coast of the United States, but, at present are scarce. That species of Whales called the Beluga, is found principally in the gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. Beneath the skin of the Beluga, may be felt the bones of five fingers, which terminate at the edge of the fin, in five very sensible projections.

The Lamprey frequents most of the rivers in the New-England states. After the spawning season is over, and the young fry have gone down into the sea, the old fish attach themselves to the roots and limbs of trees, which have fallen into the water, and there perish. A mortification begins at the tail, and proceeds upwards to the vital parts.

The Ink or Cuttle Fish, is a great curiosity. It is furnished with a cyst of black liquor, which, when emitted, renders the water like a thick, black cloud in the eyes of its pursuer; and thus the fish escapes. The whalers call these fish Squids.

Insects. Naturalists have enumerated about eighty species of *insects* and *vermes* in North-America, many of them peculiar to the continent. The most curious of these is the Sea Anemone, Sea Nettle, or Animal Flower. They are found attached to the sides of rocks, over which the tide flows. They appear like flowers of different sizes, with six expanded leaves; and have the power of assuming different shapes, as of a full blown anemone, or of a large rose or poppy. When the largest are expanded, they are five or six inches in circumference; and, when touched, they contract themselves. When muscles are offered them they seize and conduct them to their mouths in the centre of the flower, and swallow them. They reproduce themselves in an astonishing manner; when cut

into several pieces, each piece becomes a complete creature.*

Commerce and Manufactures. No country in the world enjoys greater advantages for internal and foreign commerce than the United States, by means of the numerous rivers and lakes that intersect the country and the excellent harbors and bays which indent the sea coast. Canals are opened, and many more might be opened, to facilitate inland navigation; and the whole country will probably soon be chequered into islands and peninsulas.

The most considerable manufactures, are tanned leather and dressed skins; various works in iron and wood; cables, sail cloth, and cordage; bricks, tiles, and pottery; paper, hats, snuff, gunpowder; some utensils in copper, brass, and tin; clocks, and mathematical instruments; coarse cloths, cottons and linens for domestic uses, and some for exportation; and maple sugar.

The principal articles of exportation will be enumerated in the accounts of the several states individually.

The commerce of the United States is chiefly carried on with Great-Britain and her colonies, with Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the East-Indies, &c. In 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802, the exports of the United States fluctuated from 68 to 93 millions of dollars. The importations of manufactures from the British dominions, were little less than 27,000,000 dollars. In 1802, the imported manufactures from all other countries, were less than 41,000,000 dollars. The wines, teas, salt, distilled spirits, and other manufactured produce, from places not British, amounted probably to 30,000,000 dollars, and the like manufactured articles from British dominions were probably worth 3,000,000 dollars. The annual value of all the articles manufactured, it appears from an estimate made by authority in 1810, considerably exceeds 120 millions of dollars, and this value is rapidly increasing. The trade to China is considerable and increasing. The total amount of imports into the United States in 1810, is stated by Mr. Blodget, at 54,000,000 dollars; and of the exports, at 52,200,000 dollars; tons of shipping, 1,350,281; of which 463,044 tons, or

* For more complete information of the quadrupeds, birds, fish, insects, &c. of North America, the reader is referred to the American Universal Geography.

more than one third is owned by Massachusetts. Mr. Blodget estimates the number of acres of improved land in the United States, at 40,950,000 ; horses, 14,000,000 ; horned cattle, 3,660,000 ; banks, 95 ; bank capitals, 54,000,000 dollars ; custom house bonds, 9,600,000 dollars ; total valuation of the United States, 2,510,000,000 dollars.

Population. According to the census of 1800, the number of inhabitants in the several states was 5,305,666 ; of whom 893,651 were slaves. According to the census of 1810, the whole number of inhabitants was 7,239,903, of whom 1,191,364 were slaves. This population is made up of almost all nations, languages, and religions, which Europe can furnish ; but much the greater part are descended from the English.

Language. The English language is the prevailing language in the United States ; and in this language all business is transacted, and public records kept. Excepting a few provincial corruptions, it is spoken with great purity in New England by all classes of people. In the middle and southern states, the great influx of foreigners has produced many corruptions, especially in pronunciation. There are some Dutch, French, Germans, Swedes, and Jews, who retain, in a greater or less degree, their native language, in which they perform their public worship, and converse with each other.

Religion. The constitution of the United States prohibits the enacting of any laws for the establishment of religion, or controlling the free exercise of it. Religious liberty is also a fundamental principle in the constitutions of the individual states. Its public teachers are maintained by equal taxes on property, by pew rents, marriage and burial fees, voluntary contributions, &c.

The following denominations of Christians are found in the United States :

Congregationalists	Baptists
Presbyterians	Quakers, or Friends
Episcopalians	Methodists
Dutch Reformed Church	Roman Catholics

German Lutherans	Tunkers
German Calvinists, or Pres- byterians	Universalists
Moravians	Mennonists and Shakers

There are, probably, some others, whose numbers are comparatively small.*

State of Literature. There are in the United States 30 colleges; three or four of them, however, exist only on paper; and about 100 academies. A plan has been contemplated for establishing, under the auspices of Congress, a National University, at the seat of government.

Government. The government of the United States is vested in a President and Congress, which consists of two legislative bodies, called a senate and house of representatives. The President is chosen for four years. The senate consists of two senators from each state, chosen every six years by the state legislatures. In this body the vice president of the United States presides, *ex officio*. The house of representatives is elected by the people, every two years, and apportioned in such a manner, that every state shall have, at least, one representative; but that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 35,000 inhabitants.

By the census of 1810 the representatives to congress were apportioned among the states as follows:

New-Hampshire	6	Indiana Territory	1
Vermont	6	Maryland	9
Massachusetts	20	Virginia	23
Rhode-Island	2	Kentucky	10
Connecticut	7	Tennessee	6
New-York	27	North-Carolina	13
New-Jersey	6	South-Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	20	Georgia	6
Delaware	2	Louisiana	1
Ohio	6	Mississippi Territory	1

* For a particular account of these several religious sects, the reader is referred to Miss H. ADAMS's "View of Religions."

The legislative power is vested in the congress, and the executive is lodged with the president, or in the vice-president, who supplies his place in any emergency. The president has the command of the army and navy, and has the power of pardoning offences, except in cases of impeachment. He can make treaties, and appoint ambassadors, with the consent of two thirds of the senate.

The judicial power is lodged in one supreme court, and such inferior courts as the congress may ordain; the judges hold their offices during good behaviour.

Each state has its peculiar government, commonly consisting of a governor, and general assembly, annually chosen. The constitutions of the individual states are, with a few variations, similar to that of the United States.

Seat of Government. The city of Washington in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by Congress established as the seat of the government. It stands at the junction of the rivers Potowmac and Eastern Branch, in lat. 38 53 N. extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory, which, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, is not exceeded by any in America.

The situation of this metropolis, is upon the great post road, about equally distant from the northern and southern extremities of the United States; upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory, immensely rich, and commanding extensive internal resources. The public offices of the government were established here in 1800.

Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue of the United States is raised from duties on the tonnage of vessels entered in the various sea-ports, and on imported goods, wares, and merchandize. The revenue for the year 1805, was 14,589,369 dollars; in 1808, 10,348 000 dollars; in 1809, 6,527,000 dollars; in 1810, according to the estimate of the secretary, about 12,000,000 dollars; the expenditures for the year ending 30th September, 1810, amounted to 8,174 358 dollars.

The total receipts into the treasury of the United States from the 4th of March, 1789, to December 31st, 1809, amounted to 210,827,937 dollars, 34 cents, viz.

	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
From Customs	171,278,734	09
Internal revenue	6,445,373	90
Direct tax	1,736,266	28
Public lands	3,972,434	34
Miscellaneous	5,574,662	90
Loans	21,820,765	82
Total	210,827,937	34

The largest amount in any single year was, in 1808, 17,060,661 dollars, 93 cents; in 1809, the amount was only 7,773,473 dollars, 12 cents.

Public Debt. The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present government, 1789, was about 75,000,000 dollars; in 1810, it was reduced to 53,172,302 dollars, 32 cents. It has since been rapidly increasing.

Mint. A national mint was established in 1791. It is provided by law that the purity and intrinsic value of silver shall be equal to that of Spain; and of the gold coins to that of the strictest European nations. The government of the United States derives no profit from the coinage. The value of the coins struck at the mint, during the year 1804, was 371,827 dollars, 94 cents. In 1807, 2,731,345 pieces of coin, gold, silver, and copper, were struck, at the United States mint, amounting to 1,044,595 dollars, 91 cents.

Army. The United States have no standing army, such an establishment being deemed inconsistent with a republican government. The following is the return of the military force of the states and territories, made to the secretary at war, in 1807, arranged in the order of their relative strength.

Pennsylvania	94,521	Georgia	18,655
New-York	74,494	Vermont	16,436
Virginia	69,762	Tennessee	16,102
Massachusetts	62,586	Ohio	15,137
North-Carolina	44,256	Rhode-Island	5,245
South-Carolina	32,642	Mississippi Territory	1,158
Kentucky	32,235	Indiana Territory	2,931
New-Jersey	30,885	District of Columbia	1,910
New-Hampshire	22,786	Orleans Territory	1,447
Connecticut	20,782	Michigan Territory	1,028

The militia of the states and territories, according to the returns made to the secretary at war, in 1808, amounted to 636,336 men, giving an increase of 71,338, for one year.

A small military force was maintained before the late war, for the support of public order, and the defence of the frontiers, and fortresses on the sea coast.

Navy. The navy of the United States commenced its existence in 1797, and increased rapidly till 1800; since which time it has been reduced, and, in 1810, consisted only of 19 vessels of war, of which 9 were frigates, the whole carrying 502 guns. Provision has been made by congress, in 1812, for increasing the navy, and several 74's are now built.

History. The time and manner of the original settlements of the United States, have been mentioned under the head of North-America. They continued subject to Great-Britain, as colonies of that kingdom, till the FOURTH OF JULY, 1776; which day may be called the epoch of their existence, as an independent nation.

The attempts of the British parliament to raise a revenue in the colonies, without their consent, occasioned the war, which separated them from Great-Britain. The following brief history of this war, and the causes which led to it, is thought of sufficient importance to have a place in this work.

The first attempt of consequence was the famous Stamp Act, March, 1765. By this, the Americans were obliged to make use of stamped paper for all notes, bonds, and other legal instruments; on which paper a duty was to be paid. This act occasioned such general uneasiness in America, that the parliament thought proper to repeal it, the year after it was made.

The next year, 1767, the Tea Act was framed; by which a heavy duty was laid upon tea, glass, paper, and many other articles, which were much used in America. This threw the colonies into confusion, and excited such resentment among the people, that the parliament, three years after, took off three fourths of the duty. But it was

still disagreeable to the Americans, who entered into resolutions not to import or consume British manufactures.

In 1773, the people of Boston, who were determined not to pay duties on tea, employed some persons to go in disguise on board some ships loaded with tea, belonging to the East-India company, which lay in the harbor, and to throw the tea overboard. In other parts of America, violent opposition was made to British taxation. This opposition enkindled the resentment of the British parliament, which they expressed the next year, 1774, by shutting the port of Boston, which ruined the trade of that flourishing town. This act was followed by others, by which the constitution of Massachusetts was new modelled, and the liberties of the people infringed.

These rash and cruel measures gave great and universal alarm to the Americans. General Gage was sent to Boston to enforce the new laws; but he was received with coldness, and opposed with spirit in the execution of his commission. The assemblies of Americans remonstrated and petitioned. Contributions of money and provisions, from every quarter, were sent to the inhabitants of Boston, who were suffering in consequence of the port bill.

The same year, troops arrived in Boston, to enforce the impolitic and unjust acts of the British parliament. Fortifications were erected on Boston neck, by order of general Gage; and the ammunition and stores in Cambridge and Charlestown were secured.

In September, deputies from most of the colonies met in Congress, at Philadelphia, who approved of the conduct of the people of Massachusetts; wrote a letter to general Gage; published a declaration of rights; formed an association not to import or use British goods; sent a petition to the king of Great Britain; an address to the inhabitants of that kingdom; another to the inhabitants of Canada; and another to the inhabitants of the colonies.

In the beginning of the next year, 1775, was passed the Fishery Bill, by which the northern colonies were forbid to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, for a certain time. This bore hard upon the commerce of these colonies, which was in a great measure supported by the fishery. Soon after, another bill was passed, which restrained the trade

of the middle and southern colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies, except on certain conditions.

These repeated acts of oppression, on the part of Great-Britain, alienated the affection of America from her parent and sovereign, and produced a combined opposition to the whole system of taxation. Preparations began to be made to oppose by force the execution of these acts of parliament. The militia of the country were trained to the use of arms—great encouragement was given for the manufacture of gunpowder, and measures were taken to obtain all kinds of military stores.

In February, colonel Leslie was sent, with a detachment of British troops, from Boston, to take possession of some cannon at Salem. But the people had intelligence of the design—took up the draw bridge in that town, and prevented the troops from passing, until the cannon were secured ; so that the expedition failed.

In April, colonel Smith and major Pitcairn were sent with a body of troops, to destroy the military stores which had been collected at Concord, about twenty miles from Boston. At Lexington the militia were collected on a green to oppose the incursion of the British forces, and were fired upon by the troops, when eight men were killed upon the spot. The militia were dispersed, and the troops proceeded to Concord, where they destroyed a few stores. On their return, they were incessantly harrassed by the Americans, who, inflamed with just resentment, fired upon them from houses and fences, and pursued them to Boston. At Lexington, was spilt the first blood in this memorable war : a war, which severed America from the British empire. Here opened the first scene of the great drama, which, in its progress, exhibited the most illustrious characters and events, and closed with a revolution, equally glorious for the actors, and important in its consequences to the human race.

This battle roused all America. The militia collected from all quarters ; and Boston was, in a few days, besieged by twenty thousand men. A stop was put to all intercourse between the town and country, and the inhabitants were reduced to great want of provisions. General Gage promised to let the people depart, if they would deliver

up their arms. They complied; but when the general had obtained their arms, the perfidious man refused to let them go.

In the mean time, a small number of men, under the command of colonels Allen and Easton, without any public orders, surprised and took the British garrison at Ficonderoga, without the loss of a man.

In June following, our troops attempted to fortify Bunker's hill, which lies in Charlestown, and but a mile from Boston. They had during the night, thrown up a small breast work, which sheltered them from the fire of the British cannon. The next morning, the British army was sent to drive them from the hill, and landing under cover of their cannon, they set fire to Charlestown, which was consumed, and marched to attack our troops in the entrenchments. A severe engagement ensued, in which the British suffered a very great loss, both of officers and privates. They were repulsed at first, and thrown into disorder, but finally carried the fortification. The Americans suffered a small loss, compared with the British; but the death of the brave general Warren, who fell in the action, a martyr to the cause of his country, was severely felt, and universally lamented.

About this time, the continental congress appointed GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. a native of Virginia, to the chief command of the American army. This gentleman had been a distinguished and successful officer in the preceding war, and seemed destined by heaven to be the savior of his country. He accepted the appointment with a diffidence, which was a proof of his prudence and his greatness. He refused any pay for eight years laborious and arduous service; and, by his matchless skill, fortitude, and perseverance, conducted America through indescribable difficulties to independence and peace.

General Washington, with other officers appointed by congress, arrived at Cambridge, and took command of the American army in July. From this time the affairs of America began to assume the appearance of a regular and general opposition to the forces of Great-Britain.

In autumn, a body of troops under the command of general Montgomery, besieged and took the garrison at

St. John's, which commands the entrance into Canada. The prisoners amounted to about seven hundred. General Montgomery pursued his success, and took Montreal, and designed to push his victories to Quebec.

A body of troops, commanded by Arnold, was ordered to march to Canada, by the river Kennebec, and through the wilderness. After suffering every hardship, and the most distressing hunger, they arrived in Canada and were joined by general Montgomery before Quebec. This city which was commanded by governor Carleton, was immediately besieged; but, there being little hope of taking it by a siege, it was determined to storm it. The attack was made on the last day of December, but proved unsuccessful and fatal to the brave general, who, with his aid, was killed, in attempting to scale the walls.

Of the three divisions, which attacked the city, one only entered, and that was obliged to surrender to superior force. After this defeat, Arnold, who now commanded the troops, continued some months before Quebec, although his troops suffered incredibly by cold and sickness; but, the next spring, the Americans were obliged to retreat from Canada.

About this time the large and flourishing town of Norfolk, in Virginia, was wantonly burnt, by order of Lord Dunmore, the royal governor.

General Gage went to England in September, and was succeeded in command by general Howe.

Falmouth, a considerable town in the District of Maine, from which Portland has been since taken, shared the fate of Norfolk; being laid in ashes by order of the British admiral.

The British king entered into treaties with some of the German princes, for about seventeen thousand men, who were to be sent to America the next year, to assist in subduing the colonies. The British parliament also passed an act, forbidding all intercourse with America; and, while they repealed the Boston Port and Fishery Bills, they declared all American property, on the high seas, forfeited to the captors.

This act induced congress to change the mode of carrying on the war; and measures were taken to annoy the

enemy in Boston. For this purpose, batteries were erected on several hills, from which shot and bombs were thrown into the town. But the batteries which were opened on Dorchester point had the best effect, and soon obliged general Howe to abandon the town. In March, 1776, the British troops embarked for Halifax, and general Washington entered the town in triumph.

In the ensuing summer, a small squadron of ships, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, and a body of troops, under generals Clinton and Cornwallis, attempted to take Charleston, the capital of South-Carolina. The ships made a violent attack upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, but were repulsed with great loss, and the expedition was abandoned.

In July, congress published their declaration of Independence, which forever separated America from Great-Britain. This great event took place two hundred and eighty-four years after the first discovery of America by Columbus—one hundred and seventy from the first effectual settlement in Virginia—and one hundred and fifty-six from the first settlement of Plymouth in Massachusetts, which were the earliest English settlements in America. Just after this declaration, general Howe, with a powerful force, arrived near New-York, and landed his troops upon Staten Island. General Washington was in New-York, with about thirteen thousand men, encamped either in the city, or in the neighboring fortifications.

The operations of the British began by the action on Long Island in the month of August. The Americans were defeated, and general Sullivan and lord Sterling, with a large body of men, were made prisoners. The night after the engagement, a retreat was ordered and executed with such silence that the Americans left the island without alarming their enemies, and without loss.

In September, the city of New-York was abandoned by the American army, and taken by the British. In November, Fort Washington, on York-Island, was taken, and more than two thousand men made prisoners. Fort Lee, opposite to fort Washington, on the Jersey shore, was soon after taken, but the garrison escaped.

About the same time, general Clinton was sent, with a

body of troops, to take possession of Rhode-Island ; and succeeded. In addition to all these losses and defeats, the American army suffered by desertion, and more by sickness, which was epidemic, and very mortal. The northern army, at Ticonderoga, was in a disagreeable situation, particularly after the battle of lake Champlain, in which the American force, consisting of a few light vessels, under the command of generals Arnold and Waterbury, was totally dispersed. But general Carleton, instead of pursuing his victory, landed at Crown Point, reconnoitered the posts at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and returned to winter quarters in Canada.

At the close of this year, the American army was dwindled to a handful of men ; and general Lee was taken prisoner in New-Jersey. Far from being discouraged at these losses, congress took measures to raise and establish an army.

In this critical situation, general Washington surprised and took a large body of Hessians, who were cantoned at Trenton ; and soon after another body of British troops at Princeton. The address in planning and executing these enterprises, reflected the highest honor on the commander, and the success revived the desponding hopes of America. The loss of general Mercer, a gallant officer, at Princeton, was the principal circumstance that allayed the joys of victory.

The following year, 1777, was distinguished by very memorable events in favor of America. On the opening of the campaign, governor Tryon was sent, with a body of troops, to destroy the stores at Danbury, in Connecticut. This plan was executed, and the town mostly burnt ; but the enemy suffered in the retreat, and the Americans lost general Wooster, a brave and experienced officer. The British general Prescott was taken from his quarters, on Rhode-Island, by the address and enterprise of colonel Barton, and conveyed prisoner to the continent.

General Burgoyne, who commanded the northern British army, took possession of Ticonderoga, which had been abandoned by the Americans. He pushed his successes, crossed lake George, and encamped upon the banks of the Hudson, near Saratoga. His progress, however, was checked by the defeat of colonel Baum, near Bennington,

in which the undisciplined militia of Vermont under general Stark, displayed unexampled bravery, and captured almost the whole detachment.

The militia assembled from all parts of New-England to stop the progress of general Burgoyne. These, with the regular troops, formed a respectable army, commanded by general Gates.

After two severe actions, in which the generals Lincoln and Arnold behaved with uncommon gallantry, and were wounded, general Burgoyne found himself enclosed with brave troops, and was forced to surrender his whole army amounting to ten thousand men, into the hands of the Americans. This event happened in October: it diffused an universal joy over America, and laid a foundation for the treaty with France.

Before these transactions, the main body of the British forces had embarked at New-York, sailed up the Chesapeake, and landed at the head of Elk river, where the army soon began their march for Philadelphia. General Washington had determined to oppose them; and, for this purpose made a stand upon the heights near Brandywine creek. Here the armies engaged, and the Americans were overpowered, and suffered great loss. The enemy pursued their march, and took possession of Philadelphia, towards the close of September.

Not long after, the two armies were again engaged at Germantown, and in the beginning of the action, the Americans had the advantage; but by some unlucky accident, the fortune of the day was turned in favor of the British. Both sides suffered considerable losses: on the side of the Americans, was general Nash.

In an attack upon the forts at Mud-Island and Red-bank, the Hessians were unsuccessful, and their commander, colonel Donop, killed. The British also lost the Augusta, a ship of the line. But the forts were afterwards taken, and the navigation of the Delaware opened. General Washington was reinforced with part of the troops which had composed the northern army, under general Gates; and both armies retired to winter quarters.

In October, the same month in which general Burgoyne was taken at Saratoga, general Vaughan, with a small fleet, sailed up Hudson river, and wantonly burnt Kings-

ton, a beautiful Dutch settlement on the west side of the river.

The beginning of the next year, 1778, was distinguished by a treaty of alliance between France and America; by which the latter obtained a powerful ally. When the English ministry were informed that this treaty was on foot, they despatched commissioners to America to attempt a reconciliation: but America would not now accept their offers. Early in the spring, Count de Estaing with a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, was sent, by the court of France, to assist America.

General Howe left the army, and returned to England; the command then devolved upon Sir Henry Clinton. In June, the British army left Philadelphia, and marched for New York. On their march they were annoyed by the Americans: and at Monmouth, a very regular action took place between part of the armies; the enemy were repulsed with great loss; and had general Lee obeyed his orders, a signal victory must have been obtained. For his ill conduct that day, general Lee was suspended, and never afterwards permitted to join the army.

In August, general Sullivan, with a large body of troops attempted to take possession of Rhode-Island, but did not succeed. Soon after, the stores and shipping, at Bedford in Massachusetts, were burnt by a party of British troops. The same year, Savannah, the capital of Georgia, was taken by the British, under the command of colonel Campbell.

In the following year, 1779, general Lincoln was appointed to the command of the southern army. Governor Tryon and Sir George Collier made an incursion into Connecticut, and burnt, with wanton barbarity, the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk. But the American arms were crowned with success in a bold attack upon Stoney Point, which was surprised and taken by general Wayne in the night of the 15th of July. Five hundred men were made prisoners, with a small loss on either side.

A party of British forces attempted, this summer to build a fort on Penobscot river, for the purpose of cutting timber in the neighboring forests. A plan was laid, by Massachusetts, to dislodge them, and a considerable fleet

collected for the purpose. But the plan failed of success, and the whole marine force fell into the hands of the British, except some vessels, which were burnt, by the Americans themselves.

In October, general Lincoln and Count de Estaing made an assault upon Savannah; but they were repulsed with considerable loss. In this action the celebrated Polish Count Polaski, who had acquired the reputation of a brave soldier, was mortally wounded.

In the summer, general Sullivan marched, with a body of troops, into the Indian country, in the state of New-York, and burnt and destroyed all their provisions and settlements, that fell in his way.

On the opening of the campaign, the next year, 1780, the British troops left Rhode-Island. An expedition under general Clinton and Lord Cornwallis, was undertaken against Charlestown, in South-Carolina, where general Lincoln commanded. This town, after a close siege of about six weeks, was surrendered to the British commander; and general Lincoln, and the whole American garrison, were made prisoners.

General Gates was appointed to the command in the southern department, and another army collected. In August Lord Cornwallis attacked the American troops at Camden in South-Carolina, and routed them with considerable loss. He afterwards marched through the southern states, and supposed them entirely subdued.

The same summer, the British troops made frequent incursions from New-York into New-Jersey; ravaging and plundering the country.

In July a French fleet, under Monsieur de Ternay, with a body of land forces, commanded by Count de Rochambeau, arrived at Rhode-Island, to the great joy of the Americans.

This year was also distinguished by the infamous treason of Arnold. General Washington, having some business to transact at Weathersfield in Connecticut, left Arnold to command the important post of West Point, which guards a pass in Hudson river, about 60 miles from New-York. Arnold's conduct in the city of Philadelphia, the preceding winter, had been censured; and the treatment he received in consequence, had given him offence. He

determined to take revenge ; and for this purpose, he entered into negotiations with Sir Henry Clinton to deliver West Point, and the army, into the hands of the British. While general Washington was absent, he dismounted the cannon in some of the forts, and took other steps to render the taking of the post easy to the enemy. But, by a providential discovery, the whole plan was defeated. Major Andre, aid to general Clinton, a brave officer, who had been sent up the river as a spy, to concert the plan of operations with Arnold, was taken, condemned by a court-martial, and executed. Arnold made his escape by getting on board the Vulture, a British vessel, which lay in the river. His conduct has stamped his name with infamy. General Washington arrived in the camp just after Arnold had escaped, and restored order in the garrison. After the defeat of general Gates in Carolina, general Green was appointed to the command in the southern department. From this period, things in this quarter wore a more favorable aspect. Colonel Tarleton, the active commander of the British legion, was defeated by general Morgan, the intrepid commander of the riflemen.

After a variety of movements, the two armies met at Guilford, in North Carolina. Here was fought one of the severest actions during the war. General Green and Lord Cornwallis exerted themselves at the head of their respective armies ; and although the Americans were obliged to retire from the field, the British army suffered an immense loss, and could not pursue the victory. This action happened on the 15th of March, 1781.

In the spring, Arnold, who was made a Brigadier General in the British service, with a small number of troops, sailed for Virginia, and plundered the country. This called the attention of the French fleet to that quarter ; and a naval engagement took place between the English and French, in which some of the English ships were much damaged, and one entirely disabled.

After the battle at Guilford, general Green moved towards South-Carolina, to drive the British from their posts in that state. Here Lord Rawdon obtained an inconsiderable advantage over the Americans, near Camden. But general Green more than recovered this disadvantage, by the brilliant and successful action at the Eutaw Springs,

where general Marian distinguished himself, and where the brave colonel Washington was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lord Cornwallis, finding general Green successful in Carolina, marched to Virginia, collected his forces, and fortified himself in Yorktown. In the mean time, Arnold made an incursion into Connecticut, burnt a part of New-London, took Fort Griswold by storm, and put the garrison to the sword. This garrison consisted chiefly of men suddenly collected from the little town of Groton, which, by the savage cruelty of the British officer, who commanded the attack, lost, in one hour, almost all its heads of families. The brave colonel Ledyard, who commanded the fort, was slain with his own sword, after he had surrendered.

The Marquis de la Fayette, a brave and generous nobleman, whose services demand the gratitude of every American, had been despatched from the main army to watch the motions of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

About the last of August, Count de Grasse arrived with a large fleet in the Chesapeak, and blocked up the British troops at Yorktown. Admiral Greaves, with a British fleet appeared off the Capes, and an action succeeded, but it was not decisive.

General Washington had, before this time, moved the main body of his army, together with the French troops, to the southward; and as soon as he heard of the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeak, he made rapid marches to the head of the Elk, where, embarking, the troops soon arrived at Yorktown.

A close siege immediately commenced, and was carried on with such vigor, by the combined forces of America and France, that Lord Cornwallis was obliged to surrender. This glorious event, which happened on the 19th of October, 1781, decided the contest in favor of America, and laid the foundation of a general peace. A few months after the surrender of Cornwallis, the British evacuated all their posts in South Carolina and Georgia, and retired to the main army in New-York.

The next spring, 1782, Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New-York, and took command of the British army in America. Immediately after his arrival, he acquainted

general Washington and Congress, that negotiations for a peace had commenced at Paris.

On the 30th of November, 1782, the provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris; by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America.

Thus ended a long and arduous conflict, in which Great Britain expended near an hundred millions of money, with an hundred thousand lives and won nothing. The United States endured great cruelty and distress from their enemies; lost many lives and much treasure; but finally delivered themselves from a foreign dominion, and gained a rank among the nations of the earth.

From the conclusion of the war to the establishment of the New Constitution of Government, in 1788, the inhabitants of the United States suffered many embarrassments from the extravagant importation of foreign luxuries; from paper money; and particularly from the weakness and other defects of the general government.

In the summer of 1787, delegates from the several states met in convention at Philadelphia, chose general Washington their president, and framed the present constitution of the United States, which was afterwards ratified by the several states.

On the 3d of March, 1789, the new congress assembled at New-York, where a convenient and elegant building had been prepared for their accommodation. On opening and counting the votes for President, it was found that GEORGE WASHINGTON was *unanimously* elected to that dignified office, and that JOHN ADAMS was chosen Vice-President.

On the 30th of April, 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON was inaugurated PRESIDENT of the United States of America in the city of New-York. The ceremony was performed in the open gallery of Federal Hall, in the view of many thousand spectators. The oath was administered by chancellor LIVINGSTON. Several circumstances concurred to render the scene unusually solemn; the presence of the beloved Father and Deliverer of his Country; the impressions of gratitude for his past services; the vast concourse of spectators; the devout fervency with which he repeated the oath, and the reverential manner in which he

bowed to kiss the sacred volume ; these circumstances, together with that of his being chosen to the most dignified office in America, and, perhaps, in the world, by the *unanimous* voice of more than three millions of enlightened *freemen*, all conspired to place this among the most august and interesting scenes, which have ever been exhibited on this globe.

General Washington continued in this office till the 3d of March, 1797 ; and was then succeeded by that venerable patriot John Adams, Esq. ; who on the 3d of March, 1801, was superceded by Thomas Jefferson, Esq. ; in March, 1809, he resigned in favor of James Madison, Esq. who now fills this high and responsible office.

In 1808, a general *Embargo*, for an indefinite period, was imposed by law on the United States, which, at the close of one year after it was laid, was removed. In April, 1812, another Embargo was laid for 90 days, which was the precursor of War with Great Britain, which was accordingly declared, by the Government, on the 18th of June of this year, and terminated early in the year 1815, since which period, the United States have enjoyed the blessings of peace.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

THE District of Maine, though not of itself an independent state, but forming a part of the state of Massachusetts, may, with propriety, occupy the first place in a description of the states.

Extent and Boundaries. Maine extends from 43 to 48 degrees north latitude, and from 4 to 9 degrees east longitude; its extent being about 200 miles each way. It is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by New Brunswick; south by the Atlantic ocean, west by New-Hampshire. No part of this district borders on Massachusetts proper.

Divisions and Population. Maine is divided into eight counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Kennebec, Lincoln, Hancock, Washington, Oxford, and Somerset. These are subdivided into upwards of two hundred incorporated townships containing, in 1800, 151,719, and in 1810, 228,705 inhabitants; gain in 10 years 76,986.

Face of the Country. This district has between 200 and 300 miles of sea coast, indented with numerous bays and harbors. Though an elevated country, it cannot be called mountainous. It has a large proportion of dead swamps. The interior parts are principally covered with forests of maple, beech, pine &c.

Bays. The principal bays are those of Saco, Casco, Frenchman's, Penobscot, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. Penobscot and Casco are full of islands, some of which are large enough for townships.

Lakes. The most noted lake in Maine is Sebacock, 18 miles northwest of Portland; equal in extent to two townships. There is a collection of lakes in the northerly part of York county, called by the general name of Umbagog.

Rivers. St. Croix river forms part of the eastern boundary between the United States and British America, and falls into Passamaquoddy bay.

The Penobscot is a noble river, rising from two branches in the high lands towards Canada, and falling into Penobscot bay. It is navigable about 30 miles above the head of the bay.

The Kennebec, 20 miles from its mouth, is divided by Swan island, 7 miles long; 24 miles higher is the head of navigable water. Here is a fine bay where vessels anchor. Eighteen miles above this place are Teconic Falls, the greatest cataract in New-England, presenting a wild but delightful prospect. Just below the falls the Sebasticook joins the Kennebec, and swells it one third.

Sheepscoot river is navigable 20 or 30 miles, and empties into the sea a little eastward of Kennebec.

Androscoggin river is the main branch of the Kennebec, and joins it at Merry Meeting Bay, 20 miles from the sea.

Saco river is among the considerable rivers in this district. The principal part of its water fall from the White Mountains; after a winding course, it falls into the sea, at Pepperelborough. It is navigable for large vessels to Saco falls.

Soil and Productions. The soil, in general, is friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, flax, and almost all culinary roots and plants. Indian corn also flourishes if the seed be brought from a more northern climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of the country. The pastures are good, and afford subsistence to large herds of cattle.

The forests consist of white pine and spruce trees, in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards, and shingles, maple, beech, white and grey oak, birch and fir. The birch is used for cabinet work, and is little inferior to mahogany. The fir yields a balsam that is highly prized; it is an evergreen, resembling the spruce, but not so large.

Manufactures and Commerce. There are yet but few manufactures in this district, except those of boards and shingles, which are exported in large quantities, and are the principal articles of commerce, which the country affords. Many families manufacture the woollen and linen cloths needed for their own domestic uses.

Minerals. Mountain and bog iron ore have been found, and works erected for their manufacture. Copperas and sulphur are found in the county of York.

Literature. Bowdoin college, in Brunswick, is endowed with ample funds by the legislature and by the benefaction of the Hon. James Bowdoin. It was opened in Sept.

1802, and is now flourishing. Several academies are incorporated, and town schools are generally supported.

Chief Towns. PORTLAND, situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, is the capital of Maine. It has an excellent harbor near the ocean, and is easy of access. It contained in 1810, 7,169 inhabitants who carry on a considerable foreign trade. Among its public buildings, are three churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, and a court house.

YORK, 70 miles northeast from Boston, is the chief town of York county.

HALLOWELL is a very flourishing town, situated at the head of the tide waters on Kennebec river. AUGUSTA, BATH, WISCASSET, BUCKSTOWN, and MACHIAS are also towns of considerable and increasing importance. BANGOR, situated at the head of the tide waters on Penobscot river, Kittery, Wells, Berwick, North-Yarmouth, Eastport, and Waldoborough, are the other most considerable towns.

Indians. The remains of the Penobscot tribe are the only Indians who make their residence in this district. They consist of about 100 families, and live together at Indian Old Town, which is situated on an island of about 200 acres, in Penobscot river, just above the great falls. They are Roman Catholics, and have a priest, who resides among them and administers the ordinances. They have a decent house for public worship, with a bell, and another building, where they meet to transact the public business of their tribe. In their assemblies, all things are managed with the greatest order and decorum. The sachems form the legislative and executive authority of the tribe; though the heads of all the families are invited to be present at their public periodical meetings.

Islands. The whole coast of Maine is shielded by numerous islands of various forms and sizes. MOUNT DESERT, on the coast of Hancock county, is 15 miles long by 12 broad. It is a valuable tract of land, notwithstanding its name, and contains 1121 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND, in the centre of Penobscot bay, is 15 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, and has about 400 inhabitants. It forms a township by the name of Isleborough. Near this is DEER ISLAND, which is also an incorporated

town. There are many other small islands in the bay. Casco bay contains a multitude of islands.

SEGUIN ISLAND stands at the mouth of Kennebec river. A light house on this island has a repeating light, which is made to disappear every ninety seconds, to distinguish it from Portland light-house.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Situation and Extent. NEW-HAMPSHIRE extends from $42^{\circ} 41'$ to $45^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude, and from $2^{\circ} 41'$ to $4^{\circ} 29'$ east longitude. Its shape is nearly that of a right angled triangle; the length being 168 miles, the greatest breadth 90, and the least 18 miles. It contains 6,074,240 acres, (of which 100,000 are water,) or 9,500 square miles.

Boundaries. Bounded on the north by Lower Canada, east by the District of Maine, south by Massachusetts, west by Vermont.

Divisions and Population. New-Hampshire is divided into six counties, viz.

	Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.
Rockingham	50,175	Cheshire	40,988
Strafford	41,595	Grafton	28,462
Hillsborough	40,249	Coos	3,991
		Total	214,460
		Whole number in 1800,	183,854

Increase in 10 years, 30,602

Most of the towns are six miles square, and the whole number of towns and locations, is about two hundred and fourteen.

Face of the Country. This state has but about 18 miles of sea coast, which forms its southeast corner. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining which, are salt marshes intersected by creeks. From the sea, no remarkable high

lands appear nearer than 20 or 30 miles; then commences a mountainous country. The lands bordering on Connecticut river, are interspersed with extensive meadows or intervals, rich and well watered.

Mountains. New-Hampshire is intersected by several ranges of mountains, the principal of which, is the lofty ridge, that divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, called the *Height of Land*. In this ridge is the celebrated Monadnoc mountain; 30 miles north of which is Sunapee, and 48 miles further is Moosehillock mountain. The ridge is then continued northerly, dividing the waters of Connecticut river from those of Saco and Androscoggin. The most elevated summits of this range, are the White Mountains, the highest land in New-England. These are seen at the distance of 80 miles on land, and are discovered by vessels at sea long before any part of the coast is visible. By reason of their white appearance, they are often mistaken for clouds.

Harbors. The only harbor for ships in this state is that of Portsmouth, formed by the mouth of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky.

Lakes. Winnipiseogee lake is the largest collection of water in New-Hampshire. It is twenty-four miles long, and of very unequal breadth, from three to twelve miles. It is full of islands, and is supplied with numerous rivulets from the surrounding mountains. It is frozen about three months in the year, and many sleighs and teams from the circumjacent towns cross it on the ice. In summer, it is navigable its whole length.

The other considerable lakes are Umbagog, in the northeast corner of the state, and partly in the District of Maine, Squam, Sunapee, Great Ossipee, and Massabesic.

Rivers. Five of the largest streams in New-England receive more or less of their waters from this state. These are Connecticut, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, and Piscataqua rivers.

Connecticut river rises in the highlands, which separate the United States from Lower Canada. Its general course is S. S. W. It extends along the western side of New-Hampshire, separating it from Vermont, about 170 miles and then passes into Massachusetts. Besides smaller streams, it receives from New-Hampshire, Upper Amo-

noosuc, Israel's river, John's river, Great or Lower Amnoosuc, Sugar, Cold, and Ashuelot rivers. In its course between New-Hampshire and Vermont, it has two considerable falls; the first are called Fifteen Mile Falls, between Upper and Lower Coos; the river is rapid for 20 miles. At Walpole, is a second remarkable fall, formerly known by the name of the Great Fall, now denominated Bellows's Falls. In 1784 a bridge of timber was constructed over this fall, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by a great rock, under which the highest floods pass without detriment.

This beautiful river in its whole length is lined on each side with a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. In its whole course it preseeves a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from the sea-coast.

Merrimac river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers. After the Pemigewasset receives the waters of the Winnipiseogee, it takes the name of Merrimac; and, pursuing a course of about 90 miles, first in a southerly, then in an easterly direction, passing over Hookset, Amoskeag, and Pautuket falls, it empties into the sea at Newburyport. From the west, it receives Blackwater, Contoocook, Piscataquoak, Souhegan, Nashua, and Concord rivers; from the east, Bowcook, Suncook, Cohas, Beaver, Spicket, and Powow rivers. Contoocook heads near Monadnoc mountain, is very rapid, and 10 or 12 miles from its mouth, is 100 yards wide. Just before its entrance into the Merrimac, it branches and forms a beautiful island of about five or six acres.

The Piscataqua is the only large river, whose whole course is in New Hampshire. From its form and the situation of its branches, it is favourable to the purpose of navigation and commerce. A bridge has been erected over this river, six miles above Portsmouth, 2600 feet in length.

Soil and Productions. The soil, in general, is rich and productive. The land on the margins of the rivers, is esteemed best for grain, and the hills for pasture. Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, flax, hemp, hops, esculent plants

and roots, articles which always find a market, may be produced in almost any quantity in the state. Apples and pears are the most common and the principal fruits, that are cultivated.

Manufactures. The people in the country generally manufacture their own clothing, and considerable quantities of tow cloth for exportation. The other manufactures are pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, bricks and pottery, and some iron.

Public Improvements. The falls in Merrimac river, from the mouth of the Middlesex canal to Salisbury, have been locked and other obstructions to boat navigation removed, which open a water communication, by boats, with Boston, through the Middlesex canal, for a great part of New-Hampshire and Vermont. A canal has been cut through an extensive marsh, which opens an inland navigation from Hampton through Salisbury into Merrimac river, 8 miles

Commerce. The principal articles of export from New-Hampshire, are pine boards, oak plank, staves and heading, clapboards and shingles, and other articles of lumber, dried and pickled fish, whale oil, tar, flax seed, beef, live-stock, bricks, pot and pearl ashes, &c. The imports are West-India produce, and articles of European manufacture, salt, steel, lead, and sea-coal.

Literature. The peculiar attention which has lately been paid to schools, by the legislature, presents a pleasing prospect of the increase of literature in this state. There are several academies, incorporated with ample funds; one at Exeter has a fund of 15,000 dollars, and from 60 to 80 students.

The only college in the state, is at Hanover, situated on a beautiful plain, near Connecticut river, in latitude $43^{\circ} 30'$. It is called Dartmouth college, after the Right Hon. William Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors. The funds of the college are chiefly in lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value. It is among the most flourishing literary institutions in the United States.

Chief Towns. PORTSMOUTH is the largest town in this state. It is about 2 miles from the sea on the south side of Piscataqua river, containing about 640 dwelling houses.

and nearly as many other buildings, beside those for public uses; which are, three Congregational churches, one Episcopal, one Universalist, one Baptist, a state house, market house, four school houses, and a workhouse.

EXETER is 15 miles southwest from Portsmouth, situated at the head of navigation, upon Swamscut, or Exeter river. It is well situated for a manufacturing town. The public buildings are two Congregational churches, an academy, a new and handsome court house, and a gaol.

CONCORD is a pleasant, flourishing inland town, on the west bank of Merrimac river, 54 miles W. N. W. from Portsmouth. The general court, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably soon become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centres in this town.

Dover, Amherst, Keene, Charlestown, Plymouth, and Haverhill, are the other most considerable towns in this state.

Curiosities. In the township of Chester, is a circular eminence, half a mile in diameter, and 400 feet high, called Rattlesnake hill. On the south side, ten yards from its base, is the entrance of a cave, called the Devil's Den, in which is a room, fifteen or twenty feet square, and four feet high, floored and ceiled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences, nearly in the form and size of a pear, and, when approached by a torch, throw out a sparkling lustre of almost every hue. Many frightful stories have been told of this cave, by those who delight in the marvellous. It is a cold, dreary, and gloomy place.

In the town of Durham, is a rock, computed to weigh sixty or seventy tons, which lies so exactly poised on another rock, that it may be moved with one finger.

In a meadow, in Atkinson, is an island of six or seven acres, that rises and falls with the water of the meadow, which is sometimes six feet.

On the plain of Dartmouth college, one hundred feet above the bed of Connecticut river, logs of timber have been dug up, thirty feet below the surface of the ground. It is supposed, that this elevated plain was once the bed of the river.

VERMONT.

Extent, Situation, and Boundaries. THE length of Vermont, from north to south, is about $157\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the northern boundary line is only 9 miles long, and the southern is about 40 miles. Estimating the mean width at 65 miles, it will give an area of $10,237\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It is situated between 42 and 45 degrees N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 35'$ and $3^{\circ} 30'$ E. longitude. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Connecticut river, separating it from New-Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, W. by New-York. No part of the state approaches nearer than 80 or 90 miles to the ocean.

Divisions and Population. Vermont is naturally divided nearly in the centre by the Green mountain, running from north to south; its civil divisions are twelve counties, as follow :

Counties.	Census in 1800.	Census in 1810.	Increase in 10 years.
Bennington	14,607	15,893	1,286
Windham	23,581	26,760	3,179
Rutland	23,834	29,487	5,653
Windsor	26,969	34,878	7,908
Addison	13,417	19,993	6,576
Orange	18,239	25,247	7,008
Chittenden	11,490	18,120	6,630
Caledonia	9,332	18,740	9,408
Franklin	7,573	16,427	8,854
Orleans	1,499	5,838	4,339
Essex	1,479	3,087	1,608
Grand Isle	2,489	3,445	956
Total	154,449	217,915	63,465

The counties on Connecticut river, from south to north, are Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex; in a similar direction along the New-York line, are the coun-

ties of Bennington, Rutland, Grand Isle, Addison, Chittenden and Franklin; between the last and Essex, lies the county of Orleans, on the north line of the state. These are subdivided into upwards of 230 towns.

Face of the Country The face of the country exhibits very different prospects. Adjoining the rivers, are extensive plains; at a small distance from them, the land rises into a chain of high mountains, intersected with long and deep vallies. Descending from the mountains, the streams and rivers appear in every part of the country, affording a plentiful supply of water.

Lakes and Rivers. The greatest part of Lake Champlain is in this state. It is 100 miles long, and 12 broad, containing several islands. Lake Memphremagog lies partly in Vermont, and partly in Lower Canada. Small lakes or ponds, are very numerous.

All the streams and rivers in Vermont, which are very numerous, rise among the Green mountains; about 35 run east into Connecticut river; 25 run westerly, paying their tribute to Lake Champlain; and two or three, running in the same direction, fall into Hudson river. In the northerly parts, several streams run N. discharging their waters into lake Memphremagog, and, from thence, through the river St. Francis, flow into the St. Lawrence.

The largest rivers on the west of the mountains, falling into lake Champlain, are Otter Creek, Onion, La Moille, and Missisquoi. On the east side, the rivers are not so large but they are more numerous. West river, White river, and Passumpsic are the largest.

Mountains. Through this state there is one continued range of mountains, which, from the perpetual verdure of their trees, are called the *Green Mountains*, and give their name to the whole state. They extend from Lower Canada, through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Their general direction is from northeast to southwest, and their extent is not less than 400 miles.

Soil and Productions. They have a variety of excellent lands in Vermont, which produce wheat, and many other sorts of grain, in abundance. There are extensive pastures, and some of the finest beef cattle in the world are raised in this state. Many kinds of fruit grow here. Back from the rivers the land is thickly covered with

birch, maple, ash, butternut, and white oak of an excellent quality.

Minerals. Iron and lead ores, pipe clay, which has been wrought into durable crucibles, and vast quantities of white, grey and variegated marble, have been found in various parts of this state.

Manufactures. A great number of forges and furnaces are erected for the manufacture of iron; in which are made bar iron and nails, and various articles of iron and steel.

The other chief manufactures are pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, and spirits, distilled from grain. Most of the families, manufacture a great part of their clothing.

Trade. The commerce of Vermont is chiefly with Boston, Portland, Hartford, New York, Montreal, and Quebec, to which places they transport horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes.

Literature. The general assembly of Vermont have established two colleges, one at Burlington and one at Middlebury. They are yet in their infancy, but promise great usefulness. The latter has upwards of one hundred students. No country is more attentive to education. Common schools are supported in every neighborhood; many of the principal towns have grammar schools; and there are several incorporated academies.

Chief Towns. The legislature have not yet established any permanent seat of government; but at the close of each session, adjourn to such place as they think proper.

BENNINGTON, near the southwest corner of the state, is one of the oldest towns, and had in 1800, 2,243 inhabitants, a meeting house, academy, court house and gaol. Windsor, upon Connecticut river, is a beautiful town, of about 3000 inhabitants. Rutland, upon Otter Creek, contains about the same number. Guilford, Brattleborough, Putney, Westminster, Norwich and Newbury, all on Connecticut river, are pleasant and flourishing towns. Vergennes stands on the lower falls of Otter Creek. Vessels of any burden come up to the falls, which are thronged with mills.

Curiosities. In the town of Clarendon, on the side of a small hill, is a very curious cave. The chasm, at its en-

trance, is about 4 feet in circumference. Entering this, you descend 104 feet, and then opens a spacious room, 20 feet in breadth, and 100 feet in length; the roof of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The stalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eaves of houses, and are continually increasing in number and magnitude. The bottom and sides are daily incrusting with spar and other mineral substances. On the sides of this subterraneous hall, are tables, chairs, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the spectator. At the end of the cave is a circular hole, 15 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you descend, in form of a sugar loaf. At the bottom, is a spring of fresh water, in continual motion, like the boiling of a pot. Its depth has never been sounded.

In some low lands, over against the Great Ox Bow, is a remarkable spring, which dries up once in two or three years, and bursts out in another place. It has a strong smell of sulphur, and throws up a peculiar kind of white sand. A thick yellow scum rises upon the water when settled.

Dr. Williams has written the best history of this state.

MASSACHUSETTS PROPER.*

Situation and Extent. THE state of Massachusetts, exclusive of the District of Maine, lies between $41^{\circ} 13'$ and $43^{\circ} 52'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 80'$ and $5^{\circ} 11'$ east longitude. The northern line of this state is about 116 miles long; its southern boundary, from the northwest corner to Cape Cod, is 190. Its western line is about 50 miles; in some places it is wider, in others much narrower. It is supposed to contain 6250 square miles.

* This article treats of no topic relating to the District of Maine.

Boundaries. Massachusetts is bounded on the north by Vermont and New-Hampshire ; east by the Atlantic ocean ; south by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut ; west by New-York.

Divisions and Population. This part of the state is divided into 14 counties, viz.

Counties.	Inhabitants in 1810.	Counties.	Inhabitants in 1810.
Suffolk	34,381	Plymouth	35,195
Norfolk	31,245	Bristol	37,168
Essex	71,888	Barnstable	21,993
Middlesex	52,789	Duke's County	3,290
Franklin	76,192	Nantucket	6,807
Hampshire		Worcester	64,900
Hampden		Berkshire	65,782

The whole number of towns is 280. The whole number of inhabitants, in 1800, was 422,630, and in 1810 471,640 ; increase in ten years, 49,010 ; number of inhabitants to each square mile, 75. There are no slaves in Massachusetts.

Face of the Country. The coast of Massachusetts is indented with numerous bays. The western part of the state is hilly. Wachusett mountain, 45 miles northwest of Boston, is 2989 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Tom, in Hampshire county, is 1237 feet above the water of Connecticut river, which makes its base. Mount Holyoke, in Hadley, is nearly as high ; and from its top is a most beautiful prospect. In the vicinity of Boston, are some hills of considerable height ; but except the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, Massachusetts is generally a level country.

Bays and Capes. The principal bay is that called Massachusetts Bay, formed by Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south. Cape Cod receives its name from the fish taken on that coast. On the south side of the cape, is the harbor of Provincetown, the first port entered by the Forefathers of New-England, in 1620, whence they proceeded to Plymouth.

Rivers. Housatonic river rises from several sources in the western part of this state, and flows southerly through Connecticut, into Long Island Sound. Deerfield river falls into Connecticut river from the west, between Deer-

field and Greenfield. Westfield river empties into the Connecticut at West-Springfield.

Connecticut river passes through this state, and intersects the county of Hampshire. In its course, it runs over falls above Deerfield, and between Northampton and Springfield. Miller's and Chicapee rivers fall into Connecticut on the east side; the former at Northfield, the latter at Springfield.

In the eastern part of the state, is Merrimac river navigable for vessels of burden about 20 miles from its mouth.

Nashua, Concord, and Shawsheen rivers, rise in this state, and run a northeasterly course into the Merrimac. Ipswich and Chebacco rivers pass through the town of Ipswich into Ipswich bay. Mystic river falls into Boston harbor east of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable three miles to Medford.

Charles river is a considerable stream, which passes into Boston harbor, between Charlestown and Boston. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Neponset river, after passing over falls, sufficient to carry mills, unites with other small streams, and forms a very constant supply of water for the many mills situated on the river below, until it meets the tides in Milton, from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden, to the bay, distant about 4 miles.

North river runs in a serpentine course between Scituate and Marshfield, and passes to the sea. Taunton river is made up of several streams, which unite in or near the town of Bridgewater. Its course is from northeast to southwest, till it falls into Narraganset Bay, at Tiverton opposite to the north end of Rhode Island.

Soil and Productions. A great variety of soils are found in Massachusetts, yielding all the different productions common to the climate. The average produce on an acre of good land, is probably nearly as follows; Indian corn, 30 bushels; barley, 30; wheat, 15; rye, 15; potatoes, 200

The southern part of the state is the most barren, and the north and west parts, including Hampshire county, the most fertile parts. The towns in the vicinity of Boston, as Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, and Dorchester,

are literally gardens, from which the capital is furnished with the finest fruits and vegetables. The towns adjoining Connecticut river have a luxuriant soil.

Minerals. Iron ore, in immense quantities, is found in various parts of the state; but principally in the counties of Plymouth and Bristol. Copper ore is found at Leverett and Attleborough; mines of black lead, at Brimfield; pipe clay, and red and yellow ochre, at Martha's vineyard and other places. In a quarry of limestone, in Newbury, is found the *Asbestos*, or incombustible cotton. Marble is found in the same vicinity, and also at Lanesborough. In Brookfield, is a large bed of rocks, called *pyrites*, impregnated with sulphur, vitriol and alum.

Mineral Springs. Several mineral springs have been discovered but none have yet obtained much celebrity. Springs of the quality, though not of the strength, of the Ballstown waters, have lately been brought into some notice, in the north part of Boston, and at Brighton, 5 or 6 miles west of Boston, but their waters have not yet been analyzed.

Manufactures. The Manufactures of Massachusetts are various and considerable. Duck manufactories have been established at Boston, Salem, Haverhill, and Springfield. Cotton is manufactured at Beverly, Boston, Worcester, Mendon, Medfield, and wool at Byfield, and other places.

Plymouth and Bristol counties are the principal seat of iron manufactures. In Taunton, Norton, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Kingston, and other towns, nails are made in such quantities, as almost to prevent their importation. Mills for slitting and rolling iron, are erected; and almost every article usually made of that metal, is here manufactured. There are more than 20 paper mills in this state, which produce upwards of 70,000 reams of paper annually. The principal card manufactories are in Boston and Cambridge. There are 60 distilleries, employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials; and 12 country distilleries, employed in distilling domestic articles.

A glass house in Boston produces glass superior to any imported, to the amount of 76,000 dollars in a year.

At Lynn, in Essex county, 400,000 pairs of shoes are annually made. There is a manufactory of wire at Ded-

ham. Snuff, oil, chocolate, and powder mills are erected in various parts of the state.

Commerce. The commerce of Massachusetts is extensive. Their ships sail round the globe and bring home the produce of every climate. The chief exports are beef, pork, butter, cheese, flour, pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, whale oil, whale bone, spermaceti, fish, shoes, tobacco, and lumber. More than a third part of the whole shipping in the United States is owned in this state. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in the fisheries; 46,000 in the coasting trade; and 96,564 in trading with different parts of the world.

Inland Navigation. A canal is opened on Connecticut river, round Miller's and Montague Falls. The locks are 20 feet wide, 75 feet long, and draw three feet of water. They are supported on each side by stone walls, 8 feet thick, and lined with plank. The whole fall is 66 feet, and the canal saves the carriage of 6 miles. At the head of this canal is a dam, extending across the river, of a stupendous structure. It is 1000 feet long, and 28 high, from the top to the surface of the water, built of solid timber, and supported by heavy cross timbers. This dam serves to deaden the rapids between it and Miller's river, and to supply the canal with water, which overcomes the rapids at Montague.

A canal is also opened round the falls at South Hadley, with locks of peculiar and ingenious construction.

But the greatest work of the kind in this state, is the Middlesex canal, which connects the waters of Merrimac river with Boston harbor, 30 miles long. Concord river is the reservoir of the canal. Three locks connect this river with the Merrimac, the descent being 21 feet. Having raised the Merrimac to the level of the canal, it proceeds to the Concord, crosses it, and proceeds on its course, over brooks and rivers, 11 miles. It passes over Shawsheen river by an aqueduct bridge, more than 20 feet above the surface of the river. At the end of 11 miles, is a lock of 7 feet descent, and a mile and a half further is another. A few places of low ground have banks raised 12 or 13 feet high. Thirteen locks are required in its whole course, making a descent of 107 feet. Each lock contains 100 tons of timber supported by stone walls. It proceeds

through Woburn, passes over Mystic river, and crosses the isthmus at Charlestown into the bay between Charlestown and Cambridge. The Merrimac river is already rendered boatable as far as Salisbury. It is expected this canal will be of great advantage to the proprietors and the public as it opens a direct communication from Boston to the centre of New-Hampshire.

Bridges. There are about 20 bridges in this state, which are supported by a toll. Charles river bridge is the oldest, connecting Boston and Charlestown, 1503 feet long, supported by 75 piers. Two bridges connect Boston and Cambridge, one of which is 3500 feet long with a causeway, on Cambridge side, of 3640 feet, making nearly a mile and a third. Another bridge connects the south part of Boston with Dorchester.

Malden and Chelsea bridges join those towns to Charlestown. Essex bridge connects Salem and Beverly. All the preceding bridges have draws to admit the passage of vessels through them. Several elegant and expensive bridges have been built over the Merrimac.

There is a bridge over the rapids of Connecticut river, between Montague and Greenfield, consisting of four arches, supported by three piers and two abutments, built of stone. The height of these arches, above the water of the river in a dry season, is 60 or 70 feet. The water, during freshets, sometimes flows over the piers and abutments. Another bridge is built over this river at Hatfield, another at Springfield, and one connects Hadley with Northampton.

Roads. Turnpike roads are making in every direction. The general Court has incorporated nearly 20 companies for this purpose. By these, travelling between the principal towns is made easy and safe, and accomplished with great facility.

Literature and Education. According to the laws of this commonwealth, every town, having fifty householders or upwards, is to be provided with one or more school masters, to teach children and youth to read and write, and instruct them in the English language, arithmetic, geography and decent behaviour; and where any town has 200 families there is also to be a grammar school set up

therein, and some discreet person, well instructed in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, procured to keep the same, and be suitably paid by the inhabitants. The penalty for neglect of schools, in towns of 50 families, is 10*l.*—those of 100 families, 20*l.*—of 150, 30*l.*

In Boston there are seven public schools, viz. one Latin grammar school, three English grammar schools, and three for writing and arithmetic, supported wholly at the expence of the town; in these schools, the children of every class of citizens (the black excepted) freely associate.

Besides these, there are many private schools, for instruction in the English, Latin, and French languages—in writing, arithmetic, and the higher branches of mathematics—and also in music and dancing. There is probably not a town in the world, the youth of which enjoy the benefits of school education more fully than in Boston.

Next to these in importance, are the academies, of which there are about 20 in the state. In these the sciences are taught, and youth fitted for the university.

Harvard University, at Cambridge, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorship, is the first literary institution in the United States. It consists of five handsome brick edifices, the names of which are, Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, Holden Chapel, and Stoughton Hall. Harvard hall is divided into six apartments; one of which is appropriated for the library, one for the museum, two for the philosophical apparatus; one is used for the chapel, and the other for a dining hall. The library of this college contains upwards of 12,000 volumes. It has a president, and professor in divinity, mathematics, natural philosophy, surgery, theory and practice of medicine, rhetoric and oratory, and natural history.

At Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another literary institution, called Williams College. The languages and sciences usually taught in the American colleges are taught here, and the institution is flourishing.

Sciences. The literary, humane, and other societies of Massachusetts are numerous. They are, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Massachusetts Charitable Society; the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society;

the Massachusetts Medical Society ; the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America ; the Massachusetts Missionary Society ; the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge ; the Hampshire Missionary Society ; the Evangelical Missionary Society ; the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture ; the Historical Society ; the Marine Society of Boston, Salem, and Newburyport ; the Massachusetts Congregational Society ; the Scotch and Irish Charitable societies ; the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society ; the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association ; the Boston Dispensary, for the Medical Relief of the poor ; the Boston, Salem, and Newburyport Female Asylums ; the Boston Athenæum ; and some others.

Chief Towns. BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 32'$ north. It is built on a peninsula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, The isthmus, which joins the peninsula to the continent, is at the south end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town itself is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. It contained, in 1800, 24,937 inhabitants. In 1810, 33,250.

In Boston are twenty-one houses for public worship ; of which, nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, three for Baptists, one for Friends, one for Universalists, one for Roman Catholics, two for Methodists, and one for Africans.

The other public buildings are the state house, court house, gaol, Fanueil hall, a theatre, an almshouse, and a powder magazine. On the west side of the town is the mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreshing breezes.

The harbor of Boston is safe and large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, in a good depth of water ; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast.

The principal manufactures here are rum, beer, paper hangings, of which 24,000 pieces are annually made, loaf sugar, cordage, cards, sail cloth, spermaceti and tallow

candles and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 2 breweries, 8 sugar houses, and 5 ropewalks.

SALEM, the second town for size, and the oldest, except Plymouth, in the commonwealth, containing, in 1810, 12,613 inhabitants, was settled in 1628, by Governor Endicot. Here are a meeting of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and five Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers.

Southeast from Salem, and at four miles distance from it, lies MARBLEHEAD, containing in 1810, 5900 inhabitants, one Episcopal and two Congregational churches. The chief attention of this town is devoted to the bank fishery.

NEWBURYPORT, originally a part of Newbury, from which its incorporation detached it in 1764, and by which and Merrimac river it is wholly encircled, is the most limited, in its extent of land of any town, in the Commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are 6 houses for public worship, viz. one Episcopalian, three Presbyterian, and two Congregational. In 1810, it had 7634 inhabitants.

IPSWICH in the county of Essex, 32 miles north north-east from Boston, is divided into four parishes, and contained in 1810, 3569 inhabitants. The supreme judicial courts, the courts of common pleas, and sessions, are held here once in a year.

CHARLESTOWN lies north of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles river bridge, and is the principal town in Middlesex county. It is very advantageously situated for navigation, trade, and manufactures of almost every kind. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble, (now Pleasant) hills, celebrated in the history of the American Revolution, are in this town. One of the principal navy yards in the United States is established here, in which a marine hospital has been built, which cost 14,000 dollars. In another part of the town, the state has erected a Penitentiary. Charlestown, in 1800 contained 2751, and in 1810, nearly 5000 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE and CONCORD are the most considerable inland towns in the county of Middlesex; the former is $3\frac{1}{2}$

miles from Boston, is a pleasant town, and the seat of the University. The latter is 18 miles northwest of Boston. The Provincial Congress sat in Concord, 1774. This town is rendered famous in history, by its being the place where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the 19th of April, 1775.

PLYMOUTH, the chief town in the county of the same name, and the capital of the *Old Colony*, so called, is 40 miles southeast of Boston, and contains about 200 houses. It is famous for being the place first settled by the pious ancestors of the New-Englanders, in 1620.

WORCESTER, the shire town of the county of that name is the largest inland town in New-England; it is 47 miles westward of Boston.

On Connecticut river, there are a number of pleasant towns; among which are Springfield and Hadley, on the east side of the river; NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Hampshire county, Hatfield, and Deerfield, on the west.

Islands. PLUM ISLAND is about 9 miles long, and one broad, extending from Merrimac to Ipswich rivers, and separated from the main by a narrow sound, called Plum Island river. It consists principally of sand, blown into curious heaps, of 10, 15, and 25 feet high, and crowned with bushes, bearing the beach plum. On the north end, are two light houses. Near the shore of the island, the Humane Society of Newburyport have erected huts, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners. In the season when the plums are ripe, the island is the resort of the neighboring inhabitants, and, for a few days, exhibits a scene of lively amusement.

NANTUCKET ISLAND lies south of Cape Cod. It contains 23,000 acres, including the beach, and constitutes one county by the name of Nantucket. It has but one town, called Sherburne, containing, in 1810, 6807 inhabitants. There is not a single tree on the island of natural growth. The inhabitants carry on a considerable whale fishery. They are mostly Quakers; there is one society of Congregationalists.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, a little to the westward of Nantucket, is 19 miles long, and 4 broad. It contains three societies of Congregationalists, two of Baptists, and three of Indians, one of which, was till lately supplied by an

ordained Indian minister. This and the neighboring islands of CHAPPAQUIDDIC, NORMAN'S ISLAND, and the ELIZABETH ISLANDS, constitute Duke's county, containing, in 1810, 3290 inhabitants, 320 of whom were Indians and mulattoes, subsisting by agriculture and fishing.

Edgarton, which includes the fertile island of Chappaquiddic, about three or four miles long, and one and a half broad, is the shire town. The principal productions of the island are corn, rye, and oats. They raise sheep and cattle in considerable numbers.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Extent. THIS is one of the smallest of the United States, its greatest length being 47 miles, and its greatest breadth 37, containing about 1300 square miles.

Boundaries. Bounded north and east by Massachusetts; south by the Atlantic ocean; west by Connecticut.

Divisions and Population. The above limits comprehend the territory formerly known by the name of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; divided into five counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent, which are subdivided into 30 towns.

The number of inhabitants in 1800, was 69,122, of whom 280 were slaves; in 1810, 79,931.

Face of the Country. This state is hilly, though there are no very high mountains: in the northwest parts, it is rocky and barren, and more fit for pasture than for tillage. The most remarkable mountain is Mount Hope, in the town of Bristol, the seat of the famous Indian king PHILIP, and the place where he was slain by Colonel Church.

Bay and Harbors. Narragansett Bay makes up between the main land on the east and west; and embosoms many fertile islands. The harbors are those of Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol.

Rivers. Providence and Taunton rivers fall into Narragansett bay; the former on the west, the latter on the

east side of Rhode-Island. Providence river is navigable to Providence, for ships of 900 tons, 30 miles from the sea.

Patucket river empties into Seekonk river 4 miles north east from Providence. The confluent stream empties into Providence river, about a mile below Providence. The rivers and bays are stored with plenty of fish, of more than 70 different kinds. Newport is said to have the finest fish market in the world.

Soil and Productions. This state produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat sufficient for domestic consumption; various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants; cider is made for exportation. The northwestern parts of the state are more rocky and barren than the other parts, and are but thinly inhabited. The tract of country lying between South-Kingston and the Connecticut line, called the Narragansett country, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New-England, weighing from 1600 to 1800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality.

Minerals. Iron ore abounds in this state. The iron works on Patuxet river, 12 miles from Providence, are supplied with ore from a bed 4 miles distant. At this place there is a variety of ores, curious stones, and ochres.

In the town of Cumberland, is a copper mine, mixed with iron, strongly impregnated with loadstone, of which some large pieces have been found in the neighborhood. Lime stone is found in Providence county, from which large quantities of lime are made and exported.

Mineral Springs. There are several mineral springs in this state; to one of which, near Providence, many people resort to bathe and drink the water.

Manufactures. The inhabitants of Rhode-Island are progressing rapidly in this branch of business. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence, where cotton goods of almost every description, are manufactured, and sent to the southern states. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of the state for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures are those of bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods and nails, im-

plements of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils; the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c.

Commerce. The exports from this state are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports consist of European and West-India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this state.

Public Improvements. A turnpike road has been made from Providence to Connecticut, to meet the turnpike roads from Norwich, Hartford, and New-Haven.

The great bridge in Providence, was, till lately, the only bridge of consequence in this state. It is 160 feet long and 22 feet wide. The bridge over Patucket falls is a work of considerable magnitude, and much ingenuity. Central and India bridges over Seekonk river; the latter built at the sole expense of Mr. John Brown, of Providence, are works of great expense and utility.

A bridge has lately been built over Howland's ferry uniting Rhode-Island to the main.

Literature. The literature of this state is confined principally to the towns of Providence and Newport. No provision is made by law, for the establishment of town schools. There are probably more people in Rhode-Island, who are unable to read and write, than in all the rest of New-England.

A college is established at Providence, by the name of Brown University, from Nicholas Brown, Esq. who gave the corporation, 5000 dollars, to establish a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. This institution is under the instruction of a President, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, a Professor of Natural History, a Professor of Oratory and Belles-lettres, and three tutors. It has a library of two or three thousand volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of this college are at interest in the treasury of the state, and amount to almost two thousand pounds.

At Newport, there is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, geography, &c.

Chief Towns. NEWPORT lies in latitude 41 29. Its harbor, which is one of the best in the world, spreads westward before the town. It contains about 1000 houses, built chiefly of wood, and has 10 houses for public worship, viz. four for Baptists, two for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and a synagogue for Jews. The other public buildings are a state house, and an edifice for the public library.

PROVIDENCE, in latitude 41 51, on both sides of Providence river, 35 miles from the sea, and 30 north by west from Newport, is the oldest town in the state. Mr. Roger Williams and his followers were its first settlers, in 1636. The town is divided into two parts by the river and connected by the bridge already mentioned. Ships of almost any size sail up and down the channel. The public buildings are an elegant meeting house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell; a meeting house for Friends; three for Congregationalists; an Episcopal church; a court house in which is deposited a library for the use of the town and county; a work house, a market house, and the college edifice, which is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide.

BRISTOL is a pleasant, thriving town, about 16 miles north of Newport, on the main.

WARREN is a post town of Bristol county, and carries on a brisk coasting trade. Little Compton, East Greenwich, and Warwick, are the other most considerable towns.

Indians. There are about 500 Indians in this state; the greater part of whom reside at Charlestown. They are peaceable, and well disposed towards government, and speak the English language.

Curiosity. About 4 miles northeast of Providence, lies a small village, called Patucket, through which runs Patucket river. In this river is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which, a bridge has been built, dividing Massachusetts from Rhode-Island. The fall in its whole length is upwards of fifty feet. The water passes through several chasms in a rock, which runs diametrically across the bed of the stream, and serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to con-

duct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene.

Islands. RHODE-ISLAND, from which the state takes its name, is 15 miles in length; its average breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. In point of soil, climate, and situation it may be ranked among the finest and most charming in the world. Thirty or forty thousand sheep are fed on this island, beside cattle and horses.

CANNONICUT ISLAND lies west of Rhode-Island, and is about seven miles in length, and about 1 mile in breadth; it was purchased of the Indians, in 1657, and incorporated by act of assembly, by the name of the Island of Jamestown, in 1678.

BLOCK ISLAND, called by the Indians *Manisses*, is 21 miles south-southwest from Newport, and is the southernmost land belonging to the state. The inhabitants of this island were formerly noted for making good cheese.

PRUDENCE ISLAND is nearly as large as Cannonicut, and lies north of it, and is a part of the township of Portsmouth.

CONNECTICUT.

Situation, Extent, and Boundaries. CONNECTICUT, called by the Aboriginal inhabitants, *Quunnibicut*, is situated between 41 and 42 2 north latitude, and between 1 45 and 3 40 east longitude. Bounded north by Massachusetts; east by Rhode-Island; south by Long-Island Sound; west by New-York. It contains about 2,640,000 acres.

Divisions and Population. This state is divided into eight counties, viz.

Counties.	Inhabitants in 1810.	Counties.	Inhabitants in 1810.
Hartford	44,733	Windham	28,611
New-Haven	37,064	Litchfield	41,375
New-London	34,707	Middlesex	20,723
Fairfield	40,950	Tolland	13,779
Total 261,942.			

The counties are divided and subdivided into towns and parishes. The number of townships is 119, each of which is a corporation, vested with powers sufficient for its own internal regulation. In this state, are five cities and two boroughs.

The whole number of inhabitants in this state, in 1800, was 251,002, increase in ten years, 10,940. The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no French, Dutch, nor Germans, and but very few Scotch or Irish people in any part of the state. Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrants from this than from any other of the states; and it is full of inhabitants.

Face of the Country. Connecticut is generally broken land, made up of hills and vallies; but contains no remarkable high mountains. It is laid out in small farms, from fifty to three or four hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple, and are generally well cultivated. A traveller, even in the most unsettled parts of the state will seldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm, under such improvement, as to afford necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state represents a well cultivated garden, which, with a degree of industry necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

Harbors. The whole sea coast is indented with harbors, many of which are safe and commodious. The principal are those of New-London and New-Haven.

Rivers. Connecticut river divides the state nearly in the centre. Soon after it enters the bounds of Connecticut it passes over Enfield falls. At Windsor, it receives Windsor ferry river from the west, which is formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquaboc rivers. At Hartford it meets the tide, and thence flows, in a crooked channel, into Long-Island sound. It is from 80 to 100 rods

wide, 130 miles from its mouth. It is navigable to Hartford, upwards of fifty miles from the sea; and the produce of the country, for 200 miles further, is brought down in boats.

The Housatonic rises in Berkshire county, in Massachusetts. Passing through a number of pleasant towns, it empties into the sound, between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable twelve miles, to Derby.

Naugatuc is a small river, emptying into the Housatonic at Derby.

The Thames enters into Long-Island Sound, at New-London. It is navigable fourteen miles to Norwich Landing, where it loses its name, and branches into Shetucket, on the east, and Norwich, or Little River, on the west. Little River, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantic cataract. A rock, 10 or 12 feet in perpendicular height, extends quite across the channel of the river. Over this, the whole river pitches, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. On this river, are some of the finest mill seats in New England, and those immediately below the falls, occupied by Lathrop's mills, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the world. Across the mouth of this river, is a broad, commodious bridge, in the form of a wharf, built at a great expense.

Shetucket river, the other branch of the Thames, four miles from its mouth, receives Quinnabaug, which has its source in Brimfield, in Massachusetts. Shetucket river is formed by the junction of Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between Windham and Lebanon. These rivers are fed by numberless brooks from every part of the country. At the mouth of the Shetucket, is a bridge of timber, 124 feet in length, supported at each end by pillars, and held up in the middle by braces on the top, in the manner of an arch.

Paukatuk river is an inconsiderable stream, which empties into Stonington harbor. It forms part of the dividing line between Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

Soil and Productions. The soil of Connecticut, though thin and barren in some parts, is generally productive. It affords excellent pastures and meadows. Actual calculation has evinced that any given quantity of the best mowing land in Connecticut, produces twice as much clear prof-

it, as the same quantity of the best wheat land in New-York. The principal productions of Connecticut are Indian corn, rye, wheat, in many parts of the state, oats and barley, which are heavy and good, and, of late, buckwheat; flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, and fruits of every kind that are common to the climate.

Mines and Fossils. On the banks of Connecticut river, near Middleton, is a lead mine; and there has lately been discovered one of coal. Copper mines have been opened in several parts of the state; iron ore also abounds in many places. Talcs of various kinds, white, brown and chocolate colored chrystals, zinc, or spelter, and several fossils and metals are found in Connecticut.

Mineral Waters. The medicinal springs at Litchfield and Suffield have been much frequented. But the most important ones in Connecticut are those at Stafford. They are four in number, strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. They are much celebrated, and have proved beneficial in curing or relieving various complaints. The prospects in the vicinity of these springs, are strikingly picturesque; and exhibit to the enthusiastic admirers of nature, in her rude and unattired form, a scene peculiarly interesting.

Manufactures. The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, homespun cloth. Their linens and woollens, though generally of a coarser kind, are of a stronger texture, and more durable than those imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome.

In New-Haven, are cotton and button manufactories. In Hartford, is a woollen manufactory, a snuff and powder mill, glass works, iron works, and a slitting mill. Iron works are also established in many other parts of the state. At Stafford is a furnace, at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, sufficient to supply the whole state. Paper, hats, candles, leather, shoes, and boots, are the other considerable manufactures.

Trade. The trade of Connecticut is chiefly with the West-India Islands, and is carried on in vessels from sixty to a hundred and forty tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Connecticut has

a large number of coasting vessels employed in carrying the produce of the state to the other states. To Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn, and rye. To North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted beef, cider, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo, and money. Much of the produce of Connecticut, especially the western parts, is carried to New-York; particularly pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, beef, pork, cheese, and butter. Considerable quantities of the produce of the eastern parts of the state are sold at Boston and Providence. The state owns and employs in the foreign and coasting trade 32,867 tons of shipping.

Bridges and Roads. On the great road from New-London to New-York, are the three most considerable bridges in this state. The first attempt to improve the roads by establishing turnpikes, was made in 1791, on the road leading from Norwich to New-London; since which, a great number of others have been completed, which are evidence of the flourishing circumstances and enterprising spirit of the inhabitants.

Education and Literature. In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it, part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, amounting to 12,000 dollars annually, is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. This state besides, has a fund arising from the sale of western lands, amounting to 1,201,065 dollars, the income of which, viz. 72,000 dollars a year, is by law forever appropriated to the same purpose; making in all 84,000 dollars. The law directs that a grammar school shall be kept in every county town throughout the state.

Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Canterbury, Norwich, Windham, Pomfret, Litchfield, and Colchester; the last has a large fund, and many students.

Yale college, in New-Haven, was established in 1701. It has three large buildings, 100 feet by 40; a college

chapel 50 feet by 40, with a steeple; the Connecticut Lyceum, in which are the library, philosophical and chymical apparatus, museum, and chambers and lecture rooms for the professors; an edifice, containing a kitchen and a dining hall; and a house for the president.

The public library consists of about 2500 volumes; the philosophical apparatus contains the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of experimental philosophy and astronomy.

The present officers and instructors of the college are a President, who is also a Professor of Divinity; a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, a Professor of Law, a Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, a Professor of Languages and Ecclesiastical History, and five tutors. The students are divided into four classes. Their number, in 1810, was 255. In 1812, 305. The funds of this college received a very liberal addition, by a grant of the General Assembly, in 1792.

Cities and Towns. HARTFORD city is situated at the head of navigation on the west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the sound. Its buildings are a state house, two churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Baptists, and about 500 dwelling houses, a number of which are handsomely built of brick. The town is divided by a small river, with high and romantic banks, over which is a bridge. Hartford is advantageously situated for trade, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, and commercial town. The General Assembly of the state holds its session here in May annually. A bank is established in this city.

NEW-HAVEN city lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north of the Sound. It covers part of a large plain, which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. Near the centre of New Haven is the public square; on and round which, are a state house, the college edifices, six in number, viz. 3 colleges, a chapel, Lyceum, and dining hall; three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians. This city contains about 600 dwelling houses. A session of the General Assembly is held here in October annually.

NEW-LONDON city stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the sound. It has two houses for public worship, one for Episcopalians and one for Congregationalists; 5150 inhabitants. Its harbor is the best in Connecticut. A considerable part of the city was burnt by the infamous Benedict Arnold, in 1781, but has since been rebuilt.

NORWICH city stands at the head of Thames river, fourteen miles north from New-London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extensive back country, and avails itself of its natural advantages. The inhabitants manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains a court house, two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and about 3476 inhabitants. The courts of law, for the county of New-London, are held alternately at New-London and Norwich.

MIDDLETON city is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hartford. It is the principal town in Middlesex county; has 4900 inhabitants, a court house, a naval office, one church for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians.

Four miles south of Hartford is Weathersfield, a very pleasant town of between two and three hundred houses, situated on a fine soil, with a brick church for Congregationalists. This town is noted for raising onions.

Windsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield, and Enfield are all considerable and pleasant towns.

NEW-YORK.

Situation and Extent. THE state of New-York comprehends all the territories lying between 40° 40' and 45° north latitude, and between 73° and 79° 55' W. longitude. Its greatest length is 340 miles, its greatest breadth 300; number of square miles 45,000.

Boundaries. New-York is bounded southeastwardly by the Atlantic ocean; east by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; north by Upper Canada; west and southwest by Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey.

Divisions and Population. This state is divided into four districts and 43 counties; and the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1810, is as follows:

Southern District.

Suffolk	21,113	Richmond	5,347
Queens	19,336	New-York	96,372
Kings	8,303	Westchester	30,272
Total		180,743.	

Middle District.

Rockland	7,758	Delaware	20,303
Orange	34,347	Greene	19,541
Ulster	26,576	Columbia	32,390
Sullivan	6,108	Dutchess	51,434
Total		198,457.	

Eastern District.

Rensselaer	36,309	Washington	44,390
Albany	4,661	Essex	9,458
Skenectady	10,201	Clinton	8,002
Montgomery	41,214	Franklin	2,717
Saratoga	33,147		
Total		220,138.	

Western District.

Schoharie	18,945	Cortland	8,869
Otsego	38,802	Onondago	26,060
Herkimer	22,046	Cayuga	29,840
Lewis	6,433	Seneca	16,609
Jefferson	15,140	Tioga	9,899
St. Lawrence	7,888	Steuben	7,243
Oneida	33,792	Ontario	42,032
Madison	25,144	Genessee	12,588
Chenango	21,704	Allegany	1,942
Broome	8,130	Niagara	8,971
Total		362,077.	

Southern District	180,743
Middle do.	198,457
Eastern do.	220,138
Western do.	362,077

Grand Total 961,415

The state of New-York contained, in 1800, 586,050 inhabitants, of whom 20,613 were slaves. Besides the descendants of the English and Dutch, who were the first settlers of the state, there are many Scotch, Irish, German, and French emigrants.

Face of the Country. This state is intersected by ridges of the Allegany mountains, running in a northeast and southwest direction. West of these mountains, the country is level. On the east of the Allegany, it exhibits a prospect broken by hills and rich intervening vallies.

Bays. The principal bay is that of York, which spreads to the southward before the city of New-York. It is formed by the confluence of East and Hudson rivers, and embosoms several small islands. It communicates with the ocean, by the Narrows, a strait scarcely two miles wide, between Long and Staten islands.

Lakes. Lake Champlain forms part of the dividing line between New-York and Vermont. It is nearly 200 miles long; its mean width about 5 miles. It occupies about 500,000 acres, and contains above 60 islands of different sizes. Its depth is sufficient for the largest vessels. It receives at Ticonderoga, the waters of lake George, which is said to be 100 feet higher than those of Champlain.

Oneida lake in the western part of the state, is 30 miles long, and five wide, connected with Ontario by Oswego river. Salt lake is six miles long and one broad. Eighty gallons of its waters produce a bushel of salt. Its saltiness is occasioned by salt springs, near its banks. These springs, and the borders of the lake, for a mile in width, are the property of the state. Lake Otsego, at the head of Susquehanna river, is nine miles long, and narrow.

Caniaderago lake is about the size of Otsego, and six miles west of it. Oak creek issues from it and falls into the Susquehanna. Seneca lake, in Ontario county, is forty miles long and two wide. Chatoque lake is the source of Conowago river, not far from lake Erie. Oswegachie lake lies in Oneida county. One branch of Oswegachie river passes through this lake.

Rivers and Canals. Hudson river is one of the largest in the United States. It rises in the mountainous country between lakes Ontario and Champlain. Its whole length

is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George, 65 miles, the river is navigable only for batteaux and has two portages occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, 160 miles from New-York. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. The river is stored with a variety of fish. A canal unites Hudson river to South bay, which empties into the south end of lake Champlain.

Saranac river passes through Plattsburg into lake Champlain.

Sable river, not far from the Saranac, is scarcely sixty yards wide. On this stream are remarkable falls.

The river Boquet passes through the town of Willsborough. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.

Black river rises in the high country, near the sources of Canada Creek, which falls into Mohawk river, and takes its course northwest, and then northeast, till it discharges itself into Cataraqui or Iroquois river.

Onondago river rises in the Oneida lake, and runs westwardly into the lake Ontario, at Oswego.

Mohawk river passes to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly twenty miles, to the fort; then eastwardly one hundred and ten miles into the Hudson. The produce, which is carried down this river, is landed in Skenectady, and is thence carried by land, sixteen miles, over a barren, shrubby plain, to Albany, where a turnpike is contemplated. Since the completion of the locks and canals, at Little Falls, fifty-six miles above Skenectady, the river is passable for boats from Skenectady, nearly or quite to its source. The perpendicular descent of these falls is forty-two feet, in the course of one mile. A canal and locks round these falls was completed in the autumn of 1795. The Cohoez in this river are a great curiosity; they are three miles from its entrance into the Hudson. The river is about one hundred yards wide; the rock over which it pours, as over a mill-dam, extends almost in a line from one side of the river to the other, and is thirty feet perpendicular height. Including the descent above, the fall is 60 or 70 feet. A company is incorpo-

rated, by the legislature of New-York, for the purpose of opening a lock navigation from the now navigable part of Hudson river, to be extended to lake Ontario, and the Seneca lake.

Delaware river rises in lake Utstayantho, and takes its course southwest, until it crosses into Pennsylvania, in latitude 42° ; thence southwardly, dividing New-York from Pennsylvania, until it strikes the northwest corner of New-Jersey, in latitude $41^{\circ} 29'$; and then passes off to the sea, through Delaware bay, having New-Jersey on the east side, and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west.

Susquehanna river, east branch, has its source in lake Otsego. Batteaux pass to its source.

Tioga river rises in the Allegany mountains, runs eastwardly and empties into the Susquehanna at Tioga point. It is boatable about fifty miles.

Seneca river rises in the Seneca country, runs eastwardly, and, in its passage, receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga lakes. It empties into the Onondago river, fourteen miles above the falls, at a place called Three Rivers.

Genessee river rises near the source of the Tioga, and empties into lake Ontario, eighty miles east of Niagara fort.

Such is the intersection of the whole state of New-York by the branches of the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and other rivers, which have been mentioned, that there are few places which are more than fifteen or twenty miles from some boatable or navigable stream.

Soil and Productions. The soil of the country, west of the mountains, is exceedingly rich, and covered, in its natural state, with maple, beech, birch, cherry, black walnut, locust, hickory, and black mulberry trees. The lands, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, are uncommonly excellent and covered with lofty trees. East of the Allegany the land is clothed thick with timber, and, when cleared, affords fine pasture. The vallies produce wheat, hemp, flax, oats, corn, &c.

Beside the trees already mentioned, there are several kinds of oak, spruce, white, yellow and pitch pines, butternut, cedar, fir, aspin, white wood, and button wood. The shrub cranberry grows on low ground; its fruit hangs in clusters, like grapes. The sumac is the natural pro-

duct of the state; it yields berries, which are used in dying.

Minerals and Fossils. This state contains vast quantities of iron ore, several beds of which are near Whitestown. There is a silver mine at Phillipsburg, which produces virgin silver. Lead is found in Herkimer county, and sulphur in Montgomery. Spar, zinc, magnez, pyrites of a golden hue, various kinds of copper ore, petrified wood, lead and coal mines, plaster of Paris, ising glass in sheets, talcs and crystals of various kinds and colors, flint, asbestos, and several other fossils, are found in New-York. A little black stone is also found, which vitrifies with a small heat, and, it is said, makes excellent glass.

Mineral Springs. Beside the salt springs, already mentioned, there are several medicinal springs in the county of Saratoga. Those which are most frequented are called *Ballstown Springs*, from their being within the limits of that town. These springs are in a valley of about fifty acres in extent. The waters are remarkably limpid, and contain *iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime.* They are brisk and sparkling, and slightly affect the heads of some people by their inebriating quality, which is derived from the fixed air contained in them. The water is used in the neighborhood instead of yeast, in making bread. A candle will not burn near the surface of these waters; fish and frogs are killed by them; and geese and ducks cannot swim in the springs but a few minutes before they expire. Large houses for entertainment, with neat bathing houses and shower baths, are erected for the convenience of invalids; who, with people of wealth, and foreigners, in great numbers, resort here for health and pleasure, in the summer months.

In the town of Saratoga, ten miles from Ballstown valley, is a cluster of springs, which are more properly called the *Saratoga Springs*. These appear to have received a stronger impregnation of the same ingredients which enter those of Ballstown, and may probably be a stream of the same fountain, running through the same kind of calcareous earth. One of these springs is covered by a natural cretaceous or calcareous pyramid, five or six feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top, about six inches over, through which the water is seen boiling

vehemently, like a pot over the fire, though it is intensely cold.

There is another medicinal spring, at the pleasant village of New-Lebanon. This spring is on an eminence, overlooking a fine valley, and surrounded with houses, which afford accommodations for valetudinarians. The waters are warm, of a different nature from those of Saratoga, and delightful for bathing.

In the town of Rensselaer, nearly opposite to the city of Albany, a spring has been discovered, combining most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

On the north bank of Racket river, twelve miles from its mouth, is a spring of water, apparently pure, which emits a sulphureous smell, so strong as to be perceived 200 yards distant. The stones and ground near it are crusted over with a white substance.

About twelve miles from Geneva, are two large sulphur springs, 100 rods apart. Around each for a considerable distance, the pure sulphur is three or four feet deep.

Manufactures. The people of this state, in general, manufacture their own clothing; but the principal manufactures are iron, glass, paper, pot and pearl ashes, earthen ware, maple sugar, and molasses. The glass and iron works, about ten miles from Albany, constitute one of the most extensive factories in America. The value of the various manufactures, in 1810, was estimated at 12,109,536 dollars.

Commerce. This state, having always an easy access to the ocean, commands the trade of a great proportion of the best cultivated parts of the United States. Of wheat and flour, more than a million bushels have been exported in a year. They export also biscuit, corn, peas, apples, onions, lumber of various kinds, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, beef, and pork. The amount of exports from this state in 1810, was 17,242,230 dollars.

Language and Manners. The English language is generally spoken throughout the state, but is much corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still spoken in some counties, particularly King's, Ulster, and Albany. Dutch schools are now discontinued, and the language will probably soon cease to be used.

The manners of the people differ, as well as their language. The ancestors of the inhabitants of the eastern and middle parts of Long Island, were either natives of England, or the immediate descendants of Englishmen, and their manners and customs are similar to those of their ancestors. The counties inhabited by the Dutch have adopted the English manners to a certain degree, but still retain many modes, particularly in their religion, which are peculiar to the Hollanders.

Education and Literature. The legislature of the state have granted the liberal sum of thirty-five thousand dollars a year for the establishment and support of schools; one school, at least, to be kept within every tract of four square miles.

There are twelve or fourteen incorporated academies in the state, and two colleges.

Columbia college, in the city of New-York, is in a flourishing state, and has more than 100 scholars, besides medical students. The officers of instruction, and immediate government, are a President, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a Professor of Logic and Geography, and a Professor of Languages. A complete medical school is annexed to the college, and able professors appointed in every branch of that important science, who regularly teach their respective branches with reputation.

Union college, in Skenectady, though an infant institution, is deservedly celebrated. The annual expense of education here, including board, tuition, &c. is less than 100 dollars. A new college is established at Clinton, Oneida county, called Hamilton college, and is in successful operation.

Literary and Humane Societies. These are confined principally to the cities of New-York and Albany, and consist of a Society for promoting Useful Knowledge; a Society for the Manumission of Slaves; a Marine Society; a Society for the relief of Poor Debtors, confined in goal; a Manufacturing Society; an Agricultural Society; a Medical Society; a Society for the Information and Aid of Emigrants; two Missionary and several Bible Societies, and many other charitable institutions.

Cities and Towns. NEW-YORK is the capital of the state, and stands on the southwest point of Manhattan, common-

ly called York-Island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the east side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East river, is about two miles; but falls short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth on an average is nearly three fourths of a mile; and its circumference, may be four miles.

The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner. The city contained in 1810, 93,914 inhabitants.

The most magnificent edifice is the new city hall, facing the park. The other public buildings are 4 houses for public worship for the Dutch reformed church; 9 Presbyterian churches; 3 Scotch Presbyterians; 9 Episcopal churches; 2 for German Lutherans and Calvinists; two meeting houses for Friends; two for Baptists; 3 for Methodists; one for Moravians; one Roman Catholic church; one French Protestant church; and a synagogue for Jews. Besides these, there is the college; a new and spacious prison, and several magnificent buildings. The city is accommodated with four markets, in different parts, which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions, in neat and excellent order. New-York is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. In point of sociability and hospitality, it is perhaps not exceeded by any capital in the United States.

The city of ALBANY is situated on the west side of Hudson river, 160 miles north of the city of New-York. The houses are mostly built in the old Dutch style. The public buildings are a Low Dutch church, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, a hospital, the city hall, and a handsome brick goal. A great variety of languages are spoken in this city, but the English predominates, and the use of every other is constantly lessening. In 1810, it had 9356 inhabitants.

Albany is unrivalled in its situation. It stands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation. It is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country, west and north;

a country of an excellent soil, plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks, and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but settling with almost unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording subsistence and affluence to millions of inhabitants.

The city of HUDSON has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore. It is situated on the east side of Hudson river, 130 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Albany. It is surrounded by an extensive and fertile back country, and, in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the shire town of Dutchess county, is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, and contained, in 1800, 3246 inhabitants. It has frequently been the seat of the state government.

TROY, seven miles north of Albany, is a thriving town. Vessels of considerable burthen come up the Hudson to this place.

LANSINGBURGH, ten miles north of Albany, on the east side of the Hudson, has considerable trade, and, in 1810, 4926 inhabitants.

SKENECTADY is sixteen miles northwest of Albany, on the banks of Mohawk river. It contains upwards of 300 houses, and is the seat of Union college.

PLATTSBURGH, on the west margin of lake Champlain, is a place of considerable and increasing importance.

GENEVA, a post town of Ontario county, is on the northwest corner of Seneca lake, and is rapidly increasing in population.

WHITESTOWN, a post town of Oneida county, is seated on the south side of Mohawk river, 100 miles west of Albany. In 1785, this place was inhabited by *two* families only; in 1800, it contained 4212 inhabitants. UTICA, which is within the limits of this township, is one of the most flourishing spots in the United States. CLINTON is the seat of the new college, and is a pleasant town, 8 miles from Utica.

Curiosities. Beside the springs already mentioned, New-York contains many natural curiosities. In the southeast part of lake Erie, twenty rods from the shore, where the water is five feet deep, is a curious spring boiling up from the bottom. It is inflammable, when a brand is thrust in-

to it, and proves a powerful emetic when drank. It has been named Ether spring.

In Montgomery county is a small rapid stream, which runs under a hill, the base of which is seventy yards in diameter, forming a most beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water, the roughness of the bottom, and the terrific noise within, have hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm.

In Clinton county, is a curious *split rock*. A point of a mountain, which projected about 80 yards into lake Champlain, appears to have been broken by some violent shock of nature. It is removed from the main rock or mountain, about twenty feet, and the opposite sides suit so exactly, that no other proof of their having been once united is necessary. The point broken off, contains half an acre, and is covered with wood.

Antiquities. Near the mouth of Black river, which enters lake Ontario, are the ruins of an ancient fort; and near Sandy Creek are four others. Some of these works are regularly built, and are almost entire. On these ramparts of other times, trees are growing two feet in diameter. In one of them is a well, 14 feet deep, stoned in the usual method.

Indians. The remains of the Six Confederated Nations, viz. the Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Onondagas, and Delawares, reside in this state and Canada. Their whole number is supposed to be about 6000 souls.

Islands. MANHATTAN, or York Island, on which is situated the city of New-York, is fifteen miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a bridge.

LONG-ISLAND is 140 miles long, and, on a medium, ten broad. It is separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It is divided into three counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. The south side of the island is flat land, of a light, sandy soil, bordered on the sea coast with large tracts of salt meadow. This soil, however, is well calculated for raising grain. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay, and fruit. A ridge of hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. Large herds of cattle feed upon the plains and salt marshes. In 1810, it contained 48,752 inhabitants.

STATEN ISLAND lies 9 miles southwest of the city of New-York, and forms Richmond county. It is 18 miles in length, and, at a medium, 6 or 7 in breadth, and contained in 1810, 5347 inhabitants. On the south side is a tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough and the hills high.

NEW-JERSEY.

Situation and Extent. THE state of New-Jersey, lies between 39° and $41^{\circ} 24'$ N. latitude; its length, from N. to S. being about 160 miles. Its western boundary nearly corresponds with the meridian of Philadelphia, from which it extends to nearly one degree of east longitude. Its breadth is computed at 52 miles. These dimensions give the area of about 8320 square miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the east by Hudson river and the sea; south by the sea; west by Pennsylvania; north by New-York.

Divisions and Population. This state is divided into 13 counties, and 116 townships.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Counties.	Inhabitants.
Cape May	3,632	Bergen	16,603
Cumberland	12,670	Essex	25,984
Salem	12,761	Middlesex	20,381
Gloucester	19,744	Monmouth	22,150
Burlington	24,979	Somerset	14,728
Hunterdon	24,553	Morris	21,828
Sussex	25,549		

Total 245,562

Face of the Country. The counties of Sussex, Morris, and Bergen are mountainous. The interior country, in general, is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. The southern counties, which lie along the sea coast, are uniformly flat and sandy.

Bays and Rivers. That part of the state, which borders on the sea, is indented with a great number of small riv-

ers and creeks, which, as the country is flat, are navigable for small craft, almost to their sources.

The most remarkable bay is Arthur Kull, or Newark bay, formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinsac rivers. This bay opens to the right and left, and embraces Staten Island.

Hackinsac river rises in Bergen county, runs a southerly course, and empties into Newark bay. At its mouth, it is 460 yards wide, and is navigable 15 miles.

Passaic is a very crooked river, rising in a large swamp, in Morris county. Its general course is from northwest to southeast, till it mingles with the Hackinsac, at the head of Newark bay. The cataract, or Great Fall, in this river is the greatest natural curiosity in the state. It is forty yards wide, and falls over a rock, which crosses the channel, seventy feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet.

Raritan river is formed by two considerable streams, called north and south branches, one of which rises in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, into Newark bay, and helps to form the fine harbor of Amboy.

Delaware river divides New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The following rivers all run into the Delaware: Cesarer, or Cohansey creek, rises in Salem county, navigable twenty miles. Mulius river, which divides Gloucester and Burlington counties, navigable twenty miles. Maurice river, which rises in Gloucester county, navigable fifteen or twenty miles. Alloway creek, in Salem county, and Ancocus creek, in Burlington county, both navigable fifteen or twenty miles. There are a great many others, of less note, navigable short distances.

Mountains. The South mountain, which is one ridge of the Allegany range, crosses this state. This mountain embosoms such amazing quantities of iron ore, that it may not improperly be called the Iron mountain. The Kittatinny ridge passes through this state, north of the South mountain. Several spurs from these ridges project in a southern direction. The noted highlands of Navesink and Centre hill, are almost the only hills within the distance of many miles from the sea-coast.

Soil and Productions. New-Jersey has all the varieties of soil from the worst to the best kind. The good land lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but shrub oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore. In the hilly and mountainous parts of the state, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered, in its natural state, with state-ly oaks, hickories, chesnuts, &c.; and, when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds, common to the climate. The orchards in many parts of the state, equal any in the United States, and their cider is said to be the best in the world.

The markets of New-York and Philadelphia, receive a very considerable proportion of their supplies from the contiguous parts of New-Jersey. These supplies consist of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits. Cider, in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and poultry.

Mines. It has already been mentioned, that the mountains of New-Jersey yield immense quantities of iron ore, and the low grounds are no less productive of that kind, called bog iron ore. There are also several large copper mines, of great value. Besides these, the state contains mines of lead, coal, plaster of Paris; with immense quarries of very valuable stone. A slate quarry has lately been discovered in Hunterdon county, which yields slate of a superior quality.

Mineral and other Springs. In the county of Morris, is a cold mineral spring. It is frequented by valetudinarians, and its waters have been used with very considerable success.

In the town of Hanover, in the same county, on a ridge of hills, are a number of wells, which regularly ebb and flow, about six feet, twice in every twenty-four hours. The wells are nearly forty miles from the sea, in a straight line.

In the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Muskonetcong mountain, is a noted medicinal spring, to which invalids resort from every quarter. It issues from the side of a mountain, and is conveyed into an artificial reservoir,

for the convenience of those who wish to bathe in, as well as to drink the waters. It is a strong chalybeate, and very cold.

There is a curious spring, about 200 yards from the south branch of Raritan river, from which, even in the driest seasons, a small stream issues, except when the wind continues to blow from the northwest, for more than two days successively, when it ceases to run; and, if the water be taken out of the cask placed in the ground, it will remain empty until the wind changes, when it is again filled, and flows as usual.

Manufactures. The most important manufactures in New Jersey, are those of iron and leather. The iron works in the county of Morris alone, produce annually about 800 tons of pig, 540 tons of bar iron, and large quantities of nail rods, sheet iron, and hollow ware. Other parts of the state are noted for the same manufactures.

Newark is the seat of a considerable shoe manufactory, which employs 200 workmen, and produces 100,000 pairs of shoes annually. The other articles of manufacture, are steel, nails, paper, flour, and powder. Most of the families in the country, make their own clothing.

This state is remarkable for mill seats, 1100 of which are now occupied; 500 with flour mills, and the rest with saw mills, fulling mills, forges, furnaces, slitting and rolling, paper, powder, and oil mills.

Trade. The trade of this state is carried on almost solely with and from those two great commercial cities, New-York on one side and Philadelphia on the other. Amount of exports in 1810, 430,267 dollars.

Bridges. There are bridges erected over the Passaic, Hackinsac, Raritan, and Delaware rivers, on the post road between New York and Philadelphia, which greatly facilitate the intercourse between those two cities.

Literature and Education. There is a college at Princeton, called Nassau Hall, which has been under the care of a succession of Presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of civilians, divines, and physicians, of the first rank in America. There is also a college at Brunswick, in this state, called Queen's College; its charter bears date 1770. It was established by the Reformed Dutch Church, and designed principally

to be a *Theological Seminary*. For a number of years it declined, and ceased its operations. It is now revived, and flourishing under the care of Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON. There are academies at Trenton, Hackinsac, Orangedale, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and Newark.

Beside these, there are grammar schools at Freehold, Springfield, Morristown, Bordentown, and Amboy.

Cities and Towns. TRENTON is one of the largest towns in New-Jersey, and the capital of the state. It is situated on the east side of the river Delaware, opposite the falls, nearly in the centre of the state, from north to south, in latitude $40^{\circ} 15'$ and about $15'$ east of the meridian of Philadelphia.

BURLINGTON city extends three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back at right angles, into the county of Burlington, and is twenty miles above the city of Philadelphia, by water and seventeen by land.

PERTH AMBOY city stands on a neck of land, included between Raritan river and Arthur Kull sound. Its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbors on the continent.

BRUNSWICK city is situated on the southwest side of Raritan river, over which a fine bridge has been built, 12 miles above Amboy. Its situation is low and pleasant, being on the bank of a river, and under a high hill, which rises back of the town. It is the seat of Queen's College.

PRINCETON is a pleasant village, of about 80 houses, 52 miles from New-York, and 42 from Philadelphia. It is the seat of Nassau Hall College. The college edifice is of stone, large and handsome. On the right and left of the college, are edifices, one for a dining hall, the other for the library.

ELIZABETHTOWN borough is fifteen miles from New-York. Its situation is pleasant, and its soil equal in fertility to any in the state.

NEWARK is nine miles from New-York. It is a handsome, flourishing town, and had in 1810, 7993 inhabitants.

Curiosities. In Monmouth county, on the side of a branch of Navesink river, is a remarkable cave, in which are three rooms. The cave is about 30 feet long, and 15 feet broad. Each of the rooms is arched; the centre of

the arch is about five feet from the bottom of the cave; the sides not more than two and a half. The mouth of the cave is small; the bottom is a loose sand; and the arch is formed in a soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated, and falls in drops, on the sand below.

DELAWARE.

Situation and Extent. THIS state derived its name from Lord De la War, who was among the first settlers of Virginia. It includes the territory formerly denominated the *Three Lower Counties*, annexed to Pennsylvania, lying between lon. $74^{\circ} 56'$, and $75^{\circ} 40'$ W. and between $38^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude. It is the smallest state in the Union, except Rhode-Island, being but 96 miles long, and on an average 24 broad.

Boundaries. Delaware is bounded east by Delaware river and bay, and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Maryland; north by Pennsylvania.

Divisions and Population. This state is divided into three counties and twenty-five townships.

Counties.	No. of towns.	Population, 1810.	Chief towns.
Newcastle	9	24,429	Newcastle
Kent	5	20,495	Dover
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 72,674	

Face of the Country. The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is generally extremely low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, and rendering it injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

Rivers and Creeks. The eastern side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, and are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the southern and western parts of the state, spring the head waters of POCO-

moke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras, and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Chesapeak bay, and some of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country, for vessels of 50 or 60 tons.

Soil and Productions. Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and scarcely any part of the Union can be selected better adapted to the different purposes of agriculture, or in which a greater variety of the most useful productions can be so conveniently and plentifully reared.

Wheat is the staple commodity of this state. It grows here in such perfection, as not only to be particularly sought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but also to be distinguished and preferred, for its superior qualities, in foreign markets. This wheat possesses an uncommon softness and whiteness, very favorable to the manufacture of superfine flour, and in other respects, far exceeds the hard and flinty grain raised, generally, on the high lands. Besides wheat, this state produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of grasses. Hemp, cotton, and silk, if attended to, flourish very well.

Minerals. Among the branches of the Nanticoke river, are large quantities of bog iron ore, of an excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to the purposes of casting.

Trade and Manufactures. We have already mentioned wheat as the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports are principally from the port of Wilmington. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. There are well constructed mills on Red Clay and White Clay creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, and a celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine, all of superior dimensions and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and twenty-seven from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern states. They are called Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. The quantity of wheat manufactured in these mills annu-

ally is estimated at 100,000 bushels. They give employment to about 200 persons.

Besides the wheat and flour trade, this state exports lumber, Indian corn, barley, oats, flax-seed, salted provisions, paper, slit iron, snuff, &c.

Public Improvements. A bridge and causeway, extending about a quarter of a mile from Lewes to the beach, over a wide creek and marsh, has lately been built at the expense of individuals. Canals are making in several parts of the state. The lighthouse near Lewes, is a fine stone structure, 8 stories high.

Literature. There is no college in this state. At Wilmington and Newark academies are established. The legislature have provided a fund for the support of schools throughout the state.

Chief Towns. DOVER, in the county of Kent, is the seat of government. It stands on Jones's creek, a few miles from Delaware river, containing about 100 houses, principally of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. The landing is five or six miles from the town of Dover.

NEWCASTLE is thirty-five miles below Philadelphia on the west bank of the Delaware river. It was first settled by the Swedes, about 1627. It was formerly the seat of government, and contains about 60 houses, which wear the aspect of decay.

WILMINGTON, a mile and a half west of Delaware river, on Christiana creek, 28 miles southward from Philadelphia, is the largest and most pleasant town in the state, containing upwards of 400 houses, handsomely built upon a gentle ascent of an eminence, and show to great advantage in sailing up the Delaware. It contains about 2400 inhabitants.

MILFORD is at the source of a small river, fifteen miles from Delaware bay, and 150 southward of Philadelphia.

DUCK CREEK CROSS ROADS is twelve miles northwest from Dover, and has 80 or 90 houses, which stand on one street. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state.

LEWISTOWN is situated a few miles above the lighthouse on Cape Henlopen, containing about 150 houses,

built chiefly on one street, which is three miles long, extending along the creek, which separates the town from the pitch of the cape.

GEORGETOWN, fifteen miles west of Lewistown, is the seat of justice for Sussex county.

CHRISTIANABRIDGE, is situated on a navigable creek of its name; it was settled by the Swedes, in 1640, and thus called after their queen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation and Extent. THIS state received its name from William Penn, to whom it was granted by Charles II. in 1681. It is situated between $39^{\circ} 43'$ and 42° north latitude, and between $20'$ east, and 5° west longitude; 228 miles long, and 156 broad. The northwest corner of the state, containing 202,000 acres, was purchased of Congress by the legislature of the state. Except this purchase, the state lies in the form of a parallelogram. It contains 44,900 square miles.

Boundaries. Pennsylvania is bounded east by Delaware river which separates it from New-Jersey; north by New-York, and Lake Erie; northwest by a part of Lake Erie; west by the state of Ohio, and a part of Virginia; south by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Divisions and Population. Pennsylvania is divided into the following 43 counties, viz.

Counties.	No. inh.	Counties.	No. inh.
City and county } of Philadelphia }	111,200	Armstrong	6,143
Montgomery	29,703	Beaver	12,168
Bucks	32,371	Bedford	15,746
Delaware	14,734	Butler	7,346
Chester	39,596	Crawford	6,178
Lancaster	53,927	Cumberland	26,757
Berks	43,156	Fayette	24,714
Northampton	38,145	Franklin	23,083
Luzerne	13,109	Green	13,544
Dauphin	31,883	Huntingdon	14,778
Northumberland	56,327	Lycoming	11,006
Wayne	4,125	Mercer	8,277
Adams	15,152	Mifflin and Centre	22,813
Alleghany	25,317	Somerset	11,284
		Venango	3,969

Counties.	No. inh.	Counties.	No. inh.
Warren	827	Clearfield	875
Washington	36,289	Jefferson	161
Westmoreland	26,392	Tioga	1,697
York	31,958	Potter	29
Erie	3,758	M ^h Kean	142
Cambria	2,117		
Indiana	6,214	Total	210,091

These counties contain 644 townships, not created by any special law of the legislature, but by the judges of the courts of common pleas, on application of a sufficient number of the inhabitants in any neighborhood.

This state contained in 1800, 602,545 inhabitants; increase in 10 years, 207,795. The inhabitants are principally descendants of English, Irish, and Germans. There are a few of Scotch, Welch, Swedish, and Dutch extraction. It is supposed that one fourth of the whole population are descendants from Germans.

Rivers. The river Delaware mentioned in the description of New-York, forms the eastern boundary of this state.

Schuykill river rises northwest of the Kittatinny mountains, through which it passes. After a course of 120 miles in a southern direction, it falls into the Delaware, seven miles below Philadelphia.

Susquehanna river runs in such a serpentine course, as to cross the boundary line, between New-York and Pennsylvania, three times. After receiving numerous tributary streams, it falls into the head of Chesapeak bay. It is more than a mile wide at its mouth, and navigable only twenty miles, navigation being obstructed by rapids.

The Swetara, which falls into the Susquehanna from the northeast, is navigable fifteen miles.

The several branches of Youghiogheny river rise on the west side of the Allegany mountains. They unite, and form a large beautiful river. After a course of thirty or forty miles, it unites with Monongahela, which comes from the southward. These united streams, soon after their junction, mingle with the Allegany at Pittsburg, and, together, form the river Ohio.

The Allegany rises west of the Allegany mountains, and runs 200 miles before its junction with the Monongahela, at Pittsburg.

The Lehigh rises in Northampton county, and falls into the Delaware, eleven miles northeast of Bethlehem. It runs seventy-five miles, and is navigable thirty.

Canals. A canal is begun at Norristown, to render the Schuylkill navigable from Reading, eighty-five or ninety miles to Philadelphia. Other canals have been projected, but not yet completed.

Face of the Country and Soil. A considerable proportion of this state may be called mountainous; the Great Range of Alleghany mountains passing through it. The principal ridges of this range, which are in Pennsylvania, are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, which pass north of Nazareth, and pursue a southwest course. Back of these and nearly parallel with them, are Peters, Tuscarora, and Nescopoc mountains, on the east of the Susquehanna; and on the west Shermon's hills, Sideling hills, Ragged, Great Warrior's, Ewit's, and Will's mountains; the great Alleghany ridge, which being the largest, gives its name to the whole range; west of this, are the Chesnut ridges. Between the Juniata and the western branch of the Susquehanna, are Jack's, Tussy's, Nittiny, and Bald Eagle mountains. The vales between these mountains, are generally of a rich black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies.

Botany. Pennsylvania includes the greater part of the kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants that grow within the United States. Oaks of several species form the bulk of the woods. Hickory and walnut are more plentiful here, than in the northern states. Sassafras, mulberry, tulip-tree, and cedar, are common and grow to perfection. The swamp sassafras is found in low grounds; the twigs and roots are used both in bath and decoction, for removing the rheumatism. The cucumber-tree grows very tall about the western mountains. The umbrella-tree is found in some places, sixteen or twenty feet high; the bark is smooth, and the leaves, which are placed at the ends of the branches, sometimes exceed twelve or fifteen inches in length, and five or six in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity; these leaves are in a circular form, resembling an umbrella; hence the name.

The bark of the tulip-tree is esteemed a tolerable substitute for the Peruvian bark; but the dog wood, which is frequent in the state, is preferred. Besides many other valuable trees and shrubs, are the several species of maple; of these, the scarlet-flowered, and sugar maple are the most useful; they are common in the northern and western parts of the state, and larger than the other species, growing from fifty to sixty feet high, and yield abundance of sap, for the making of sugar. The ash-leaved tooth-ache tree, is found here and in Maryland. The bark and capsules have an acrid taste, and are used in relieving the tooth-ache, whence it has got its name. The shrubby bithwort grows near Fort Pitt. It thrives in the shade, in a rich soil; grows about thirty feet high, and sends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taste, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snakeroot. The red berried elder is found here. Among the Indians it is called fever bush; and a decoction of its wood and buds is highly esteemed by them. It would be endless to describe the beautiful flowering shrubs, and useful as well as ornamental plants in this state. Grapes of several sorts are common; the late kind, when mellowed by frost, make, with the addition of sugar, good wine. The apples, pears, plums, and peaches are good. At present the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennsylvania.

Mines. Iron ore abounds in this state. Copper, lead, and alum, appear in some places. Lime-stone is common, as is also several kinds of marble. In the middle and western country, is abundance of coal; an extensive bed of which stretches over the country southwestwardly, so as to be found, in the greatest plenty, about Pittsburg. There are also large bodies of coal, on the head waters of the Schuylkill and Lehigh; and another bed at Wyoming.

Zoology. The useful quadrupeds, in the new districts, are deer in great numbers, beavers, otters, racoons, and martins. Buffaloes rarely cross the Ohio; and elks seldom advance from the north. Panthers, wild-cats, bears, foxes, and wolves, are not rare; the last do most mischief, especially in the winter; but the fur and skins of all are valuable. In the thick settlements, rabbits and squirrels are frequent; also minks, and muskrats in the marshes; partridges are yet nu-

merous, though the hard winters have destroyed many, and wild turkeys, in the new settlements; pheasants and grouse have become scarce; pigeons, ducks, and wild geese, and a variety of singing birds are found in their proper seasons.

Manufactures. The manufactures of this state are of numerous kinds. Iron works are of long standing, and their products increase in quantity, and improve in quality. The furnaces, forges, rolling and slitting mills, for the manufacture of iron, are many and productive. The other extensive manufactures are as follows, viz. those of leather, skins and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen ware, copper, lead, tin wares, pewter, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and many others of less importance.

Commerce. The commerce of Pennsylvania extends to every part of the world, and the exports consist of the preceding articles of produce and manufacture.

Education and Literature. A seminary is established at Philadelphia, by the name of the University of Pennsylvania; there is a flourishing college at Carlisle, called Dickinson College; and another at Lancaster, called Franklin College, which is little more than nominal. At Washington, in the western part of the state, a college has also been established, and endowed with several thousand acres of land.

The schools for young men and women, in Bethlehem and Nazareth, under the Moravians, are perhaps upon the best establishment of any in America.

There are many private schools, in different parts of the state; and to promote the education of poor children, the legislature has appropriated a large tract of land for the establishment of free schools.

Literary, Humane, and other useful Societies. These are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania, than in any other of the states. The names of these improving institutions are as follows: the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge; the Society for promoting Political Inquiries; the College of Physicians, for the promotion of medical, anatomical, and chymical knowledge; the Pennsylvania Hospital; the Philadelphia Dispensary, for the medical relief of the poor; the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage; the Society of the United

Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the heathens, to be held stately at Bethlehem; the Pennsylvanian Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts; a Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons; a Humane Society, for the recovering and restoring to life the bodies of drowned persons; a Society for the aid and protection of Irish emigrants; an Agricultural Society; a Society for the aid of German emigrants; a Marine Society; a Charitable Society, for the support of widows and families of Presbyterian Clergymen; a Society for the information and aid of emigrants; St. George's, St. Andrews, and the Hibernian Charitable Societies. Most of these Societies are in the city of Philadelphia.

Cities and Towns. The city of PHILADELPHIA, capital of the state of Pennsylvania, and till the year 1801, the seat of the government of the United States, lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 56'$ north, upon the western bank of the Delaware, which is here but a mile in breadth. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England. The ground plot of the city is an oblong square, about one mile north and south, and two miles east and west, lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about five miles in a right line above their confluence. The number of inhabitants within the city and suburbs, (including the district of Southwark, and the compactly built part of the Northern Liberties, which, to every purpose, but as to their government, are considered as parts of the city,) amounted, in 1800, to 67,811, in 1810, to about 92,247. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council men; who have full power to constitute and ordain laws for the government of the city. The houses for public worship are as follows: for Friends or Quakers, five; for Presbyterians and Seceders, six; for Episcopalians, three; for German Lutherans, two; for German Calvinists, one; for Roman Catholics, one; for Swedish Lutherans, one; for Moravians, one; for Baptists, one; for Universal Baptists, one; for Methodists, one; and one for Jews. The other public buildings in this city are, a state house, and offices; two city court houses; a county court house; a carpenter's hall; a philosophical society's hall;

a dispensary; a hospital, and offices; an alms-house; two incorporated banks; a house of correction; a dramatic theatre; a public observatory; a medical theatre and elaboratory; three brick market houses; a fish market; a public gaol. Whether we consider the local situation, the size, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements in mechanics and manufactures, or the industry, the enterprize, the humanity, and the abilities of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be ranked among the first cities of the United States.

LANCASTER is the largest inland town in the United States. It is the seat of justice for Lancaster county, and stands on Conostoga creek, 58 miles northwest of Philadelphia.

CARLISLE, the seat of justice in Cumberland county, contained in 1800, 2,000 inhabitants. Here is Dickinson College.

PITTSBURG, on the western side of the Allegany mountains, 320 miles westward of Philadelphia, is beautifully situated on a large plain, which is the point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and a quarter of a mile above their confluence, in latitude $40^{\circ} 29'$ north. In 1800 it had 1565 inhabitants.

BETHLEHEM is on the Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware, fifty three miles north of Philadelphia, inhabited chiefly by Moravians. The town being in a very pleasant and healthy situation, is frequently visited in the summer, by parties of pleasure, from different parts.

HARRISBURG, is a very flourishing place, about 100 miles west by north from Philadelphia.

Curiosities and Antiquities In the northern part of the state is a small creek, emptying into Allegany river, called Oil Creek. It issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar, from which one man may gather several gallons in a day.

There are several curious caves in this state; the most remarkable of which is on the bank of Swetara river.

On a high hill, near Tioga river, are to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification. The form of it is circular, and it is encompassed with an entrenchment, which is now the only remaining part. The Indians are entirely ignorant of the origin of these works. There is a fortifica-

tion of a similar kind, at Unadilla, in the flat lands, and they are numerous in the western counties.

The stones, in all parts of the Allegany mountains, are full of sea shells.

OHIO.

Situation, Boundaries, and Extent. THIS state is part of the territory, formerly called *The Northwest Territory*, and lies between $38^{\circ} 10'$ and 42° north latitude, and between $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $65^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude. It is west of Pennsylvania, and is bounded south by Ohio river, west by Indiana territory; north by Michigan territory, and lake Erie. It is 200 miles long, and about the same in breadth; containing, exclusive of the waters of lakes Erie and Sandusky, 25,043,637 acres.

Divisions and Population. This state was admitted into the Union, by act of Congress, in 1803. It is divided into 36 counties and 320 townships:

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Adams	9,434	Jefferson	17,260
Athens	2,791	Knox	2,149
Belmont	11,097	Licking	3,852
Butler	11,150	Madison	1,603
Cayahoga	1,459	Miami	3,941
Champaign	6,303	Montgomery	7,722
Clermont	9,965	Muskingum	10,036
Clinton	2,674	Pickaway	7,124
Columbiana	10,878	Portage	2,995
Delaware	2,000	Preble	3,304
Fairfield	11,361	Ross	15,514
Fayette	1,854	Scioto	3,399
Franklin	3,486	Stark	2,734
Gallia	4,181	Trumbull	8,671
Geauga	2,917	Tuscarawa	3,045
Guernsey	3,051	Warren	9,925
Green	5,870	Washington	5,991
Hamilton	15,258		
Highland	5,766		
		Total	230,760

For judicial purposes the state is divided into three circuits.

Face of the Country. A few miles back from the Ohio, in the upper or northern parts of the state, the land is hilly, and, in some places, too rough to admit of cultivation.

In some parts of the country, dividing the waters of the Ohio from the lakes, there are tracts, extending several miles, so flat that the water stands till midsummer. In some places one can travel for miles without seeing the earth, and, in that distance, he will find the water not more than from a foot to eighteen inches deep.

Rivers. The Ohio, which has already been described, nearly half surrounds the state.

The Muskingum is a gentle river, 150 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable by large batteaux and barges, to the Three Legs; and, by small ones, to the lake at its head.

The Hockhocking is about twelve rods wide; navigable for large boats 70 miles, and for small ones much farther. The Scioto is passable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to the Sandusky, a navigable stream that falls into lake Erie. The stream of Scioto is no where broken by falls: at some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks.

The Little Miami is too small for batteau navigation. The Great Miami has a very stony channel, and a swift stream, but no falls, and is navigable for batteaux, for about 100 miles; it interlocks with the Scioto.

Grand river runs northwardly into lake Erie; its mouth is seventy yards wide.

Cayahoga empties in at the south bank of lake Erie, 40 miles east of the mouth of Huron.

Sandusky river rises near a branch of the Great Miami, and empties into the southwest corner of Sandusky lake. Miami of the lakes falls into lake Erie, at the S. W. corner.

Soil, Productions, and Commerce. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 10 to 25 miles in circuit, are found bordering the rivers and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labor.

The country produces all the immediate necessities of life in great plenty, and far beyond the present consumption of the inhabitants; the residue, with many other articles, such as hemp, cordage, hard ware, whiskey, apples, cider, and salted provisions, are carried down the river to New-Orleans, where they find a ready market.

The forest trees are, maple or sugar tree, sycamore,

black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, white, black, Spanish, and chesnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse chesnut, honey locust, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, ash, aspen, sassafras, crab apple tree, paupaw or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, and many kinds of grapes, from which the inhabitants universally might have a sufficiency for their own consumption of rich red wine. Grapes and hops are the natural productions of the country.

Mines. On the banks of the Hockhocking and Muskingum are inexhaustible quarries of free stone, and beds of iron ore. Coal mines are frequent in the eastern part of the state. Beds of white and blue clay are likewise found here, suitable for the manufacture of glass, crockery and earthen wares.

Springs. There are salt springs in many parts of the state, particularly on the Scioto river.

Animals Innumerable herds of deer and wild cattle heretofore were sheltered in the groves and fed in the extensive bottoms that abound in this state, but are now becoming scarce. Turkeys, geese, ducks, and other wild fowl are supposed to be in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry in any other part of America. The rivers are well stored with fish.

Literature. The Ohio University is fixed at Athens, on the Hockhocking river, and endowed with 46,000 acres of land. The corporation consists of the governor of the state, for the time being, the president, and not more than fifteen, nor less than ten, trustees. In February, 1809, the legislature of this state passed an act establishing the *Miami University*, which has since been fixed in the town of Oxford, 34 miles N. W. of Cincinnati. Congress, about the year 1790, reserved a township of 23,000 acres of land in the county of Butler, for the purpose of supporting a University. This township has lately been located. The officers of this institution are to be a president, and a board of trustees, to consist of twenty-two members, who are created a body politic. This institution is about to be organized, and to commence its operations.

Chief Towns. MARIETTA, the chief town in Washington county, is a handsome town standing on the west side of Ohio river, just above the mouth of the Muskin-

gum. It is elegantly and commodiously laid out with spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains upwards of ninety dwelling houses, besides shops, stores, &c. a gaol, court house, an elegant congregational church, and academy. Within the limits of this town are those ancient and curious forts hereafter described.

CHILICOTHE, the chief town of Ross county, and the seat of government in the state, is on the west side of Scioto river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and a few miles above its junction with Paint creek. The town is laid out on an extensive plain, and contains about 150 dwelling houses, a gaol, state house, and three houses for public worship. In the midst of the town there is an Indian grave, the perpendicular height of which is forty or fifty feet.

CINCINNATI, on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking river, contains about 300 houses, two houses for public worship, two banks, and a market house. In this town was fort Washington, which commenced the chain of forts, extending to the westward.

GALLIOPOLIS is situated nearly opposite the mouth of the Great Kanhaway, and has about 100 houses; the original inhabitants were French people.

Antiquities and Curiosities. The number of old forts, found in this western country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, situated on strong, well chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose, these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within these forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them.

Under this head we may mention the extensive meadows, or, as the French call them, *Prairies*, which answer to what in the southern states are called *Savannas*. They are a rich plain, without trees, and are covered with grass. Some of these, in the western parts of this state, and in the Indiana and Illinois territories, are 30 or 40 miles in extent. In passing them, as far as the eye can reach, there is not a tree to be seen.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

THIS territory is bounded S. by the state of Ohio and the Indiana territory ; W. by the Illinois territory ; N. and E. by Upper Canada, from which it is separated by a small part of lake Superior, St. Mary's river, Huron lake and river, lake St. Clair and Detroit river. The greatest length from S. E. to N. W. is 500 miles ; from N. E. to S. W. it is 300. The number of square miles, both of land and water, is estimated at 150,000.

The territory is at present divided into four districts. In the south is that of Erie ; next lies the district of Detroit ; next that of Huron ; and in the north, the district of Michilimakinac.

In 1667, Louis XIV. sent a party of soldiers to this territory to protect the French fur traders. The soldiers, between that time and 1683, built a fort at Detroit, and another at Michilimakinac, and soon extended their commerce west of lake Michigan to the Indians on the Mississippi. The war in 1756 dispossessed the French of this territory. It remained in the hands of the British, till the peace of 1783 gave it to the United States, and a governor was appointed in July, 1787, for all the territory N. W. of the Ohio. In 1796, the fort of Detroit was ceded by the English to the United States, agreeably to treaty ; and this fine peninsula was formed into a county, called the county of Wayne. In 1805, it received the name of the Michigan territory, was formed into a distinct government, and a governor appointed over it. The country is improving, and when the lands are put on sale, it is thought the population will rapidly increase.

The greater part of the inhabitants of this country are Catholics. The Protestants have no settled minister. The missionaries of the Methodists have made many converts among the lower orders of people.

According to the census of 1810, the population was as follows :

Erie district	1,340	Huron do.	580
Detroit do.	2,227	Michilimakinac do.	615

Total 4,762

DETROIT stands on Detroit river, 18 miles N. of lake Erie, and 10 S. of lake St. Clair. The old town was wholly destroyed by fire in 1805. The new town is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and the situation is pleasant. It contained in 1810, including the garrison, 770 inhabitants, and 80 dwelling houses. The fort is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and completely commands the garrison.

Detroit and Michilimakinac are both ports of entry in this territory. The exports from the former, in 1810, amounted to 3615 dollars, of which only 44 dollars were of foreign produce. No returns were received from the port of Michilimakinac. The state of Ohio furnishes this country with beef, pork, whiskey, cheese and butter.

The climate is cold and healthy. Winter sets in about the middle of November, and lasts till the middle of March, without much variation. The general face of the country is flat. Nothing like a mountain is known. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000,000 acres of this territory are excellent. The agricultural productions, in 1810, were 20,000 bushels of apples, 10,000 of maize, 12,000 of wheat, 8000 of oats, 100 of barley, 1308 of buckwheat, 12,540 of potatoes, 3024 of turnips, 1000 of peas, and 1500 barrels of cider.

St. Mary's river, Huron or St. Clair river, and Detroit river, flow on the northern and eastern borders of the territory. Detroit river is 28 miles long, and runs in a S. W. direction 12 miles, and thence due S. 15 to lake Erie. It is navigable for the largest ships, and is generally from a mile to a mile and a half, and in some places three miles, broad. Huron river, in the country west of lake St. Clair, and running eastwardly 60 or 70 miles, falls into that lake, 30 miles N. from Detroit.

More than half of lake Michigan, half of Huron and St. Clair, a part of Superior, and probably a part of Erie, belong to this territory.

Islands. The island of Michilimakinac lies between Michigan and Huron, and is seven miles in circumference. The ground on which the fort stands is 150 feet above the level of the lake, and 100 yards from the shore. The fort is neatly built, and exhibits a beautiful appearance from the water. The village is on the shore at the right of the

fort, and consists of about 30 houses. The harbor is deep and safe. On the N. E. side of the island, near the shore, and 80 feet above the lake, is an arched rock. The arch is 20 feet in diameter at the top, and 30 at the base. Near the centre of the island, on a plain, stands an isolated conical rock, in the form of a sugar loaf, 50 feet in height. It is perforated in various places, and the holes are filled with human bones. The skull-rock in another part of the island exhibits the same appearances. The island is one mass of limestone, and the soil is very rich. The climate is cold, but healthy. The winter lasts for five months with unabated rigor. This island is still a place of rendezvous for the N. W. traders, their clerks and servants. They generally assemble here in June and July, often to the number of 800. There are numerous other islands in the lakes and rivers.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

(ERECTED INTO A STATE, MARCH, 1816.)

THIS territory lies between lat. 37 45 and 41 50 N. and between 82 42 and 85 45 W. longitude. Its length is about 270 miles, and its breadth about 130. The number of square miles is not far from 35,000. It is bounded E. by the state of Ohio; S. by the Ohio river; W. by the Illinois territory; N. by the Michigan territory.

This territory in 1810 was divided into four counties and 27 townships.

Counties.	No. of Towns.	No. of Inh.	Chief Towns.
Dearborn	9	7,310	
Clark	6	5,670	Clarksville
Harrison	3	3,595	Harrison
Knox	9	7,945	St. Vincennes
Total	27	24,520	

This territory, till January, 1801, formed a part of what was called the Northwestern territory. At this period, it was erected by Congress into a territorial government, with usual powers and privileges.

This territory has a fine soil, adapted to corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and other articles men-

tioned in the account of the state of Ohio. Its natural productions are also similar to those of Ohio. It is watered by several fine rivers. The Wabash empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, 1020 miles below Fort Pitt. It is passable with batteaux 412 miles to Ouiatonon, and for large canoes 197 miles further.

VINCENNES is the capital of this territory, the seat of government, and the centre of commerce; it stands on the bank of the Wabash, 150 miles from its mouth. It had, in 1810, 893 inhabitants. The fort stands on the east side of the Wabash river.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

THIS territory is the western half of what was formerly called the territory N. W. of the Ohio, and embraces the whole of it, except what is included in the state of Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana. It lies between lat. 37° and $49^{\circ} 37'$ N. and between lon. $85^{\circ} 45'$ and $95^{\circ} 6'$ W. Its length from the Ohio to the northern line is 870 miles; its breadth is very unequal. The whole tract contains about 200,000 square miles, exclusive of the waters of lakes Superior and Michigan, large sections of which are included in this territory. It is bounded by Upper Canada on the N.; on the E. it has lake Michigan, and the Indiana territory; on the S. Ohio river; on the S. W. and W. the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. This territory derives its name from the river *Illinois*, an Indian word, signifying *a man of full age in the vigor of his years*. Illinois river is *the river of men*. It was a part of the Indiana territory till 1809, when it was erected into a separate government.

That part of this territory which is settled by white people, is divided into two counties, viz. St. Clair and Randolph, which are subdivided into 12 townships. The civilized population of this territory in 1810, was 11,501 whites, 168 slaves, and 613 free blacks. Of the whites 6871 were males, and 5121 females. The vale between the Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers, is inhabited by French people, the descendants of the original settlers of this country.

KASKASKIA is the chief town in Randolph county, and the established capital of the whole territory. It stands on the southwest bank of the river, of the same name, 12 miles from the mouth of the river. It contains about 100 houses and 622 inhabitants. Cahokia, 65 miles north of Kaskaskia, on the southern side of Cahokia creek, has 711 inhabitants. Goshen, the capital of St. Clair county, has 1725 inhabitants.

Fort Massac is a port of entry, and from it was exported foreign articles in the 4th quarter of 1803, to the value of 17,320 dollars.

Between the Kaskaskia and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois river. The Illinois river is bordered by fine meadows, which in some places extend as far as the eye can reach; and the soil of the country generally is of a very superior quality.

The principal rivers which water this territory are Mississippi, Illinois, Wabash, Fox, Ouisconsin, Iron, Chepeway, St. Croix, St. Louis, Winnipeg, Dove, Michilimakinac, Rainy Island, Vermillion, and Kaskaskia. The lakes which lie either partly or entirely in the territory, are Michigan, Superior, Rainy, Woods, White Bear, Red, Pepin, Peche, Winnebago and Illinois.

MARYLAND.

Situation and Extent. THE state of Maryland lies between 37 56 and 39 44 north latitude, and between the meridian of Philadelphia, and 4 30 west longitude. It is 134 miles long and 110 broad, containing 14,000 square miles, one fourth of which is water.

Boundaries. Maryland is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, east by the state of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Virginia.

Divisions and Population. This state is divided into nineteen counties, eleven of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of Chesapeak bay.

Western shore.		Counties. Population, 1810.	Eastern shore.		Counties Population, 1810.		
Western shore.	}	Harford	21,258	Eastern shore.	}	Cecil	13,066
		Baltimore	75,810			Kent	11,450
		Ann-Arundel	26,668			Queen Ann	16,648
		Frederick	34,437			Caroline	9,453
		Allegany	6,909			Talbot	14,230
		Washington	18,730			Somerset	17,195
		Montgomery	17,980			Dorchester	18,108
		Prince George	20,589			Worcester	16,971
		Calvert	8,005				
		Charles	20,245				
		St. Mary's	12,794				
				Total	380,546		

The whole number of inhabitants in Maryland in 1800 was 341,548 of whom 105,635 were slaves ; increase in 10 years 38,998.

Bays and Rivers. Chesapeak Bay divides this state into eastern and western divisions. This bay, which is the largest in the United States, affords many good fisheries, and is remarkable for the excellency of its crabs, and also for a particular species of wild duck, called *canvas back*. In a commercial view, it is of immense advantage to the state. It receives a number of large rivers. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Susquehanna ; and from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, and Potomac, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehanna and Potomac, these are small rivers. Patapsco river is but about 30 or 40 yards wide at the ferry, just before it empties into the bason upon which Baltimore stands. The Monocasy is a gentle stream, which enters the Potomac, fourteen miles from Fredericktown. In general it is fordable. Severn is a short, inconsiderable river, passing by Annapolis, which it leaves to the south, emptying, by a broad mouth, into the Chesapeak.

Patuxent rises in Ann-Arundel county, and runs into the bay, twenty miles north of the mouth of the Potomac. There are several small rivers, such as the Wicomico, Eastern Branch, and Conegocheague, which empty into Potomac river from the Maryland side.

Face of the Country, Soil, and Productions. East of the blue ridge of mountains, which stretches across the western part of this state, the land, like that in all the southern states, is generally level and free of stones ; the soil must of course

be similar, and the natural productions not remarkably different.

The ground, in most of the counties on the eastern shore, is covered, in many places, with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapor, that falls in dew, in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly.

Wheat and tobacco are the most important productions of the state. Cotton, hemp, and flax are also raised, but not in large quantities. Apples and peaches are among the cultivated fruits; from both of these brandy is distilled. Among the trees of the forest are several kinds of oak and black walnut. The woods abound with nuts of various sorts, on which vast numbers of swine are fatted.

Mines and Manufactures. Mines of iron ore, of a superior quality, abound in many parts of the state. Two strata, or beds of coal, have lately been opened, within a mile of the city of Baltimore.

Rye whiskey is manufactured in great quantities in this state. From some single distilleries, 12,000 gallons are produced in a year. In Frederick county, are 80 grist-mills employed in grinding wheat. There are also glass works, iron works, furnaces, distilleries, and paper mills.

Commerce. The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the West-Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places, they formerly sent annually about 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig-iron, lumber, and corn; beans, pork, and flax-seed, in smaller quantities.

They receive, in return, clothing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugar and other West-India commodities. The balance is generally in their favor.

Education and Literature. There are five colleges in Maryland. Washington college, at Chestertown, and St. John's college, at Annapolis, together constitute the *University* of Maryland. The Methodists have a college at Harford. The Roman Catholics have a college at Georgetown, for the promotion of general literature. There is a French college at Baltimore, with about seventy students. There are some other literary institutions of less note.

Every neighborhood has its school, where children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Cities and Towns. ANNAPOLIS city is the capital of Maryland, and has heretofore been reputed the wealthiest place of its size in all America. It is at the mouth of the Severn river, 30 miles south of Baltimore. It is a city of little note in the commercial world. The houses, 350 in number, are indicative of great wealth. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000.

BALTIMORE has had the most rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the third in size, and the fourth in trade, in the United States. It lies on the north side of Patapsco river. The situation of the town is low, and was formerly unhealthy, but the increase of houses, and the paving and other improvements of the streets, have rendered it tolerably healthy. The number of inhabitants in the town and precincts, according to the census of 1800, was 26,214; in 1810 they amounted to 46,485. It contains nine churches, a theatre, and a number of other public buildings. The tonnage of this city in 1810 was 102,439.

FREDERICKTOWN is a fine, flourishing inland town, and contained, in 1797, 2500 inhabitants. HAGARSTOWN is situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, and carries on a considerable trade with the western country. ELKTON is near the head of Chesapeak bay, on a small river which bears the name of the town. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA TERRITORY.

THIS territory is ten miles square, and embraces the city of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of establishing in it the seat of the general government. It embraces a section of Potomac river, extending from the southern part of Alexandria, to a point about five miles above Georgetown, and includes a part of one of the Potomac canals. This section of the river, from the Maryland side, receives the Eastern Branch, which bounds the city of Washington on the southeast, Tiber, Reedy, and Rock Creeks; and from the Virginia side,

Four Mile Run. Eastern Branch forms a safe and commodious harbor, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships for about four miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank, adjoining the city. The Potomac is navigable only for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks, next the city.

WASHINGTON city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world; combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air. The positions of the different public edifices, and of the several squares and areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and, from their situation, susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may require. The capitol is situated on a most beautiful eminence commanding a complete view of every part of the city. The President's house stands on a rising ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the most material parts of the city. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide; the other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

In 1803, this city contained 4353 inhabitants, of whom 940 were people of color. In 1810, the number of inhabitants had increased to 8620. Here are four houses for public worship, one for Presbyterians, one for Roman Catholics, one for Baptists, and one for Episcopalians. In the city, are three market houses. At the navy yard, are several large brick buildings, for the reception of naval stores. Barracks are erected for the marines. At Greenleaf's Point is a powder magazine and a guard house. Two bridges are built over Rock Creek, which divides the city from Georgetown. The public offices occupy two buildings, each about 450 feet from the President's house.

GEORGETOWN stands on the bank of the Potomac, 160 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake, and four from Washington city. It contains about 250 houses and 4948 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA stands on the south bank of the Potomac, and contained in 1800, about 500 houses, and 5000 inhabitants; in 1810, 7227.

VIRGINIA.

Situation and Extent. THIS is the largest of the United States, extending 446 miles in length, by a breadth of 224 miles, and containing an area of 70,000 square miles. It lies between 36° and 41° north latitude, and between the meridian of Philadelphia, and 8° west longitude.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio; west by Kentucky; south by North Carolina; east by the Atlantic ocean.

The following are the divisions, and number of inhabitants in each, according to the census of 1810.

Counties.	No inhabitants.	Counties.	No. inhabitants.
Accomac	15,743	Greenbrier	5,014
Albemarle	18,268	Gransville	6,853
Amelia	10,594	Giles	3,745
Amherst	10,548	Halifax	22,133
Augusta	14,308	Hampshire	4,784
Bath	4,837	Hanover	15,082
Bedford	16,148	Hardy	5,525
Berkely	11,479	Harrison	9,958
Botetourt	13,301	Henrico	9,945
Brooke	3,843	Henry	5,611
Brunswick	15,411	Isle of Wight	9,186
Buckingham	20,059	James city	4,094
Campbell	17,001	Jefferson	11,851
Caroline	17,544	Kanawha	3,866
Charles city	5,185	King and Queen	10,988
Charlotte	13,161	King George	6,454
Chesterfield	9,979	King William	9,285
Cumberland	9,992	Lancaster	5,592
Culpepper	18,967	Lee	4,694
Cabell	2,717	Loudon	21,538
Dinwiddie	12,524	Louisa	11,900
Elizabeth city	3,608	Lunenburg	12,265
Essex	9,376	Madison	8,381
Fauquier	22,689	Matthews	4,227
Fairfax	13,111	Mecklenburg	18,453
Fluvanna	4,775	Middlesex	4,414
Frederick	22,574	Monongalia	12,783
Franklin	10,724	Monroe	5,444
Gloucester	10,427	Montgomery	8,409
Goochland	10,203	Mason	1,991
Grayson	4,941	Nansemond	10,324

Counties.	No. inhabitants.	Counties.	No. inhabitants.
New Kent	6,478	Russel	6,316
Norfolk county	13,679	Shenandoah	13,646
Northampton	7,474	Southampton	13,497
Northumberland	8,308	Spotsylvania	13,296
Nottoway	9,278	Stafford	9,830
Nelson	9,684	Surry	6,855
Ohio	8,175	Sussex	11,552
Orange	12,323	Tazewell	3,007
Patrick	4,695	Warwick	1,835
Pendleton	4,239	Washington	12,136
Pittsylvania	17,172	Westmoreland	8,152
Powhatan	8,072	Wood	3,036
Prince Edward	12,409	Wythe	8,356
Princess Anne	9,498	York	5,187
Prince William	11,311	City of Richmond	9,735
Prince George	8,050	Norfolk borough	9,193
Randolph	2,854	Petersburg	5,668
Richmond county	6,214		
Rockbridge	10,318		
Rockingham	12,753		
		Total 99	974,622

There were in Virginia, in 1800, 534,396 free inhabitants, and 345,796 slaves. Increase in 10 years, 94,430.

Face of the Country. The whole country below the head of the tide waters, about 100 miles from the sea, is level, and, from various appearances, seems to have been once washed by the sea. It is intersected, in all directions, by salt creeks and rivers, the heads of which form swamps and marshes, often covered with water. The mountainous regions commence about fifteen miles from the sea; and the mountains are disposed in ridges, one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea coast.

Rivers and Canals. The Potomac rises in the Allegany mountains, and has two principal branches, called the North and South rivers, both of which are navigable many miles above their junction. About 80 miles further down, the Potomac is joined by the Shenandoah, after which it runs a southeast and south course to its estuary in Chesapeak bay. The distance from the capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide waters in this river, is nearly 300 miles. It is navigable for ships of the greatest burden nearly that distance. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth.

The Shenandoah rises in Augusta county, and, after a northeast course of 200 miles, joins the Potomac just before the passage of the latter through the Blue Ridge. It is navigable 100 miles.

The Rappahannoc rises in the Blue Ridge, runs south-eastwardly 120 miles, and enters the Chesapeak between Windmill and Stingray points. It is navigable 110 miles.

James river is formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, and falls into the Chesapeak. It is navigable for vessels of 125 tons, to Richmond. Near this town, the navigation is obstructed by falls, round which is a canal.

Appamattox is a large branch of James river, navigable a considerable distance. A company is incorporated for the purpose of making it navigable from Petersburg nearly to its source.

Nansemond river rises in Great Dismal Swamp, and empties into James river. The Rivanna, another branch of James river, is navigable for boats to Charlottesville.

York river, at Yorktown, affords the best harbor in the state, for vessels of the largest size.

The Great Kanhawa, which empties into the Ohio, is a river of considerable note. The Little Kanhawa affords a navigation of ten miles only.

Mountains. The Allegany mountains, in their several ridges, pass in a northeast and southwest direction through this state. The height of these mountains has never been estimated with exactness. They divide the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mississippi.

Soil and Productions. The soil of Virginia is various; above the mountains, it produces large crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax and hemp. This country has also excellent meadows, which yield large crops of grass. Between the Blue ridge and tide water, is the tobacco country. Between the tide water and the sea, the principal productions are Indian corn, oats and peas. South of James river, cotton is raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The southeastern counties produce cider and apple brandy in large quantities, and export some of it. In some counties, they have plenty of exquisite brandy, distilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance upon the numerous rivers of the Chesapeak. Caves among the mountains have lately been discovered, which yield salt petre, in such abundance, that 500,000 pounds of it might be collected from them annually.

Horned, or neat cattle, are bred in great numbers in the western counties of Virginia, where they have an extensive range, and mild winters without any permanent snows. They run at large and multiply very fast.

The Virginians being fond of pleasure, have taken great pains to raise a good breed of horses, and have succeeded in it beyond any of the states. Horse racing has a tendency to encourage the breeding of good horses as it affords an opportunity of putting them to the trial of their speed. They are more elegant, and will perform more service than the horses of the northern states.

Mines and Minerals. Virginia is thought to be the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any state in the Union. On the Great Kanhawa, are mines of lead, the ore of which is sometimes mixed with earth and sometimes with rock. Copper, iron, black lead, coal, marble, limestone, &c. are found in this state. Crystals are common. Some amethysts and one emerald have been discovered.

Medicinal and Salt Springs. The most efficacious of these are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the foot of the Warm Spring mountain. One is distinguished by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The waters relieve rheumatisms. Other complaints, of very different natures, have been removed or lessened by them. It rains here four or five days in every week.

On Potomac river, are medicinal springs, much more frequented than those of Augusta; but their powers are less. Salt springs have been found in Greenbrier. By digging, plenty of very strong salt water is found. Near Kanhawa court house, there is a salt spring, from which considerable salt has been made.

Manufactures and Commerce. The people of Virginia are more attached to agriculture than to commerce or manufactures. They probably, however, manufacture three quarters of their own clothing. There are considerable manufactures of cast and wrought iron, and also of lead; beside which, there are few others of consequence.

Tobacco and flour are the most important articles of commerce in Virginia. Those of less consequence are,

tar, pitch, turpentine, corn, lumber, cotton, pit-coal, iron, brandy, whiskey, and horses.

Education. There are three colleges in this state William and Mary, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sidney, in Prince Edward county; and Washington college, at Lexington. There are also several academies; one at Alexandria, one at Norfolk, one at Hanover, and others in other places.

Chief Towns. There are no townships in this state, nor any towns of consequence, owing probably to the intersection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the necessity of their going in quest of it at a distance.

NORFOLK contains 9183 inhabitants. This borough will probably soon become the emporium for all the trade of Chesapeake bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which has been cut, will probably bring to it that of Albermarle sound waters.

RICHMOND is the present seat of government, and stands on the north side of James river. It contained, in 1810, 9735 inhabitants. The public buildings are an Episcopal church erected on the ruins of the theatre, state house, court house, and gaol. It had a theatre, which in December, 1811, was burnt during an exhibition, and with it the governor of the state, and about 100 others, of the most respectable citizens.

PETERSBURG, twenty-five miles south of Richmond, on the south side of Appomattox river, contains 5688 inhabitants. It is very unhealthy, being shut from the access of the winds by high hills on every side. The celebrated Indian queen, Pocahontas, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place.

WILLIAMSBURG, sixty miles eastward of Richmond, consists of about 200 houses, going fast to decay, and has about 1500 inhabitants.

YORKTOWN, on the south side of York river, contains about 700 inhabitants. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October 1781, by the united forces of America and France.

FREDERICKSBURG is on the south side of Rappahannoc river, 110 miles from its mouth.

MOUNT VERNON, the celebrated seat of the late President Washington, is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, where the river is nearly two miles wide, and about 280 miles from the sea.

Curiosities. The description of all the natural curiosities in Virginia would fill a volume. Only the most noted will here be mentioned.

In the low grounds of the Great Kanhawa, seven miles above the mouth of Elk river, is a hole in the earth of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which issues constantly a bituminous vapor, in so strong a current, as to give to the sand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling spring. On presenting a lighted candle or torch within eighteen inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of eighteen inches diameter, and four or five feet in height, which sometimes burns out in 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been left burning. The flame is unsteady, and of the density of that of burning spirits, and smells like burning pit-coal. Water sometimes collects in the bason, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapor. If it be fired in that state, the water soon becomes so warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a short time.

There is an extraordinary spring, in the western part of Virginia, called the Burning spring. It was known a long time to the hunters, who frequently encamped by it, for the sake of obtaining good water. Some of them arrived late one night, and, after making a fire, took a brand to light them to the spring. On their coming to it, some fire dropped from the brand, and in an instant the water was in a flame, and so continued; over which they could roast their meat as soon as by the greatest fire. It was left in this situation and continued burning for three months, without intermission. The fire was extinguished by smothering it.

There are two springs high up the Potomac, one of which has about the same degree of heat, as blood running from the veins. The other issuing from the same fountain, a little farther off, is as remarkable for its coldness, as the first is for its heat, and differs from common springs in as many degrees.

The mention of uncommon springs leads to that of syphon fountains. There is one of these near the North mountain, on the stream of which is a grist mill, which grinds two bushels of grain, at every flood of the spring. Another 17 miles from the Hot springs, intermits once in every twelve hours.

After these may be mentioned the Natural well, in Frederick county; it is somewhat larger than a common well; the water rises in it as near the surface of the earth as in the neighboring artificial wells, and is of a depth as yet unknown. It is said there is a current in it tending sensibly downwards. In the lime stone country, there are many caverns of very considerable extent. The most noted is called Madison's cave, on the N. side of the Blue ridge. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the ascent of which, on one side, is so steep, that a biscuit may be pitched from its summit into the river which washes its base. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into subordinate caverns, and at length terminates in two different places, at basons of water of unknown extent, and which appear to be nearly on a level with the water of the river. The vault of this cave is of solid lime stone, from 20 to 50 feet high, through which the water is continually exuding. This, trickling down the sides of the cave, has encrusted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault, generate on that, and on the base below, stalactites of a conical form, some of which have met and formed massive columns.

Another of these caves is in the county of Frederick, on the top of an extensive ridge. After descending 30 or 40 feet, as into a well, the cave extends nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet.

At the Panther Gap, is what is called the Blowing cave. It is in the side of a hill, and emits constantly a current of air of such force, as to keep the weeds prostrate to the distance of 20 yards before it. This current is strongest in dry, frosty weather, and in long spells of rain, weakest. There is another blowing cave in the Cumberland mountain. It is not constant, and a fountain of water issues from it.

Near the Kanhawa, there is a remarkable cave, extending entirely through the base of a high mountain, the distance of upwards of two miles. Persons have passed from one side of the mountain to the other, through this subterraneous passage. The earth on the bottom of this cave, is strongly impregnated with nitre; and salt petre, in any quantity, may be made from it.

There are several natural bridges in Virginia, which are sublime curiosities. The most remarkable is over Cedar creek, a branch of James river. The channel, over which it stands, is on the side of a high hill. At the bridge, it is 200 feet in depth, 45 in breadth, and 90 feet at the top, which of course determines the height and length of the bridge, which runs completely across. Its breadth is 60 feet, and its thickness, at the summit of the arch, 40 feet. It is a solid rock of limestone, covered with a deep coat of earth, which gives growth to several large trees.

On another branch of James river, is a remarkably beautiful cascade, called the Falling Spring. The sheet of water, which is 12 or 15 feet broad, falls over a perpendicular rock, 200 feet high. Between this sheet and the bottom, people may walk across, untouched by the falling water.

Remains of ancient fortifications are thickly scattered through the western parts of this state, embracing from 2 to 10 acres each.

The passage of the Potomac through the Blue ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes imaginable; and is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

KENTUCKY.

Boundaries. KENTUCKY is an interior state, lying west of Virginia, which forms its eastern boundary, and to which it formerly belonged; south it has the state of Tennessee; west it has Cumberland river, and northwest the Ohio river.

Extent. Kentucky is 250 miles long, and 200 broad, extending from 8 to 15° west longitude, and from 36° 30' to 39° 30' north latitude, containing 50,000 square miles.

Divisions and Population. This state in 1810 was divided into 54 counties, viz.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Adair	6,011	Harden	7,531
Barrin	11,286	Hopkins	2,964
Boone	3,008	Jessamine	8,377
Bracken	3,706	Jefferson	13,399
Breckenridge	3,430	Knox	5,875
Bourbon	18,000	Livingston	3,674
Butler	2,181	Lewis	, 357
Bullet	4,311	Lincoln	8,676
Clarke	11,519	Logan	12,123
Casey	3,285	Mason	12,459
Campbell	3,473	Mercer	12,630
Christian	11,020	Madison	15,540
Cumberland	6,191	Muhlenburg	4,181
Clay	2,398	Montgomery	12,975
Caldwell	4,268	Nicholas	4,898
Estle	2,082	Nelson	14,078
Fayette	21,370	Ohio	3,792
Franklin	8,013	Pulaski	6,897
Fleming	8,947	Pendleton	3,061
Floyd	3,485	Rock Castle	1,731
Gallatin	3,307	Scott	12,419
Greenup	2,369	Shelby	14,877
Green	,735	Wayne	5,430
Grayson	2,301	Washington	13,248
Gerrard	9,186	Warren	11,937
Henry	6,777	Woodford	9,650
Harrison	7,752		
Henderson	4,703		
		Total	405,511

Face of the Country. This country generally lies on a bed of limestone, commonly eight feet below the surface, except in vallies, where the soil is thinner. Along the banks of the Ohio the land is hilly; but in general it is agreeably diversified with vallies and gentle ascending hills.

Rivers. The Ohio washes the northwestern side of Kentucky in its whole extent.

Sandy, Licking, and Kentucky rivers rise near each other in the Cumberland mountains, and fall into the Ohio. Licking river runs 100 miles, and is 100 yards wide at its mouth. Kentucky river is very crooked, and after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio by a mouth 150 yards wide.

Salt river rises from four different sources, and empties into the Ohio.

Green river pursues a western course of 150 miles, and falls into the Ohio by a mouth 80 yards wide.

Cumberland river, after rolling round the mountains in Kentucky and Tennessee 450 miles, passes into the Ohio.

Soil and Productions. The land on the banks of the rivers is extremely fertile, and covered with timber, where it is not cleared for agricultural purposes. Among the trees are the sugar maple; the coffee tree, which produces a seed similar to coffee; the papaw; the hackberry and cucumber trees, which last bear a fruit resembling the cucumber; the honey locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, the buckeye, and the magnolia. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that at certain seasons the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil almost exceed belief. Wheat, rye, barley, and almost every kind of grain and cultivated vegetable, are produced in luxuriance. Vineyards are planted in various parts of the state, and promise to be productive. Some cotton is raised, but is seldom brought to perfection.

Minerals. Iron ore abounds in Kentucky. Copperas and alum are also found here; but our information on this subject is very imperfect.

Salt Springs. There are five noted salt springs, or licks, in Kentucky, some of which supply the country with salt. The water is more strongly impregnated with salt than that of the ocean.

Manufactures. There are few manufactures in this state, except articles for domestic use. Iron and salt are the principal. Considerable quantities of sugar are made from the sugar trees. Paper and oil mills, and some valuable tanneries are erected in different parts.

Literature and Education. While Kentucky belonged to Virginia, the legislature of that state made provision for a college. Another has since been established at Lexington under the direction of a president, two professors in the literary departments, three medical professors, and a professor of law. It has a library of 3000 volumes, and a

philosophical apparatus. Schools are established in the towns, and handsomely supported.

Chief Towns. FRANKFORT, on the north bank of Kentucky river, in Washington county, is the place where the legislature and supreme courts hold their sessions, and is a flourishing place.

LEXINGTON, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is the largest town in Kentucky; it has several manufactories, five places for public worship, a court house, and a college before mentioned.

LOUISVILLE, seated near the rapids in Ohio river, is a port of entry, and a place of considerable trade.

Curiosities. There are caves in Kentucky of several miles in length, under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars.

Springs that emit sulphurous matter have been found in several parts of the country. One is near a salt spring, in the neighborhood of Boonsborough. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answer all the purposes of the best oil. Near Lexington are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. A man near Lexington having dug five or six feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned.

At the bottom of the falls in the Ohio, is a small rocky island, overflowed at high water, which is remarkable for its petrifications. Wood, roots, and fish bones are found petrified; also a hornet's nest, a bird, and several fish.

TENNESSEE

FORMERLY was the western part of North-Carolina, and was ceded by that state to the United States in 1789. It was admitted into the Union as one of the states, in 1796.

Situation and Extent. Tennessee lies between 35 and 36° 30' north latitude, and between 6° 30' and 15° 30' west longitude; 400 miles long, and 104 broad; containing 34,000 square miles.

Boundaries. It is bounded north by Kentucky and Virginia; east by North-Carolina; south by Georgia and the Mississippi territory; west by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana.

Divisions and Population. Tennessee, in 1810, was divided into five districts, Washington, Hamilton, Mero, Robertson, and Winchester, and 38 counties.

In 1800, Tennessee had 105,602 inhabitants, of whom 13,584 were slaves; in 1810, 261,727, of which 44,535 were slaves. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies west of the Blue Ridge. The ancestors of these people were generally of the Scotch nation; some of whom emigrated first to Ireland and from thence to America. A few Germans and English are intermixed.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. The tract called the Broken Ground, sends immediately into the Mississippi, the Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obrian and Reelfoot, which are from 30 to 80 yards wide at their mouths. There are several smaller ones, and innumerable creeks, some of which are navigable. There is hardly a spot in this country, which is more than 20 miles from some navigable stream.

Mountains. The chief mountains are Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka, adjoining to one another, from the eastern boundary of the state, and separate it from North-Carolina; their direction is nearly from northeast to southwest. The other mountains are Clinch and Cumberland. It would require a volume to describe the mountains of this state, above half of which is covered with those that are uninhabitable. Some of these mountains, particularly the Cumberland or Great Laurel Ridge, are the most stupendous piles in the United States.

Soil and Productions. The soil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The usual crop of cotton is 800lbs. to the acre, and of corn from 60 to 80, and sometimes 100 bushels. It is asserted, however, that the lands on the small rivers that empty into the Mississippi, have a decided preference to those on Cumberland river, for the production of cotton, rice, and indigo. Of trees the general growth is poplar, hickory, black and

white walnut, all kinds of oats, buckeye, beech, sycamore, black and honey locusts, ash, hornbeam, elm, mulberry, cherry, dogwood, sassafras, papaw, cucumber tree, and the sugar tree. The low lands produce canes, some of which are upwards of 20 feet high, and so thick as to prevent any other plant from growing.

Of herbs, roots, and shrubs, there are Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, ginseng, angelica, spice wood, wild plum, crab apple, sweet annise, red bud, ginger, spikenard, wild hop and grape vines. The glades are covered with wild rye, wild oats, clover, buffaloe grass, strawberries, and pea vines.

Mines and Minerals. Iron ore is abundant in the districts of Washington and Hamilton. Gold and silver mines are said to be known to the Indians, but none have been discovered by the white people. Ores and springs strongly impregnated with sulphur, are found in various parts. Saltpetre caves are numerous.

Trade. This country furnishes all the valuable articles of the southern states. Fine waggon and saddle horses, beef cattle, ginseng, deer skins and furs, cotton in great quantities, hemp and flax, which are transported by land; also, iron, lumber, pork, and flour, exported down the Mississippi.

Education and Literature. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the interests of science; beside private schools, there are three colleges established by law; Greenville in Green county, Blount at Knoxville, and Washington in the county of that name. The college in Green county is flourishing under the direction of a President and Vice President. Here is likewise a "Society for promoting Useful Knowledge." A taste for literature is daily increasing.

Chief Towns. KNOXVILLE, beautifully situated on the Holston, is the seat of government in this state. It has 518 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE is the place where courts are held for Mero district. It has two houses for public worship, an academy, and 345 inhabitants.

JONESBOROUGH is the seat of the courts held in Washington district. There are few other towns of any note in the state.

Curiosities and Antiquities. The *Enchanted Mountain*, so called, about two miles south of Brasstown, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks. There are on several rocks a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkeys, bears, horses, and human beings, as visible and perfect as they could be made on snow or sand. The latter were remarkable for having six toes each; one only excepted. By this we must suppose the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of these tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches, and the distance of the extremes of the outer toes 13 inches. One of the horse tracks was likewise of an uncommon size; the transverse and conjugate diameters were 8 by 10 inches; perhaps the horse which the Great Warrior rode. What appears the most in favor of their being the real tracks of the animals they represent, is the circumstance of a horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the same direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *lusus nature*, she never sported more seriously. If the operation of chance, perhaps there never was more apparent design. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of some remarkable event of war, or engagement, fought on the ground. The vast heaps of stones near the place, supposed to be tombs of warriors slain in battle, seem to favor the supposition. The texture of the rock is soft. The part on which the sun had the greatest influence, and which was the most indurated, could easily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe stone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any person visits the place, as if sympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe, which those figures were intended to commemorate.

The country contains many cascades and caverns. Some of the caves are dry and abound with nitrous earth. In others are found a vast variety of stalactites and other petrifications; and in some, the adventurous visitant of these dark recesses is stopped in his progress by a subterranean brook or creek, which crosses the cavern.

Indians. The Cherokee nation of Indians inhabit partly in Tennessee and partly in the Mississippi territory. They

have been a numerous and warlike nation ; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged with the northern tribes, they are reduced to about 1,000 fighting men.

Under the instruction and wise management of the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, a missionary, this nation is already far advanced in the arts and manners of civilized life.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extent. THIS state extends from 33 50 to 36 30 north latitude, and from 1 degree to 8 degrees west longitude ; 450 miles long and 180 broad. Containing 48,000 square miles.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Virginia ; east by the Atlantic Ocean ; south by South-Carolina ; west by Tennessee.

Divisions and Population. This state, in 1810, was divided into 62 counties ; each county is subdivided into towns.

Counties.	No inhabitants.	Counties.	No. inhabitants.
Moore	6,367	Martin	5,987
Haywood	2,780	Craven	12,676
Beaufort	7,203	Brunswick	4,778
Cabarras	6,158	Camden	5,347
Gates	5,965	Pitt	9,169
Surry	10,366	New-Hanover	11,465
Franklin	10,166	Sampson	6,620
Washington	3,464	Carteret	4,823
Currituc	6,985	Jones	4,958
Green	4,867	Tyrel	3,364
Granville	15,576	Perquimons	6,052
Buncombe	9,277	Richmond	6,695
Randolph	10,112	Halifax	15,620
Montgomery	8,430	Chatham	12,997
Burke	11,007	Bladen	5,671
Edgecombe	12,423	Wake	17,086
Bertie	11,218	Stokes	11,645
Warren	11,004	Pasquotank	7,674
Columbus	3,022	Cumberland	9,382
Rutherford	13,202	Northampton	13,082
Duplin	7,863	Wilks	9,054
Rockingham	10,316	Ash	3,694
Robeson	7,528	Lenoir	5,572

Counties.	No. inhabitants.	Counties.	No. inhabitants.
Wayne	8,687	Johnson	6,867
Iredell	10,972	Chowan	5,297
Guilford	11,420	Rowan	21,543
Anson	8,831	Hertford	6,052
Onslow	6,669	Hyde	6,029
Caswell	11,757	Lincoln	16,359
Person	6,642	Mecklenburg	14,272
Nash	7,268		
Orange	20,135		
		Total	555,500

North-Carolina contained in 1800, 478,103 inhabitants; in 1810, 563,526; viz. 361,283 free persons, 202,243 slaves. Increase in 10 years, 85,423.

Face of the Country. The sea coast of this state is uniformly level, and is principally covered with swamps and forests. Sixty or eighty miles from the sea the country rises into mountains.

Bays and Capes. Albemarle sound is a kind of inland sea, 60 miles long and 10 or 12 broad.

Pamlico sound is from 10 to 20 miles broad, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by several small inlets, the chief of which is Ocrecoc inlet, between Ocrecoc island and Core Bank.

Core sound lies south of Pamlico, with which it has a communication.

Cape Hatteras, in latitude $35^{\circ} 15'$, is surrounded with dangerous shoals and sand banks.

Cape Look-Out is south of Cape Hatteras, opposite Core sound.

Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$.

Rivers. Chowan river is formed by the confluence of Meherrin, Notaway, and Black rivers, all of which rise in Virginia. It falls into Albemarle sound by a mouth three miles wide.

Roanoke is a long rapid river, formed by Stanton river from Virginia, and Dan river. It is navigable only for shallops, and empties by several mouths into Albemarle sound.

Pamlico or Tar river opens into Pamlico sound. It is navigable to Washington, 40 miles.

Neuse river rises in Hillsborough, and after a winding course of 500 miles, falls into Pamlico sound, by a mouth

nine miles wide. It is navigable for large vessels to Newbern, 70 miles.

Trent river from the southwest, falls into the Neuse at Newbern, and is navigable 12 miles above the town.

Cape Fear or Clarendon river opens to the sea at Cape Fear. It is navigable for large vessels to Wilmington. Haw and Deep rivers are its main branches.

Yadkin river originates among the Blue Ridges in Virginia. It is joined by the Uwharre; the united streams take the name of Pedee river, and pass into South-Carolina.

There are several other rivers of less note, among which are Pasquotank, Perquimons, Little, Alligator, &c. which flow into Albemarle sound. All the rivers of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, are navigable by any vessel that can pass the bar at their mouths.

Swamps. Great Dismal Swamp is on the dividing line between this state and Virginia. It covers 140,000 acres, and has a lake in the middle, about 7 miles long, called Drummond's Pond.

There is another swamp in Currituc county, south of Albemarle sound, which is also called Dismal Swamp, supposed to contain one of the most valuable rice estates in America. In the centre is a lake 11 miles long and 7 broad.

Soil and Productions. The soil on the banks of the rivers is fertile. Interspersed through the other parts are glades of rich swamp and ridges of oak land, of an excellent soil.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and tobacco grow well in the back country; Indian corn and pulse of all kinds in every part of the state. Cotton and hemp are considerably cultivated. The forests in the low country universally consist of pitch pine, much superior to that of the northern states, yielding pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. No country produces finer white and red oak than the hills of North-Carolina. The swamps abound with cypress and bay trees; the latter is an evergreen and is food for cattle in the winter. The misleto is common in the middle country. It is a shrub different from all others, never growing out of the earth, but on the tops of trees; the roots run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with it.

The principal wild fruits are plums, strawberries, blackberries, and grapes, from which a tolerable wine is made.

The country is generally covered with herbage and a species of wild grass. It abounds with medicinal plants. The rich bottom lands are overgrown with canes which afford excellent food for cattle.

Mines. The county of Cabarras contains a gold mine, which has furnished the mint of the United States with virgin gold. The extent of the mine has not yet been ascertained.

Mineral Springs. In several counties are mineral springs of great medicinal virtue. They are impregnated chiefly with sulphur, nitre, and the aerial acid, and are powerful in removing cutaneous and scorbutic complaints, and correcting indigestions.

Manufactures. Excellent iron is manufactured in this state. Other manufactures are yet in their infancy.

Commerce. The produce of the back country is chiefly carried to South Carolina and Virginia. The middle counties generally trade at Fayetteville, the principal inland town. The exports from the lower parts, consist of tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, corn, lumber, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, and wax. Their trade is chiefly to the West-Indies and the northern states.

Public Improvements. A company is incorporated by the concurring laws of this state and Virginia, to make a navigable canal from the head of Pasquotank to Elizabeth river, through Great Dismal Swamp.

Individuals of Newbern have made a navigable canal from the lake in the other dismal swamp to the head of Skuppernong river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Education. The general assembly of this state incorporated 40 gentlemen, five from each district, as trustees of the University of North-Carolina. This university is established at Chapel Hill, in Orange county; it has a professor of sciences, a professor of languages, three tutors, and 100 students.

There are several very good academies; one at Warrenton, one at Fayetteville, &c.

Cities and Chief Towns. The city of RALEIGH is the seat of government. The legislature of the state has appropriated large sums for the purpose of erecting public buildings.

In 1800, the city contained only about 81 houses, but the number has since much increased.

NEWBERN is the largest town in the state. It stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and contains 2467 inhabitants.

EDENTON stands on the north side of Albemarle sound, containing 150 indifferent wood houses, with a few handsome buildings, and has 1302 inhabitants.

WILMINGTON is a town of 300 houses, and 1689 inhabitants, standing on the east side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the sea.

HILLSBOROUGH is a pleasant inland town, 180 miles northwest from Newbern, with 474 inhabitants.

SALISBURY is agreeably situated near Yadkin river, with 645 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, the largest inland commercial town in the state, is on the west side of Cape Fear river, which is navigable to this place, and has 1656 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, on the banks of the Roanoke; WASHINGTON, in the county of Beaufort; GREENSVILLE, so called after Gen. Green, in Pitt county; and TARBOROUGH, in Edgecomb county, are the other chief towns.

Curiosities. The Arrarat, or Pilot Mountain, draws the attention of every curious traveller, in this part of the state. It is discernible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles, overlooking the country below. It was anciently called the Pilot, by the Indians, as it served them for a beacon, to conduct their routes. On approaching it, a grand display of nature's workmanship, in a rude dress, is exhibited. From its broad base, the mountain rises in easy ascent, like a pyramid, near a mile high, to where it is not more than the area of an acre broad; when, on a sudden, a vast stupendous rock, having the appearance of a large castle, with its battlements, erects its perpendicular height to upwards of 300 feet, and terminates in a flat, which is generally as level as a floor. To ascend this precipice, there is only one way, which, through cavities and fissures of the rock, is with some difficulty and danger effected. When on the summit, the eye is entertained with a vast delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains, on the north, and a wide extended level country below, on the south; while the streams of the Yadkin and Dan, on the

right and left hand, are discovered at several distant places, winding their way, through the fertile low grounds, towards the ocean.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extent. SOUTH-CAROLINA extends from thirty-two to thirty five degrees north latitude, and from four to nine degrees west longitude; 200 miles long and 125 broad, containing 24,000 square miles.

Boundaries. Bounded north by North-Carolina; east by the Atlantic Ocean; south and southwest by Georgia. In form this state nearly resembles a triangle, which extends along the Atlantic Ocean more than 200 miles; Georgia on the south, and North-Carolina on the north, approximate to each other about 300 miles from the sea coast, so as nearly to form an angle inclosing the whole state.

Divisions and Population. This state is naturally divided into what is termed Upper and Lower Country. Its civil divisions are the following 28 districts, the subdivisions of which are, in some, called parishes, in others counties.

Districts.	Population 1810.	Districts.	Population 1810.
Charleston	63,179	Lancaster	6,318
Chester	11,479	Edgefield	23,160
Spartanburgh	14,259	Georgetown	15,679
Laurens	14,982	Horry	4,349
Marlborough	4,666	Barnwell	12,280
Darlington	9,047	Abbeville	21,156
Chesterfield	5,564	Kershaw	9,867
Union	10,995	Greenville	13,133
Fairfield	11,857	Sumpter	19,054
Pendleton	22,897	Beaufort	25,887
Newberry	13,964	York	10,032
Marion	8,884	Richland	9,027
Lexington	6,641	Colleton	26,359
Williamsburgh	6,871		
Orangeburgh	13,229		
		Total	415,115

Face of the Country. The whole state to the distance of 100 miles from the sea, is low and level, almost without a stone, and abounds with swamps and marshes. About 140 miles west of Charleston, is a tract of high land,

called The Ridge, beyond which the land continues rising from hills to mountains, to the western terminating point of the state.

Bays and Harbors. The only harbors of note, are those of Charleston, Port Royal, or Beaufort, and Georgetown. Charleston harbor is spacious and convenient, formed by the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers. Winyau Bay is formed by the union of Pedee and several smaller rivers, and communicates with the ocean, twelve miles below Georgetown.

Rivers and Bridges. The river Savannah washes the whole extent of this state, from northwest to southeast. The Edisto rises in two branches, from the ridge already mentioned, in the interior of the state.

Santee is the largest and longest river in the state. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, south of Georgetown. About 120 miles from the mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree. The latter is also called the Catabaw.

Pedee river rises in North-Carolina, where it is called the Yadkin, and falls into Winyau bay at Georgetown.

The rivers of a secondary size, are Wakkama, Black river, Ashley, Cooper, Ashepoo, and Combahee.

Over Ashley river, at Charleston, was completed a bridge, in 1810, 2100 feet in length, and including the causeway, nearly a mile, 30 feet wide. The principal architect was Mr. William Mills, of Massachusetts. This bridge has since been carried away by a flood. Another was built over the Congaree, which has also been carried away in like manner.

Soil and Productions. The soil is of various kinds, well suited to the production of grain, pasture and timber. In the low country is cultivated Indian corn, and in the back country, tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk. They have oranges and figs, a few lime and lemon trees, pomegranates, pears, and peaches. The water melon is raised here in perfection. This state produces a great variety of medicinal herbs, and roots, and uncommon trees, too numerous to be noticed in this work. The whole country is overrun with spontaneous grapes.

Minerals and fossils. This country abounds with precious ores, such as gold, silver, lead, and black lead, copper,

and iron. There are likewise to be found pellucid stones of different hues; rock crystal, pyrites, petrified substances, coarse cornelian, marble beautifully variegated, vitreous stones, and vitreous sand; red and yellow ochres, potter's clay of a most delicate texture, fuller's earth, and a number of dye-stuffs; likewise an abundance of chalk, crude alum, sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and along the banks of rivers large quantities of marle may be collected.

Manufactures. In the middle and upper districts, the people manufacture their own cotton and woollen cloths, and most of their implements of husbandry. The manufacture of indigo is important and productive. Large quantities of iron are made in some parts.

Commerce. The principal articles exported from this state, are rice, cotton, tobacco, skins of various kinds, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, myrtle wax, lumber, naval stores, cork, leather, pink root, snake root, ginger, &c. In the most successful seasons, there have been 140,000 barrels of rice exported. Formerly 1,300,000 pounds of indigo were exported in one year from this state. None is now cultivated. Cotton has taken its place.

Public Improvements. Under this head, beside the bridges already noticed, may be mentioned a canal, uniting the Santee with Cooper's river, 21 miles long, of vast utility. Other canals are in forwardness, designed to connect the Edisto with the Ashley, and the Savannah with the Edisto.

A road from South-Carolina to Knoxville in Tennessee, across the mountains, is opening under the patronage of the legislatures of the two states.

Customs and Manners. The Carolinians are generally affable and easy in their manners, and polite and attentive to strangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have an engaging softness and delicacy in their appearance and manners.

Hunting is the most fashionable amusement in this state. At this, the country gentlemen are extremely expert, and with surprising dexterity pursue their game through the woods. Gaming is more discountenanced among fashionable people in this, than in any of the other southern states. Twice a year steadily, a class of sportive gentlemen, in this and the neighboring states, have their horse races.

Literature and Education. Literature has not made such rapid advances in this, as in the northern states. Many gentlemen now send their sons to New-England for their education.

There are several useful literary institutions in Charleston, one at Beaufort, and several others in different parts of the state. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law; one at Charleston, one at Winnsborough, the other at Cambridge. The Mount Sion college at Winnsborough is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes, and bids fair for usefulness. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar school. That the literature of this state might be put upon a respectable footing, nothing is wanted but a spirit of enterprise among its wealthy inhabitants. South-Carolina college is established at Columbia, which is a respectable thriving institution, patronized by the state, who gave 50,000 dollars toward erecting buildings, and 6000 dollars per annum for the support of the faculty.

Charitable and other Societies. These are the Orphan House, South-Carolina, Mount Sion, Library, and St. Cecilia Societies—a society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, two Bible societies, one at Charleston, the other at Beaufort, a Missionary society, a Medical society, a Musical society, and a society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries, and the South-Carolina Agricultural society. At Beaufort on St. Helena are several charitable societies, designed principally for the education of poor children.

Cities and Towns. The city of CHARLESTON, much the largest in the state, stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers. It contains 24,711 inhabitants, and in point of numbers, ranks as the fifth city in the United States. The public buildings are an exchange, state house, theatre, armory, poor house, 3 churches for Episcopalians, 2 for Congregationalists, 3 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for the Methodists, 1 for French Protestants, 1 for Quakers, 1 Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Charleston is divided into thirteen wards, which choose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an

Intendant of the city. The Intendant and Wardens form the city council, who have power to make and enforce by laws for the regulation of the city.

BEAUFORT, on Port Royal Island, is a pleasant little town of about 120 houses. The Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Baptists, have each a house for public worship. Here is a Library society, who have above 1,000 well selected books. Here is a college and grammar school. The funds of the college amount to about 70,000 dollars.

COLUMBIA, the seat of government, stands just below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree. The public offices have, however, in some instances, been divided for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charleston. The college adds importance to this place.

CAMDEN, on the Wateree, northwest of Santee hills, is regularly built, upon a good plan; but a small part of it only is yet executed.

PURYSBURG is a hilly village, 17 miles above Savannah, on the north bank of the river of the same name.

JACKSONBOROUGH, ORANGEBURG, WINNSBOROUGH, and CAMBRIDGE, are all inconsiderable villages of from 30 to 60 dwelling houses.

Indians. The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this state. They have but one town, called Catabaw, situated on Catabaw river, which contains about 450 inhabitants, of whom 150 are fighting men.

Islands. The sea coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation for the conveyance of produce to market. The principal of these are Bull's, Dewee's and Sullivan's islands, which form the north part of Charleston harbor. James, John's Wadmelaw, Port Royal, St. Helena, Lady's Paris, and the Hunting Islands, five or six in number, Hilton's Head, Pinkney's, Bull's, Dawfuskie, and some smaller islands.

The soil of these islands is generally better adapted to the culture of cotton, than the main, and less suited to rice. The natural growth is the live oak, which is excellent for ship timbers; and the palmetto, or cabbage tree, the utility of which in the construction of forts, was experienced during the late war.

GEORGIA.

Extent. THE state of Georgia, so called in honor of King George II. of England, extends from 31° to 35° N. latitude, and from 5 to 10° 40' W. longitude, 260 miles long and 250 broad.

Boundaries. It is bounded east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by Florida; west by the Mississippi territory; north and northeast by South Carolina.

Divisions and Population. That part of the state which has been laid out in counties, is divided into four districts, Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern, which, in 1810, were subdivided into 38 counties.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Wayne	676	Clarke	7,628
Camden	3,941	Jackson	10,569
Glynn	3,417	Franklin	10,815
M'Intosh	3,739	Elbert	12,156
Liberty	6,228	Lincoln	4,555
Bryan	2,827	Wilkes	14,887
Bulloch	2,305	Walton	1,926
Effingham	2,586	Jones	8,507
Chatam	3,540	Randolph	7,573
Columbia	11,242	Morgan	8,369
Warren	8,755	Greene	11,629
Jefferson	6,111	Putnam	16,079
Burke	10,853	Baldwin	6,356
Seriven	4,447	Wilkinson	2,134
Washington	9,940	Laurens	2,218
Montgomery	2,954	Telfair	744
Tatnal	2,206	Pulaski	2,993
Richmond	6,189	Twiggs	3,405
Hancock	13,330		
Oglethorpe	12,297		
		Total	452,433

Face of the Country. The eastern part of the state is perfectly level, without a hill or stone. Fifty miles from the sea the land is more uneven. The ridges rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, till they finally terminate in mountains. That vast chain of mountains, which commences with the Katts Kill, near Hudson river, in the state of New York, known by the name of the Allegana and Apalachian mountains, terminates in this state, about 50 miles south of its northern boundary.

Rivers. Savannah river divides this state from South-Carolina. It is formed principally by the Tugulo and Keowe, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, and for boats to Augusta.

Ogechee river, south of the Savannah, is smaller, and nearly parallel with it in its course.

Alatamaha has its source in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of Tugulo; thence it descends through the hilly country, with all its collateral branches, and winds rapidly among the hills 250 miles, and then enters the flat, plain country, by the name of the Oakmulge; thence, meandering 150 miles, it is joined on the east side by the Ocone, which likewise heads in the lower ridges of the mountains. After this confluence, having gained a vast acquisition of water, it assumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large, majestic river, flowing with gentle windings through a vast plain forest, nearly 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths.

Turtle river, Little Sitilla, or St. Ille, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, and St. Mary's, form a part of the southern boundary of the United States. St. Mary's river has its source from a vast lake, or rather marsh, called Ouaquaphanoqua, and flows through a vast plain, and pine forest, about 150 miles to the ocean, with which it communicates between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden ninety miles.

Lakes and Swamps. The lake, or rather marsh, called Ouaquaphanoqua, lies between Flint and Oakmulge rivers, and is 180 miles in circumference. It is 60 miles long from east to west, and 40 broad. From it issues the St. Mary's and Juan's rivers.

Sixteen miles from the mouth of Broad river, on its south side, is Goose pond, a tract of about 180 acres, covered with living water, about two feet deep. It discharges into the river, and is fed by two springs.

Soil and Productions. These are not materially different from those of South-Carolina. Rice, cotton, tobacco, silk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. are produced by culture. Cotton and rice are the staple commodities.

Medicinal Springs. In the county of Wilkes, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree. The inside of the tree is covered with a coat of matter, an inch thick, and the

leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow.

Cobb's mineral springs, in the county of Jefferson, are famed for their medicinal virtue, and are much frequented. Thirty or forty houses, or cabins of logs, are built for the accommodation of visitants.

Commerce and Manufactures. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle, and bees wax, corn, and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large stocks of cattle. In return for the enumerated exports, are imported West-India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds; from the northern states, cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and shoes.

The people in the lower counties manufacture none of their clothing, either for themselves or their negroes. For their wearing apparel and husbandry utensils, they are dependent on their merchants, who import them from Great-Britain and the northern states.

Education. The literature of this state, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the most flattering prospects. A seminary, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted and organized at Athens, near the centre of the state. An academy in each county is also to be supported from the same institution, under the general superintendance and direction of a president and board of trustees, appointed for their literary accomplishments, from the different parts of the state, invested with the customary powers of corporations. The institution, thus composed, is denominated *The University of Georgia*.

Societies. There is a medical society in this state, called the Georgia Medical Society, a Bible society, Female Asylum, Union society, for the education of orphan male children, an Agricultural society, and a public library.

Chief Towns. MILLEDGEVILLE, the seat of government, is in Baldwin county, on the S. W. bank of the Ocone, 160 miles N. N. W. of Savannah, containing 1246 inhabitants.

SAVANNAH is the largest town in the state. It stands on a sandy bluff, 40 feet above low water mark, on the S. side of Savannah river, 18 miles from the bar. It is regularly built, in the form of a parallelogram, and had, in 1810, 2490 white inhabitants, 2195 slaves, 530 free blacks; in all

5215. It has eight places for public worship, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Roman Catholic, one for the blacks, who have a church of 1400 communicants, and a Jewish synagogue.

AUGUSTA, on Savannah river, 114 miles from the sea, and 127 northwest of Savannah, has 2476 inhabitants.

SUNBURY is a small seaport town, 40 miles southward of Savannah, and has a safe and convenient harbor.

BRUNSWICK, in Glynn county, is at the mouth of Turtle river, at which place this river empties itself into St. Simon's sound. Brunswick has a safe and capacious harbor.

FREDERICA, on the island of St. Simon, is the first town that was built in Georgia, and was founded by General Oglethorpe.

ATHENS is the seat of the University of Georgia, and capital of Clarke county, near Louisville.

Curiosities. One of the greatest curiosities in this state is the bank of oyster shells in the vicinity of Augusta, 90 miles from the sea. Oyster-shells are found here in such quantities, that the planters carry them away for the purpose of making lime, which they use in the manufacture of indigo. There are thousands of tons still remaining. The circumstance of these shells being found in such quantities at such a distance from the sea, can be rationally accounted for in no other way, than by supposing that the ocean formerly flowed near this place, and has since, from some unknown cause, receded to its present limits. It is generally believed that all the flat country in the southern states and Florida, was once covered by the ocean.

On the banks of Little river, in the upper part of the state, are several curious and stupendous monuments of the power and industry of the ancient inhabitants of this country. Here are also traces of a large Indian town.

Indians. The MUSKOGEE or CREEK Indians inhabit the middle part of this state, and were until the late war, 1814, (which has nearly destroyed the tribe) the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. Their whole number was about 25,000 souls, of whom between 5 and 6000 were gun men. They are a hardy, sagacious, polite people, extremely jealous of their rights. They are settled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered,

abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the Creek Indians.

The CHOCTAWS, or Flat Heads, inhabit a very fine and extensive country, between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, in the western part of this state. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4041 were fighting men.

The CHICKSAWS are settled at the head waters of the Tombekbee, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the northwest corner of the state. They have seven towns. The number of souls in this nation has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men.

Islands. The chief islands on the coast of Georgia, are Skiddaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The latter is within the bounds of East Florida. On Cumberland island, is the splendid and delightful seat of Mrs. Miller, widow of the celebrated General Greene. These islands are surrounded by navigable creeks, between which and the main land is a large extent of salt marsh, fronting the whole state, four or five miles in breadth, intersected with creeks in various directions. The islands have an excellent soil, which yields, by cultivation, large crops of cotton, corn, and potatoes.

THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

(ERECTED INTO A STATE 1816,)

LIES west of the state of Georgia, and is bounded on the north by Tennessee; west by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Louisiana; south by West Florida. Of this territory, the legislature of Georgia sold, in 1795, about twenty-two millions of acres to four different companies. The lands have since been sold by the original purchasers, chiefly in the middle and eastern states. In 1796, the legislature of Georgia declared the laws of the preceding year, null and void; and ordered the act, authorizing the sale of the Western Territory, together with all the records relating to it, to be *formally burnt*, which was done in presence of the legislative body.

A compromise has lately (1814) been made with Congress, in behalf of these unfortunate purchasers, which gave them about 10 or 12 cents an acre, of their purchase money.

This territory, now (1816) erected into a distinct government, is divided into 11 counties, whose population, according to the census of 1810, was as follows :

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Adams	10,002	Jefferson	4,001
Baldwin	1,427	Washington	2,920
Amite	4,750	Warren	1,114
Claiborne	3,102	Wayne	1,253
Franklin	2,116	Wilkinson	5,068
Madison	4,699		
		Total	40,352

A considerable portion of the territory is inhabited by the Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, mentioned in the description of Georgia.

It is intersected by a great number of rivers, running in every direction, the principal of which, are the Yazoo and Loosa Chitto, which fall into the Mississippi ; Pearl, Pascagoula, Mobile, Alabama, Tombekbee, Escambia, and Chatta Hatcha, which empty into the Gulf of Mexico ; and the Tennessee, which falls into the Ohio.

The soil produces in great abundance, Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, pulse of every kind, and pasturage ; and the tobacco made here is esteemed preferable to any cultivated in any other parts of America. Hops grow wild ; all kinds of European fruits arrive to great perfection.

The climate is healthy and temperate ; the country delightful and well watered ; the prospects beautiful and extensive, variegated by many inequalities and fine meadows separated by innumerable copses, the trees of which are of different kinds, but mostly of walnut and oak. The rising grounds, which are clothed with grass and other herbs of the finest verdure, are properly disposed for the culture of vines ; the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters sufficiently moderate for the breeding of silk worms.

Clays of different colors, fit for glass works and pottery, are found here in great abundance ; and also a variety of stately timber, fit for house and ship building, &c.

NATCHEZ, on the east bank of the Mississippi, is the capital of this territory, and including St. Catharine's, contained in

1810, 1511 inhabitants: of these, 833 were slaves. Jefferson, in Washington county, contained 437 inhabitants. Shamburg and Steele, in this county, were equally populous. Coles Creek, and Baic Pairre, in the county of Pickering, Sandy and Second creeks and Homo Chitto, in Adams county, are the best settled parts of this new country.

On the head waters of the Mobile are found oyster shells. They are of an astonishing size, and in such quantities as to forbid the idea of their being carried there from the sea, which is 300 miles distant. The Chickasaws say they were there when their fathers came into the country. They use the shells in making earthen ware.

LOUISIANA.

THE boundaries of Louisiana, as purchased by the United States in 1803, are not settled; its extent, of course, cannot be ascertained. It is estimated, however, to contain nearly a million square miles.

Divisions. Louisiana is divided into two governments, the *state of Louisiana* and the *Missouri Territory*.

The STATE OF LOUISIANA comprehends,

1. The country between the Perdido on the E. the Mississippi on the W. the Ibberville and the gulf on the S. and the Mississippi Territory on the N.

2. The island of Orleans, which is the tract of land lying between the Mississippi on the S. W. and the Ibberville and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain on the N. E. The Ibberville is a bayau or arm of the Mississippi, which leaves it on the E. 208 miles from its mouth, according to the course of the river, and flows through lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico. The island stretches from E. S. E. to W. N. W. in a straight line, about 160 miles. Its breadth varies from 6 to 25 miles.

3. All the territory W. of the Mississippi and S. of latitude 33 degrees.

The MISSOURI TERRITORY comprehends all the country W. of the Mississippi and N. of latitude 33 degrees.

The former is bounded N by Missouri and Mississippi territories ; E by the Mississippi and the Perdido ; S. by the gulf of Mexico ; and W. by Mexico.

The latter has Mexico on the W. ; the state of Louisiana on the S. ; the Mississippi, which separates it from the Mississippi territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois territory, on the E. ; and unexplored regions on the N.

Rivers. Louisiana, taken in its original extent, is watered by Red river, the Arkansas, St. Francis, and the Missouri, with a vast number of smaller streams, which fall into these, or the Mississippi.

Climate. During the winter the weather is very changeable. In summer it is regularly hot. The climate varies in proportion as it extends northward. The southern parts, lying within the reach of sea breezes, are not scorched like those countries under the same latitudes in Africa, and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe in corresponding latitudes, with a wholesome serene air.

Soil and Productions. The soil of Louisiana in many parts is rich and fertile beyond description. In its natural state it is covered with mulberry, locust, sasafra, walnut, hickory, dog-wood, oak, ash, &c. with grape vines running up almost every tree. The face of the country is interspersed with large prairies, producing grass, flowering plants, and strawberries ; and with cane swamps of a hundred, and some of a thousand acres. To judge of the produce to be expected from the soil of Louisiana, when cultivated, we must turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia, Felix, Persia, India, China, and Japan, all lying in the same latitudes.

Minerals. Above the Nachitoches is a rich silver mine. Lead and iron ore, pit-coal, marble, slate, and plaister of Paris are found.

Commerce. The exports of Louisiana are sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, furs and peltry, lumber, tar, pitch, lead, flour, horses, and cattle.

From 1st January to 30th September, 1804, the exports from New-Orleans amounted to 1,600,362 dollars.

Population. The number of inhabitants in this immense country, exclusive of Indians, was reckoned in 1800 at about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 were slaves. In 1810 the whole population was 97,401.

The number of militia was about ten thousand men.

The inhabitants of Louisiana are chiefly the descendants of the French and Canadians. There are many English and Americans in New-Orleans.

Learning. There are a few private schools for children. Not more than half of the inhabitants are supposed to be able to read and write. In general the learning of the inhabitants does not extend beyond those two arts.

Chief Towns. NEW-ORLEANS is the capital of Louisiana. It stands on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, ninety-five miles from its mouth, and has great advantages for trade. Before the late cession of Louisiana, to the United States, the inhabitants were principally of French extraction. The officers of government and the troops were entirely Spanish. Intermixed with these are now a great number of Americans. The inhabitants amount to 24,554, of whom 10,824 are slaves.

There are also a number of Indians, which are wretched outcasts from the Tunica, Alibama, Chittemaches, and Atacapas tribes, residing in the vicinity of the town. They go chiefly naked, and exhibit daily the most disgusting scenes of riot, intoxication, and debauchery. New-Orleans in the licentiousness of its morals, rivals the corruption of the old world.

ST. LOUIS, in the Missouri territory, is a village of 200 or 300 houses, beautifully situated on the Mississippi, 14 miles below the Missouri, in lat. 38 18 N. Considerable settlements are made on the banks of the latter river for several hundred miles. This town and its districts contains 5667 inhabitants.

ST. GENEVIEVE, 73 miles below St. Louis, is the store-house of the mines in its neighborhood. Population, with its district, 4620.

SPANISH AMERICA.

ALL the southern part of the North-American continent belongs to Spain, by whom it was conquered and colonized

soon after the discovery of the New World. This immense territory is bounded on the south by the isthmus of Darien ; on the west by the Pacific Ocean ; north by unknown regions ; east by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico. It extends in a direction nearly northwest and southeast from 9 to 40 north latitude, and spreads between the 5th and 50th degrees of west longitude.

In describing the Spanish dominions of North-America, it will be proper to consider them in two grand divisions, FLORIDA and MEXICO.

FLORIDA.

IN consequence of Louisiana becoming a part of the United States, Florida is cut off from the other Spanish provinces. It lies east of the Mississippi, and south of the state of Georgia, being limited on the east and south by the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is about 600 miles ; its medium breadth not more than 150. It is yet undetermined whether that part of it, denominated West-Florida, is included in the boundaries of Louisiana, as purchased by the United States, or not. Admitting it to be decided in favor of the purchase, the extent above mentioned will be much contracted.

Among the rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the principal. Seguana, Apalachicola, Chatta Hatcha, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula, and Pearl rivers, which were noticed in the preceding account of the United States, run through Florida into the Gulf of Mexico.

The climate of Florida is not materially different from that of the southern part of the United States.

The soil is various ; but that which is least fruitful produces two crops of corn in a year. The forests abound with wood of almost every kind : white, red, and live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cypress, and cedar. Some of the live oaks are from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The laurel magnolia is generally 100 feet high, and some are higher. The flowers are on the extremity of the branches, large, white,

and expanded like a rose ; they are from 6 to 9 inches diameter, and have a most delicious fragrance.

ST. AUGUSTINE, the capital of East-Florida, is situated on the sea coast, of an oblong figure, and intersected by four streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified.

The principal town in West-Florida is PENSACOLA. It lies along the beach, and, like St. Augustine, is of an oblong form. The bay, on which the town stands, forms a very commodious harbor.

MEXICO.

UNDER this name is included all the remaining Spanish provinces in North-America, which are divided into

OLD MEXICO, containing the audiences of Galicia, Mexico, and Guatemala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces.

NEW-MEXICO, containing the audiences of Apacheira and Sonora.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula, on the western side of the continent, being almost surrounded by the Pacific ocean. That part of the sea which flows between the peninsula and the main land is called the gulf of California.

Climate. The climate of this extensive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the most part moist and unbeatly. Lands which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with snow, are cold.

Mountains and Rivers. The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of these run into the gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific ocean. Among the first are those of Alvarado, Coatzacualco, and Tabasco. Among the latter is the river Guadalaxara, or Great river.

Several of the mountains in Mexico are volcanoes.

Lakes. There are several lakes, which at once embellish the country, and facilitate its commerce. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chapallan, and Pazaquaro, are among the largest. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the finest tract of country

in New-Spain. The waters of Chalco are sweet, those of Tetzucó are brackish. A canal unites them. The lower lake (Tetzucó) was formerly 20 miles long and 17 broad, and, lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reservoir of all the waters from the surrounding mountains. The city of Mexico stands on an island in this lake.

Minerals and Mineral Waters. The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of almost every kind, and a great variety of fossils. There are entire mountains of loadstone, and among others, one very considerable, between Tcoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Còhuixcas.

In this country are interspersed many fountains of different qualities. There are many nitrous, sulphureous, vitriolic, and aluminous mineral waters, some of which issue so hot, that in a short time any kind of fruit or animal food may be boiled in them.

There are also petrifying waters, with which they make little white smooth stones, not displeasing to the taste; scrapings from which, taken in broth, or in gruel made of Indian corn, are most powerful diaphoretics, and are used with remarkable success in various kinds of fevers.

Botany. However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is still more various and abundant. Dr. Hernandez describes, in his natural history, about 1200 medicinal plants, natives of that country. The fruits of Mexico are pine-apples, plums, dates, water melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chesnuts, and grapes. The cocoa nut, vanilla, chia, great pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tobasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans, and rice have been successfully cultivated in this country. With respect to plants which yield profitable resins, gums, oils, or juices, the country of Mexico is singularly fertile.

Zoology. Of quadrupeds there have been transported into this country horses, asses, bulls, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the quadrupeds that from time immemorial have been in the country, some are common to both the continents of Europe and America, some peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico. The ancient quadrupeds, common to Mexico and the old continents, are lions, tigers, wild cats,

bears, wolves, foxes, the common stags, and white stags, bucks, wild goats, badgers, pole cats, weasels, martens, squirrels, rabbits, hares, otters, and rats. It is said there are 200 species of birds peculiar to this kingdom.

Population. The population of all Spanish North-America, before the cession of Louisiana, was computed at about 7,000,000, of whom the aboriginal Indians were 4,000,000.

Government. The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiences. In these courts the viceroy of the king of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power his Catholic Majesty has at his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The government of this country is now, (1812) in an unsettled state.

Religion. The Spaniards have introduced here their forms of religion, as well as of government. The churches, chapels, and convents are very numerous, and richly ornamented. The priests, monks, and nuns, of all orders, make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spanish America.

Cities. Mexico is the oldest city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is situated in the vale of Mexico, on several islands, in lake Tetzucó, in north latitude 19° 26'. This vale is surrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained 40 eminent cities, beside villages and hamlets. Concerning the ancient population of this city, there are various opinions. The historians, most to be relied on, say that it was nearly 9 miles in circumference; and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, containing each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000.

The buildings are of stone, and the public edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent. The city contains immense wealth, and though inland, carries on extensive commerce with Europe, South-America, and the East-Indies, by means of La Vera Cruz on the east, and Acapulco on the west. The Spanish inhabitants of Mexico are clothed in silk, their hats being adorned with belts of gold and roses of diamonds; even the slaves have bracelets and necklaces of gold, silver,

pearls, and gems. The ladies are distinguished for beauty and gallantry.

The city of Mexico is celebrated for its floating gardens, which are made of willows and marsh plants, formed into a platform, and twisted so firmly together, as to support a coat of earth. They are about 8 rods long and 3 wide, and their elevation from the surface of the lake is less than a foot. On these floating gardens are cultivated herbs and flowers of every description.

LA VERA CRUZ is the grand port of Mexico, and the natural centre of the treasure that is transported from America to Spain. It is situated on the gulf of Mexico, in the eastern extremity of the province of Los Angeles, 215 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. Most of its houses are built of wood. The number of its Spanish inhabitants is about 3000. It was near this place that Cortes landed, in 1518, when, being determined to conquer or die, he sunk the ships that transported him thither.

ACAPULCO is in a bay of the Pacific ocean, 220 miles southwest of Mexico. It is the chief port on that sea, and is defended by a castle. It is a mart for all the merchandize from the Philippine Isles, and at certain seasons is thronged with merchants from all parts of Spanish America.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the province of the same name, is a large and beautiful city, built in 1531. It is an episcopal city, and has 30,000 inhabitants.

There are many other large cities in Spanish North-America, among which are St. Jago, Chiapa, St. Andero, Durango, St. Fe, and St. Juan, the chief town on the peninsula of California.

History. The empire of Mexico was subdued by Cortes, in the year 1521. With 600 men, 18 horses, and a few field pieces, he conquered its emperor, Montezuma, the most powerful monarch of the new world. This unfortunate prince was afterwards killed by his own followers, in attempting to mitigate their rage for the insults he had received from the Spaniards.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Guatimozin, who, for a while, made a vigorous opposition to the assaults of Cortes. After a noble defence he was also taken prisoner, but not till he had previously caused all his treasures to be thrown into the lake. Being put to the torture to make him

discover his riches, he bore, with invincible fortitude, the refined cruelties of his tormentors. While extended, with one of his chief favorites, on a gridiron, over burning coals, his fellow sufferer, overcome by the violence of the pain, turned a dejected eye towards his master, as if to implore his permission to reveal the secret. But the indignant prince reproached his weakness by asking him "Am I reposing on a bed of flowers?" The affectionate minister persevered in dutiful silence, and died. Cortes, ashamed of a scene so horrid, prolonged the life of the royal victim, for new indignities. He was afterwards hanged.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

THIS division of America is an extensive peninsula, joined to the northern division by the Isthmus of Darien.

Extent. South-America extends from about the 12th degree north, to the 54th degree of south latitude, without including the island of Terra del Fuego; making a length of about 4600 miles. Its extreme breadth is 3340 miles. From this extent, however, it diminishes both ways. Toward the southern extremity, it is very narrow.

Climate. The climate of South-America has great varieties. In the southern parts, the inhabitants experience severe frosts, and almost perpetual winter. In the torrid zone, the mountains are so lofty, that the greatest inconvenience is the extreme cold of the mountains, and the moisture of the plains. The provinces contiguous to the equator, are subject to excessive heat, and to violent storms of rain, thunder, and lightning.

Face of the Country. The face of this country is overspread with mighty rivers, which flow through immense tracts of verdure and fertility. The sea coast is very little broken by gulfs or inlets, except such as are formed by the mouths of the rivers. Though a country of spacious plains, its mountains are the most lofty on the globe; and volcanoes, which are numerous, are terrible and sublime.

Mountains. The most extensive chain of mountains is the Andes, which may be traced the whole length of South-America, from north to south, 4600 miles. Chimborazo,

the highest point in this chain, nearly under the equator, is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea, and 5000 feet higher than any mountain in the eastern hemisphere. Catapaxi, a volcano, 25 miles southeast of Quito, is 18,600 feet in height.

There are other remarkable chains of mountains beside the Andes, which run from west to east. The first is that of the Northern Coast, between nine and ten degrees of north latitude. The highest points of this chain, are 14 or 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several of its summits are covered with perpetual snow, and often pour down torrents of boiling sulphureous water.

The second range, or that of Parima, between three and seven degrees north latitude, is but little known. It stretches from the Andes east towards Popayan, forming numerous cataracts in the waters of the Orinoko.

The third chain, or that of Chiquitos, unites the Andes of Peru and Chili with the mountains of Brazil and Paraguay. The highest summits are between 15 and 20 degrees south latitude.

Lakes. South-America has no inland seas, and but few lakes, and those are small compared with the immense lakes of North-America. In Amazonia and Brazil, there are none. Titicaca, in Peru, is the most important piece of water in South-America; its figure is oval, its circumference about 240 miles, and its depth 70 or 80 fathoms.

Rivers. The river Amazon, called also the Maragnon, is the largest river in the world. A number of rivers which rush down with amazing impetuosity from the eastern declivity of the Andes, unite in a spacious plain, and form this noble river. In its progress, it runs 3300 miles from west to east across South-America, and falls into the Atlantic ocean under the equator, by a mouth 150 miles broad. It is interspersed with a vast number of islands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. Some of the rivers, which fall into it, are very broad and deep. The chief of these, from the south and southwest, proceeding from the mouth westward, are Uragua, Paratina, Madeira, Purus, Yula, Yulacina, Ucayal. From the north and northwest, progressing from its mouth, are Parima, Negro, Yupura, Issa, and Napo. It received the name of Amazon from Francis de Orillana, who was deputed in 1516, to explore

the courses of this river. He penetrated to a considerable distance, and fought several nations of Indians, till his passage was opposed by a band of female warriors, armed with bows and arrows.

The second river in size is the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver. It flows into the Atlantic ocean between Capes St. Anthony on the south, and St. Mary on the north, which are about 150 miles apart. At some distance above the mouth of this, as well as of the Amazon river, the shore cannot be seen from the middle of the stream.

It is chiefly composed of two great streams, the Parana and Paraguay. The navigation is dangerous. The waters are of a petrifying quality, and are said to be a specific against rheums and defluctions.

The Oronoko, or Oronoque, including its windings, takes a course of 1380 miles, and preserves the freshness of its waters twelve leagues from the mouth of that vast and deep channel within which it was confined. It may be considered however as having many mouths, formed by the islands that lie before its opening towards the ocean. This river is remarkable for its regular rising and falling, once a year. It begins to swell in April, continues rising for five months, and, during the sixth, remains at its greatest height. From October it begins gradually to subside till March, throughout the whole of which it remains in a fixed state of its greatest diminution. These alternate changes are regular and invariable.

The other rivers of South America, belong more to particular districts, in the description of which they will be noticed.

Botany, Zoology, and Mineralogy. The plants and animals of South-America, exhibit the same generic and specific differences from those in the old world, that were mentioned in the account of the northern portion of this continent, but are still more numerous and luxuriant in growth, in consequence of the greater warmth of the climate. In a general view, it may be remarked that there exists in South-America several animals which bear a similarity to kinds in the old world, but are inferior in size. Thus, the camel has a representative in the llama; the hippopotamus in the tapiir; the lion in the puma, or cougar; the leopard, in the jaguar. It is affirmed, however, that the South-American tiger is

as large and formidable as any beast of prey whatever. Monkies are extremely numerous and various in the American forests, and there is a great variety of the squirrel, weasel, and opossum tribes. The splendor of the plumage of the birds is only rivalled by that of the birds of India. The serpents and alligators of its streams and marshes are of enormous magnitude. In metallic treasures, it is well known to surpass every region, that of Mexico perhaps excepted.

Divisions. The whole of this extensive country, except that occupied by the aborigines, was lately divided into colonial governments, belonging to Spain, Portugal, Holland, and France. The possessions of Holland and France have fallen to England. Some of the provinces of Spain have declared themselves independent, and others are in a state of revolt, and if Spain is subdued will certainly become independent. Portugal is removed to Brazil, and the province has become, and probably will continue, the principal country.

The Spanish territories are divided into viceroyalties, audiences, provinces, governments, departments, and missions, or parishes, established among the Indians. The enumeration of them is unnecessary. The grand divisions are three viceroyalties; that of New-Granada, on the north; of Peru, including Chili, on the west; and of Buenos-Ayres, on the southeast.

TERRA FIRMA, or CASTILE DEL ORO.

THE northernmost province of South-America is 1400 miles long, and 700 broad, situated between the equator and 12° N. lat. and between 15° E. and 7° W. lon. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, and Suriram; S. by Amazonia and Peru; W. by the Pacific ocean; and N. by the province of Veraguay, in North America, and the gulf of Mexico, here denominated the North sea.

Name and Divisions. It is called Terra Firma, because it was the first part of the continent discovered by Columbus. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma

proper, or Darien, Cartagena, St. Martha, Venezuela, Cumana, Paria, New Granada and Popayan. The province of Darien is a narrow isthmus that joins North and South-America, but is generally reckoned a part of the latter. It lies in the form of a crescent about the great bay of Panama, in the South sea, and is 400 miles long. The breadth is usually called 60 miles from north to south, but it is only 37 miles broad from Porte Bello to Panama, the two chief towns of the province.

Bays and Rivers. On the shores of the Pacific ocean are the bays of Panama and St. Michael. In the North sea are Porto Bello, Sino, and Guiana.

The principal rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoko. A particular description of the last has already been given.

Climate Soil, and Productions. The climate here is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continued succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; the clouds precipitating the rain with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of this country is of consequence almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapors, that, in many provinces, it is very unwholesome. The soil is very different, the inland parts being extremely rich and fertile, and the coast sandy and barren. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriance of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, sugar, tobacco, and fruits of all kinds.

The desert of Los Llamos, like the Sahara of Africa, is a prodigious tract of barrenness. For 2000 square leagues the level of the country does not differ five inches. No vegetation cheers this plain of sand; serpents and reptiles are the only inhabitants the traveller meets, for several days.

Chief Towns. CARTHAGENA is the principal sea-port town in Terra Firma. It is situated on the Atlantic ocean, in north latitude $10^{\circ} 31'$. The bay on which it stands is seven miles wide, from north to south, and so smooth, that ships are no more agitated than on a river. The town and

its suburbs are fortified in the modern style. The streets are straight, broad, and well paved. The houses are principally brick, and one story high. This city is the residence of the governor of the province of Carthagena; and of a bishop, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over the whole province. There is here also a court of inquisition.

PANAMA is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and is situated in north latitude $8^{\circ} 45'$, upon a capacious bay to which it gives its name. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, and other rich merchandize, from all parts of Peru and Chili; here they are lodged in store-houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe.

PORTO BELLO is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbor. The convenience and safety of this harbor is such, that Columbus, who first discovered it, gave it the name of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbor, in north latitude, $9^{\circ} 33'$.

PERU

LIES south of Terra Firma, and stretches along the shore of the Pacific ocean 1800 miles. It is bounded south by Chili, east by the Andes, a grand natural limit, separating it from Amazonia. It lies between the equator and 25° south latitude, and spreads between 15° east, and 6° west longitude, though its breadth is in no place more than 500 miles.

Divisions. Peru is divided into three provinces, Quito, Lima, and Los Charcos.

Rivers. The Amazon rises among the Andes in Peru; but directs its course eastward, through Amazonia. Most of the rivers of the Andes run into the Atlantic, and can hardly be considered as belonging to Peru. There are no streams of consequence in the whole extent of Peru, that fall into the Pacific ocean.

Climate. According to the local disposition of the country, its high or low situation, we find in Peru all the vari-

eties of temperature, from the extreme of heat to that of cold. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies are hot, and the mountains are covered with eternal snow and ice, while their bowels are flaming with fire. In some parts of Peru, it never rains, which defect is supplied by a gentle dew, which falls every night. Other parts are visited by dreadful tempests, thunder and lightning.

Soil and Productions. The inland parts are fertile, but the sea coast is barren.

This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate, and most of those in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimento, and cotton, which was found established there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, cassava, potatoes, sugar, and of the olive and vine, is attended to.

Animals. The most remarkable animals in this country are the Peruvian sheep, called llamas and vicuñas. The llama, in several particulars, resembles the camel, as in the shape of the neck, head, and some other parts; but has no bunch, is much smaller, and is cloven footed. Its upper lip is cleft, like that of a hare, through which, when enraged, it spits a venomous juice, that inflames the part on which it falls. The wool, with which it is covered, is of different colors, but generally brown. These animals are generally docile, so that the Indians use them as beasts of burden. Their flesh is esteemed preferable to mutton. The vicunna resembles the llama in shape, but is much smaller, and its wool shorter and finer.

Mines. Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, such rich mines as those of Peru. There are several gold mines, but those of silver are found all over the country. Those of Potosi are the most celebrated.

Cities and Towns. The city of LIMA is the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spanish empire in South America. It is seated in a delightful valley, two leagues from the sea; and is two miles long, and one broad. There are many magnificent edifices, particularly churches, in Lima. It is said to contain 54,000 inhabitants, who are immensely rich. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of gold, silver, and precious stones, which load the walls of the churches.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, lies in a mountainous country, at a distance from the sea, and has long been on the decline, but is yet a very considerable place.

QUITO is next to Lima in population, if not superior to it. It is, like Cusco, an inland city.

CHILI.

EXTENDS along the Pacific ocean, from the southern boundary of Peru, in latitude 24 degrees south, to the 45th degree, being 1460 miles. Its breadth is about 234 miles. Chili has Paraguay and Tucuman east, and Patagonia south. It contains 378,000 square miles. To this must be added Cuyo, or Cujo, east of the Andes, 406 miles long and 402 broad, containing 163,000 square miles.

Climate and Soil. The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the intense heat of the torrid, and the piercing cold of the frigid zones. There are few places in this extensive country where the soil is not exuberantly rich. Chili is the most opulent kingdom in America.

Animal and Vegetable Productions. The horses and mules of Chili are in great esteem. Oxen, sheep and goats are fattened in the luxuriant pastures. The coasts abound with many excellent fish; there are also vast numbers of whales and sea wolves.

The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped, to enable them to sustain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. The inhabitants press a kind of muscadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any thing of the kind made in Spain.

Mines. Mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron, and lead, abound in this country. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manufactured, is estimated at no less than 800,000 dollars.

Population and Militia. In 1778, the number of white inhabitants in Chili was reckoned at 80,000; negroes 140,000; besides Aborigines, more numerous than both. This number has since much increased. The militia, in 1792, amounted to 15,856 men. Those Indians who are not subject to the Spanish yoke, are very honest in their commercial transactions; they live in small huts. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to subdue them have proved ineffectual.

Towns. ST. JAGO, the capital of Chili, and the seat of government, is 90 miles from the ocean, and 21 from the Andes. It is a large, handsome place. It contained, in 1776, 46,000 inhabitants, which have since increased, and trades largely with Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are said to be remarkably polite and hospitable. VALPARAISO, the port of St. Jago, is the most commercial city in Chili, lat. $33^{\circ} 3' S.$ CONCEPTION is the second city in rank in Chili. It had 13,000 inhabitants in 1776.

VALDIVIA stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the South sea. It was built by the Spaniards in 1551, and is one of the largest cities in Chili.

The chief town in the province of Cuyo, is ST. JOHN DE FRONTIERA.

BUENOS AYRES.

IS an inland country, bounded north by Amazonia, east by Brazil, south by Patagonia, and west by Chili and Peru. It extends from 12° to $37^{\circ} S.$ lat. 1500 miles long, and 1000 broad. This extensive country has been called by various names. While attached to Peru, it was called the province of *Charcas*. It has since been called *Paraguay*, and *La Plata*, a name which it took from the river La Plata. At present the most common name is the viceroyalty of *Buenos Ayres*.

Divisions. It is divided into six provinces, Paraguay, Parana, Guira, Uragua, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata.

Rivers. The country is watered by innumerable streams and rivers, which form the grand river La Plata, already described.

Climate, Soil, and Produce. From the situation of this country, some parts of it are extremely hot, from the almost vertical influence of the rays of the sun; while other parts are pleasant and delightful. But the heat is in some measure abated by the gentle breezes, which generally begin about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and continue the greatest part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but in many others, are extensive and beautiful plains, where the soil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are also rich pastures, in which are bred such herds of cattle, that it is said the hides are the only part exported; while the flesh is left to be devoured by the beasts of the wilderness.

Paraguay sends annually into the kingdom of Peru, 1500 or 2000 mules. They travel over dreary deserts for the distance of 8 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furnishes to Potosi, annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4 or 5000 horses, brought forth and reared upon its own territory.

Chief Towns. BUENOS AYRES is the capital of this country. Its situation, on the river La Plata, is healthy and pleasant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One side of the town is defended by a fortress, with a garrison of six or seven hundred men. The town stands 180 miles from the sea. The access up the river is very difficult.

MONTE VIDEO stands on a bay of the same name, on the north side of the river La Plata, 20 leagues above its mouth. It lies east of Buenos Ayres, and has its name from a mountain which overlooks it.

GUIANA.

THE extensive country of GUIANA, or CARRIBIANA, stretches along the coast of the Atlantic ocean, from the mouth of the river Oronoko, to Cape North, at the mouth of the Amazon river, between 2° and 8° of north latitude, and between 12° and 25° of east longitude.

Divisions. The western part of this country, called

Surinam, belonged lately to the Dutch; the middle part to the French, whose capital was CAYENNE, and from which the whole territory received its name. The eastern parts were disputed by the French and Dutch, but the principal places in the country have lately been taken by, and are now in possession of the English.

Guiana is now divided into five districts, called ESSEQUEBO, DEMERARA, BERBISGH, SURINAM, and CAYENNE. The four first receive their names from rivers, which run through them, and the last from the city of Cayenne, in France.

Climate and Seasons. In the months of September, October and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. A hundred miles back from the sea is a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. The seasons were formerly divided into rainy and dry; but owing, probably, to the country being more cleared, and a free passage opened for the circulation of the air, this distinction has in a great measure ceased.

Rivers. A number of fine rivers pass through this country; the principal of which are Essequibo, Surinam, Demerara, Berbisch, and Canya. Essequibo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. Surinam is a beautiful river, three quarters of a mile wide, navigable for the largest vessels 12 miles, and for small vessels sixty or seventy miles further. Its banks, quite to the water's edge, are covered with evergreen and mangrove trees, which render the passage up this river very delightful. The Demerara is about two miles wide at its mouth, opposite to the fort. This river is navigable for vessels that can pass the bar, upwards of 100 miles.

Soil and Productions. The land along the sea coast is low and marshy, and subject to inundations during the rainy seasons. The soil is extremely rich, producing cotton, sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, ginger, indigo, rice, fruits, coffee, and other necessaries of life. In the woods are many species of durable timber, and others highly valuable for ornamental purposes. This country has never experienced hurricanes, those dreadful scourges of the West-Indies; and droughts, from the lowness of the

land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been destroyed by insects, or by the blast.

Animals, Serpents, &c. The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits, a kind of buffalo, and two species of wild-hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having something resembling the navel on its back.

The woods are infested with several species of tigers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here, of a large size and great venom, and other insects without number, some of them very dangerous and troublesome; the torporific eel, also, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electric shock; serpents also, some of which are venomous, and others, as has been asserted by many credible persons, are from twenty-five to fifty feet long. In the woods are monkies, the sloth, and parrots in all their varieties; also, some birds of beautiful plumage, among others, the flamingo, but few or no singing birds.

Chief Towns. PARAMARIBO, situated in lat. 6° north, on Surinam river, four leagues from the sea, is the principal town in Surinam. It contains about 2000 whites, one half of whom are Jews, and 8000 slaves. The houses are principally of wood; some few have glass windows, but generally they have wooden shutters. The streets are spacious and straight, and planted on each side with orange and tamarind trees.

DEMARARA, at the mouth of the river of the same name, contains about 1800 white inhabitants.

CAYENNE is the principal settlement in the district of that name; it is on an island near the coast. It contains 1200 white inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison.

Aboriginals. The most considerable of the Indian nations of Guiana are the Caribbees, the Arvaques, the Yaos, and the Galibis. The Charaibes, or Caribbees, are enterprising, and so cautious of surprise, that they post out guards and centinels, with as much care and art as the Europeans. They are said to have been formerly cannibals. The Galibis are a pacific people; they manufacture hammocks and cotton beds, and are very ingenious. Such as are near the Europeans have learnt to han-

dle fire-arms. The Charaibes, in the West-Indies, are thought to derive their origin from these nations. The Charaibes of Guiana still fondly cherish the tradition of Sir Walter Raleigh's alliance; and to this day preserve the English colors, which he left with them at parting about 200 years ago.

BRAZIL

COMPREHENDS all the Portuguese settlements in America, and is situated between the equator and 35 degrees south latitude. A line drawn from the mouth of the Amazon to the mouth of the La Plata, not far from the 15th degree of east longitude, would nearly correspond with its western boundary, from which it extends eastward to about 40 degrees east. Its length, from north to south, is 2500 miles; its breadth 700. It is surrounded on all sides by the mouths of the rivers Amazon and La Plata and the Atlantic ocean, except the west, where it is bounded by Amazonia and the Spanish possessions.

Divisions. It has three grand divisions; the northern, which contains eight provinces or captainships; the middle, which has five; and the southern, which has three; in all sixteen provinces.

Bays, Harbors, and Rivers. These are, the harbors of Pernambuco, All Saints, Rio Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the Harbor of Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvador. There is a great number of noble streams, which unite with the rivers Amazon and La Plata, beside others, which fall into the Atlantic ocean.

Climate, Soil, and Productions. The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The air is not only cool but chilly, through the night; so that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. As the rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and leave a sort of slime upon the land, the soil, in many places, is amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are Indian corn, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, hides, ipecaquanha, balsam,

Brazil-wood; the last is of a red color, hard and dry, and is chiefly used in dying, but not the red of the best kind. Here is also the yellow fustic, of use in dying yellow: and a beautiful kind of speckled wood, made use of in cabinet work. Here are five different sorts of palm trees, some curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees.

This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually into Europe. There is also a plenty of deer, hares, and other game. Among the wild beasts found here, are tigers, porcupines, janouveras, and a fierce animal, somewhat like the greyhound; monkies, sloths, and the topirassou, a creature between a bull and an ass, but without horns, and entirely harmless; the flesh is very good, and has the flavor of beef. There is a numberless variety of fowl, wild and tame, in this country.

Mines. There are gold mines in many parts of this country, which have been wrought with considerable profit to the government. There are also many diamond mines, which have been discovered here; they are of all colors, and of almost every shade.

Commerce. The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year. They import 40,000 negroes annually. The exports from Brazil are diamonds, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheese. They also receive from Madeira a great quantity of wine, vinegar, and brandy; and from the Azores, 25,000*l.* worth of other liquors.

Chief Towns. ST. SALVADOR is the capital of Brazil. This city, which has a noble, spacious, and commodious harbor, is built on a high and steep rock, having the sea on one side, and a lake forming a crescent on the other. The situation makes it, in a manner, impregnable by nature; and they have besides added to it very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and beyond comparison, the most gay and opulent city in all Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO is a rich and populous city, having many elegant churches and other buildings, situated within a large bay, and containing 200,000 inhabitants.

Religion. Roman Catholic.

Natives. The native Brazilians are about the size of the Europeans, but not so stout. They are subject to fewer distempers, and are long lived. They wear no clothing.

History, &c. The Portuguese discovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvador, which is now the residence of the viceroy and archbishop. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed, 1661, to pay the Dutch 8 tons of gold to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted. The Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of all Brazil till about the end of 1762; when the Spanish government of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's seige, the Portuguese frontier fortress, called St. Sacrament; but, by the treaty of peace, it was restored. In 1807, the regent and royal family of Portugal emigrated to Brazil, where the Portuguese monarchy is now established.

AMAZONIA.

THIS large country has never been perfectly explored by any European nation. It is supposed to be about 1400 miles long, and 900 broad; situated between the equator and 20 degrees south latitude. It is bounded north by Terra Firma, and Guiana; east by Brazil; south by Paraguay; and west by Peru. It receives its name from the river Amazon, which, with its innumerable branches, waters the whole territory.

The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, considering it is situated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains, which occasion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the weather which obscures the sun a great part of the time he is above the horizon. During the rainy season, the country is subject to dreadful storms of thunder and lightning.

The soil is extremely fertile, producing cocoa nuts, pine apples, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of tropical fruits; cedar, red wood, pak, ebony, log wood,

sugar canes, cotton, potatoes, balsam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, and game of various kinds; the rivers and lakes with fish. The crocodiles and water serpents render fishing a dangerous employment.

The natives of Amazonia are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and copper complexions. They spin and weave cotton cloth, and build their houses with wood and clay, and thatch them with reeds. Their arms are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of canes or fish skins. The several nations are governed by their chiefs, or caciques.

In reading the history of South America, it is pleasing to reflect that any part of it has escaped the ravages of European conquerors. Amazonia remains unsubdued; and the original inhabitants still enjoy their native freedom and independence.

PATAGONIA.

THIS country is less known than any other part of South-America. It lies south of Paraguay and Chili, and is bounded east by the Atlantic ocean; south it is divided from Terra del Fuego by the straits of Magellan, leading into the Pacific ocean, which limits it on the west.

The climate is much colder in this country than in the north, under the same parallels of latitude. It is almost impossible to say what the soil would produce, as it is not cultivated by the natives. The northern parts are covered with wood; but, towards the south, there is not a single tree large enough to be of use to mechanics. There are good pastures, which feed incredible numbers of horned cattle and horses.

There are some rivers and bays on the coast of this country, but they are little known.

Patagonia is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, among which are the Patagons, from whom the country takes its name; the Pampas and the Cossos. They all live upon fish and game, and what the earth produces spontaneously. Their huts are thatched, and notwithstanding the rigor of the climate, they wear no other

clothes than a mantle made of seal skin, or the skin of some beast, and that they throw off when they are in action. They are exceedingly hardy, brave and active, making use of their arms, which are bows and arrows headed with flints, with amazing dexterity. They always bury their dead on the eastern shores, looking towards the country of their fathers. They are supposed to have emigrated originally from Africa.

The Spaniards once built a fort upon the straits of Magellan and left a garrison in it, to prevent any other European nation from passing that way into the Pacific ocean; but most of the men perished by hunger, whence the place obtained the name of Port Famine; since that fatal event, no nation has attempted to plant colonies in Patagonia.

As to the religion or government of the Patagonians, we have no certain information. Some have reported that they believe in invisible powers, both good and evil; and that they pay a tribute of gratitude to the one, and deprecate the wrath and vengeance of the other.

SOUTH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

THE FALKLAND ISLES lie near the straits of Magellan, a little to the northeast of the utmost extremity of South-America, between 51° and 53° S. lat. and between 21° and 25° of E. lon. They were discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; the chief of the two islands, he called HAWKINS' MAIDENLAND, in honor of queen Elizabeth. The soil of these islands is bad, and the shores are beat by perpetual storms. A British settlement was made here, of which they were soon after dispossessed by the Spaniards, 1770. The Spaniards now send criminals from their settlements on the continent, to these inhospitable shores.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or Land of Fire, lies at the southern extremity of South-America, is separated from the main on the north, by the straits of Magellan, and contains about 42,000 square miles. It consists of several islands, which receive this name on account of the vast fires and smoke which the first discoverers of them perceived. The island of Staten Land lies on the east of

the principal island. They are all barren and mountainous; but there have been found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds on the lower grounds and islands, that are sheltered by the hills. Here are found winter's bark, and a species of arbutus, which has a very well tasted red fruit, of the size of small cherries. Plenty of celery is found in some places, and the rocks are covered with very fine muscles. A species of duck is here met with; also geese and falcons. The natives are of a middle stature, with broad, flat faces, high cheeks, and flat noses. They are clothed in the skins of seals. The villages consist of a few miserable huts, in the form of a sugar loaf. The only food seems to be shell fish. Though these countries are only in latitude 56 degrees south, they are colder than Lapland in 70 degrees north.

GEORGIA. To the eastward of Terra del Fuego, in latitude 54 degrees south, and about 39° 30' east longitude, is a cluster of barren islands, called **SOUTHERN GEORGIA**. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length. It is a dismal region, the land of ice. The vales are destitute of shrubs; coarse grass, burnet, and lichen are the only vegetables.

CHILOE, 150 miles long, and 21 broad, is separated from the coast of Chili by a narrow sea, forming a bay. It is between 42 and 44 degrees south latitude. The island produces all necessary provisions. Ambergris, in great quantities, is found on the coast. It has an indifferent fort, called Chocas. Castro, the chief town, stands between two brooks, with a small castle, which commands the harbor. The houses are few and scattered.

JUAN FERNANDES is situated in the Pacific ocean, 390 leagues west of the continent, latitude 33 degrees south, longitude 4 degrees west. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whose name it retains, although long since abandoned by him and his nation. It is more remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose life and adventures furnished materials for the celebrated novel of Robinson Crusoe. The harbor is in Cumberland bay, on the north side of the island. It is represented, by those who have visited it, as an earthly paradise. On the southwest is a small isle,

called GOAT ISLAND, and a rock, called MONKEY KEY, almost contiguous to it.

MASSAFUERO, called by the Spaniards the Lesser Juan Fernandes, lies 22 leagues west by south of the last mentioned island; on the north side is good anchorage for shipping.

WEST-INDIES.

IN that immense gulf, which flows between North and South-America, lies a multitude of islands, which at the time of their first discovery, were called the West-India islands, on the supposition that they extended so as to form a connection with those of the East-Indies. The fallacy of the supposition was soon discovered; but the name is still retained, to prevent confusion in geographical accounts of the islands. They lie in the form of a semicircle, and stretch almost from the coast of Florida to the mouth of the river Oronoko, in South-America.

The climate in all the West-India islands is nearly the same, allowing for those accidental differences which the several situations and qualities of the lands themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the sun goes quite over their heads, they would be continually subjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air, in such a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns, even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the land, as it were from the centre, towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once.

The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West-Indies; the trees are always green. They have no cold, no frost, no snows; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen.

The grand staple commodity of the West-Indies is sugar. The juice of the sugar cane is the most lively, excellent, and the least cloying sweet in nature.

The Islands of the West-Indies are generally distributed by navigators, into four clusters, called The BAHAMAS,

The ANTILLES, The VIRGIN ISLES, and The CARIBBEES. The Antilles are sometimes divided into two classes, denominated The GREAT and LITTLE ANTILLES. All these islands, except Hispaniola, which is independent, belong to Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Denmark. As the usual distinction of European possession is fleeting and uncertain, we shall consider the principal of these islands, in their order, from north to south.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS,

CALLED by the Spaniards *LUCAYOS*, lie between 22 and 27° of N. lat. and between 2° E. and 6° W. lon. and comprehend all the isles to the north of Cuba and Hispaniola. They are about 500 in number; some of them are only rocks; others are very low and narrow, or little spots of land almost on a level with the water; but 12 of them are large and fertile. Five only are inhabited, viz. Providence, Harbor, Cat, Eleuthra, and Exuma. Turk's island has about 500 men on it during the salt season, but most of them return to the other isles. The principal island, which has given its name to the whole cluster, is Great Bahama, whose situation is about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida, from which it is separated by the strait of Bahama, or gulf of Florida. Ambergris is found on the coast of these islands. The inhabitants catch great numbers of green turtle. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton. They produce great quantities of dying woods, and some lignumvitæ and mahogany. Their chief commerce consists in furnishing with provisions such ships as are driven in by bad weather.

One of these islands, Guanahani, or Cat Island, is celebrated as being the first spot of the new world descried by Columbus, who, as a memorial of deliverance, gave it the appellation of St. Salvador. These islands were then full of inhabitants, who were simple and mild, and lived happy in the midst of plenty. These unfortunate people were transported to the mines of St. Domingo, after the Spaniards had destroyed the inhabitants of that large island; so that fourteen years after their discovery, not a person was left on one of the Bahamas. Charles II. afterwards granted them to the proprietors of Carolina, who

built the town of Nassau, on the island of Providence, which is now the seat of government. The Spaniards and Americans captured these Islands, during the American war, but they were retaken, in 1782, and are still subject to Great-Britain.

THE ANTILLES.

TO the southward of the Bahamas lie the Antilles, extending from 18 to 24 degrees north latitude. The most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Porto Rico.

CUBA is the most valuable island of all the Spanish West-Indies, and is situated between 20 and 23 degrees north latitude, and between 1 degree east and 10 degrees west longitude; 100 miles south of cape Florida. It is nearly 700 miles in length, and about 70 in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from east to west. It produces all the commodities known in the West-Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other spices, cassia, fistula, mastic, aloes, tobacco, and sugar. The principal part of the plantations are on the beautiful plains of Havanna, and are cultivated by about 25,000 slaves. The other inhabitants amount to about 30,000. The course of the rivers is too short to be of any consequence to navigation; but there are several good harbors in the island, which belong to the principal towns, Havanna, St. Jago, Santa Cruz, and La Trinidad. There are a vast number of small isles round this noble island, the channels separating which, as well as the rivers in the island, abound with fish. In the woods are some very valuable trees, particularly cedars, so large, it is said, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. The hills are rich in mines, and in some of the rivers there is gold dust. Here are also fountains of bitumen.

Havanna, the capital of Cuba, is a place of great strength and importance, containing 2000 houses, and a number of churches and convents.

This island was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards, in 1511, who soon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives, to the amount of 500,000.

JAMAICA, belonging to Great-Britain, and one of the most valuable appendages to that crown, is 30 leagues south of Cuba. The centre of the Island is in lat. 18 12 north, and lon. 1 36 west; it is 150 miles long, and, on a medium, 40 broad.

This Island is intersected with a ridge of steep rocks, from which issue a vast number of small rivers of pure, wholesome water, which fall down in cataracts, but none are navigable for marine vessels. The Blue Mountain Peak rises 7431 feet above the level of the sea. Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. It produces also cocoa, ginger, pimento, or as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allspice; the wild cinnamon; the machineel, whose fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for its height, and for the hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much esteemed by the negroes, both as food and medicine; the soap tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners; the fustic, redwood, and logwood. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden, containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world.

This Island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominion, in 1656, and ever since has been subject to Great-Britain. It is subject to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have done it incredible damage. Kingston is the capital, and contains 1660 houses, besides negro huts and ware-houses. It is a place of great trade and opulence.

HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO, lies at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, between 17 and 21 degrees north latitude, and between 1 and 8 degrees east longitude; 450 miles long and 150 broad. The face of the country presents an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods, and rivers. It is extremely fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava root. The European cattle are so multiplied here, that they run wild in the woods. The two great chains of mountains, which extend from east to west, and their numerous spurs, give rise to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the

temperature of the air, and multiply the resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and mercury.

Hispaniola was the cradle of European power in the new world. Columbus landed on it the 6th of December, 1492. The natives called it *Hayti*, signifying high or mountainous land; it was also called *Quisqueya*, that is, great country, or mother of countries. Others say it had the name of *Bohio*, which means a country full of habitations and villages. Columbus called it *Hispaniola*, or Little Spain, which name the Spaniards still retain, though *St. Domingo* is the name commonly used by other nations; so called from St. Domingo the capital, which was thus named by Columbus, in honour of his father. When the Spaniards discovered the island, there were on it, at least, a million of happy inhabitants, who were reduced to 60,000 in the short space of 15 years! It formed five kingdoms, each governed by caciques. The name of these kingdoms were Maqua, Marien, Higuay, Maguana, and Xaraguay. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island, for 120 years, when they were compelled to share it with the French. About the year 1793, an insurrection began among the negroes, which, after the most horrid scenes of bloodshed and cruelty, has terminated in the expulsion of the French from almost all parts of the island, and the establishment of a government, administered by negroes. A negro chief, named Dessalines, has assumed the title of Emperor of Hayti, and the island is now chiefly under his control.

The principal French town was Cape François, which, before its destruction, in 1793, contained 8000 people. The city of St. Domingo, at the same time, contained 20,000.

PORTO RICO, belonging to Spain, is 20 leagues E. S. E. of St. Domingo, 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The lands are beautifully diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and are very fruitful, yielding the same produce as the other islands. Gold, which first induced the Spaniards to settle here, is no longer found.

The capital town, which is called Porto Rico, is on a small island, joined to the main isle by a causeway, extend-

ing across the harbor. It is large and well built, the see of a bishop, and so well defended as to be almost impregnable.

THE VIRGIN ISLES

ARE a group of small islands, extending over a space of about 24 leagues from east to west, and 16 from north to south, and nearly approach the east coast of Porto Rico. They belong to several European Powers, but chiefly to Great-Britain and Denmark.

THE CARIBBEES

EXTEND in a semicircular form, from the island of Porto Rico, the easternmost of the Antilles, to the coast of South-America. The sea, thus enclosed by the main land and the isles, is called the Caribbean sea; and its great channel leads northwestward to the head of the gulf of Mexico, through the sea of Honduras. The chief of these islands are Santa Cruz, Sambuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Mariagalante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. These are classed into WINDWARD and LEEWARD ISLES, by seamen, with regard to the usual courses of the ships from Old Spain, or the Canaries, to Carthage, or New-Spain, and Porto Bello.

BARBADOES, belonging to the English, is the most easterly of all the Caribbees, and one of the most populous spots on the earth. Its extent is not more than 20 miles by 13, yet it contains 16,000 whites, and 6000 blacks.

MARTINIQUE is the residence of the governor of all the French West-Indies. GUADALOUPE, which also belongs to the French, is the largest of the whole group.

TRINIDAD, though not one of the Caribbees, may be properly noticed in this place. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 36 leagues long and 18 or 20 broad. Beside the products, common to the West-Indies, this island has a remarkable lake of petroleum, or fossil oil, which

affords a valuable object of exportation, as being the best preservative of the bottom of ships, from the worms which are so destructive to them, in the West-Indies and other warm climates. Trinidad was settled by the Spaniards, but has been ceded to England.

EUROPE.

Extent. EUROPE is much the smallest of the four grand divisions of the globe. Its length from the rock of Lisbon, in 10 degrees west, to the Uralian mountains, in 60 degrees east longitude from Greenwich, is about 3300 miles. Its breadth from cape Nord, in Danish Lapland, latitude 72 degrees, to cape Matapar in Greece, latitude 36 degrees north, is about 2350. It contains 2,500,000 square miles.

Boundaries. Europe is bounded on the east by Asia; south by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Africa; west it has the Atlantic ocean, which contains the most westerly European isle, that of Iceland; north it is limited by the Arctic ocean, embracing the remote isles of Spitzbergen and Nova-Zembla, or the New Land, the most northern land yet discovered.

Climate. Though great diversities of climate undoubtedly exist in Europe, yet the extreme of cold only is felt. The heat is in no part comparable to that of the torrid zone, from which even its most southern provinces are far distant. It lies principally in the northern temperate zone; a small portion extends beyond the arctic circle.

Seas. Of the waters which indent and peninsulate the shores of Europe, the principal is the Mediterranean sea, 2000 miles long, which separates it from Africa on the south. On the northern side of this sea, are two extensive gulfs; that of Venice, sometimes called the Adriatic, and the Archipelago. From the Archipelago, a strait called the Hellespont conducts to the sea of Marmora; and another, styled the strait of Constantinople, leads from that to the Euxine, or Black sea. The strait of Caffa connects the Euxine with the sea of Azof.

The Baltic is an inland sea in the northwest part of Europe, formed by the coasts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. The Baltic opens from the Atlantic ocean by a gulf pointing northeast, called the Scaggerac, and afterwards passes south by the strait called Cattegat, to the east of which is the sound of Elsineur, where all vessels pay a tribute of courtesy to Denmark. The length of the Baltic, from southwest to northeast, is more than 200 leagues; its breadth varies from 25 to 50 leagues. To the northeast the Baltic spreads into two extensive branches, called the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Tides are unknown in this sea, and the waters have an uncommon freshness. It is usually frozen three months in the year.

The white sea is a bay of the Arctic ocean, indenting the northern shores of Russia.

The German sea is a part of the Atlantic ocean, washing the western shore of Germany. Another portion of the Atlantic, called the British channel, flows between France and the British isles.

The bay of Biscay is between cape Ortegat, in Spain, and the French island of Ushant.

Islands. The islands of Europe will be described under the respective countries to which they belong.

Rivers. The most considerable rivers are the Volga, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Rhine, and the Elbe. These, as well as others, smaller in size, but equal in utility, will be noticed under the respective countries through which they flow.

Mountains. The most elevated mountains of Europe are the Alps. Next to these are the Pyrennees, and the extensive ridge, which divides Norway from Sweden. The Carpathian mountains and the Appenines are of inferior extent and height.

Inhabitants. The number of inhabitants in Europe, according to Hassel, is 179,665,000

Governments. Modern Europe scarcely affords an example of any kind of government but of monarchies; some of which are limited, others absolute and despotic. Most of the countries, formerly denominated republics, have been transformed into absolute monarchies, or military despotisms.

Religion. The Christian religion is established through-

out every part of Europe, except Turkey, and may be comprehended under three general denominations: 1st, the Greek church; 2d, the Roman catholic; and 3d, Protestantism: which last is again divided into Lutheranism and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the 16th century.

General History. Europe was anciently peopled by Celts in the west and south; by the Fins in the northeast; and by the Lapps, or Laplanders, in the northern extremity. The Scythians, from Asia, peopled a considerable part of Europe. The Sarmatian, or Slavonic tribes, the ancestors of the present Russians, Poles, &c. were likewise from Asia. The Moors, from Africa, peopled Spain at a very early period.

Though Europe is the least extensive quarter of the globe, yet it may be considered as the principal in every thing relating to man in society; mildness of air, fertility of soil, producing all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life; and in the beauty, strength, courage, and wisdom of its inhabitants. Here the arts of utility and ornament, and the sciences, both military and civil, have been carried to the greatest perfection. If we except the earliest ages of the world, it is in Europe that we find the greatest variety of character, government, and manners, and from whence we draw the greatest numbers of facts and memorials, both for our entertainment and instruction.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: The Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, the Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic.

Europe has subdued to its subjection a great part of the other divisions of the world. It governs all that part of the American continent which has been peopled from Europe, the United States excepted. It possesses almost all the islands which have been discovered in the three great oceans, the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian. It gives laws to more than half Asia, to the greater part of the coast of Africa, and to several interior countries of considerable extent; so that nearly half the inhabited world bows to Europe.

LAPLAND.

Situation. AT the northern extremity of Europe lies the country of the Laplanders, extending from the North cape, in lat. 71 30 to the White sea, under the Arctic circle; 450 miles long, and 300 broad. Part of Lapland belongs to the Danes; another part to the Swedes; and a third to the Russians. Swedish Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden. The Russian part lies to the east, and borders on the White sea. Danish Lapland lies north of Norway.

Climate. The winters here are extremely cold. Snow often covers the ground four or five feet deep. The heat, for a short time, is also excessive. During some months in the summer, the sun never sets; and for the same space in winter it never rises. Yet the inhabitants are so well assisted by twilight, that they are not compelled to leave their employments on account of darkness.

General Appearance and Productions. The country is full of rocks and mountains, fens and morasses, barren heaths and sandy deserts. There are, however, some lakes, containing islands which form pleasant habitations; and are believed by the natives to be the terrestrial paradise; even roses and other flowers grow wild on their borders in the summer. The banks of lakes and rivers produce pine, fir, birch, and other trees, with some wholesome berries and vegetables. The mountains are said to be rich in rock crystals, purple amethysts, topazes, loadstone, quicksilver, native cinnabar, &c. Copper and lead mines have been discovered and worked to advantage.

The most remarkable animal of this country is the reindeer, which nature seems to have provided to solace the Laplander for the privation of other comforts of life. These creatures provide for themselves both summer and winter, feeding on grass, leaves, and moss. The Laplanders make use of this animal in travelling. Its flesh is their chief food, and its skin their clothing. It supplies its owner with a bed; with good milk and cheese. Of the intestines and tendons are made thread and cordage; and the bones and horns are offered to idols.

Inhabitants, Manners, and Customs. The inhabitants of this country are a singular race of men, about 4 feet high, and ill shaped, their heads too large in proportion to their bodies. They are said to enjoy remarkable health and longevity, sometimes living more than 100 years, and frequently to 80 or 90, cheerful and active. They are clothed with skins of the rein-deer, or undressed sheepskins, with the wool inwards. Their amusements are shooting with bows and arrows, and wrestling. They have some religious seminaries instituted by the king of Denmark; but are mostly pagans, and are said to be addicted to magic, and invoke demons, whom they commission to annoy their enemies. They live in huts from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and 6 high, covered with briers, bark of birch, or old skins of beasts. Marriages among them depend wholly on the pleasure of the parents, who pay no regard to the inclinations of their children. In general, they acknowledge the king of Sweden for their sovereign, though some of them pay tribute to the Danes and Russians.

The Lapps were originally one people with the Finns. Their language has now some affinity to the Finnish. They are said to have a genius for poetry; of which the *Orra Moor and Rein Deer Song* in the *Spectator*, translated from two songs in the Laplandic tongue, are proofs.

DENMARK.

Extent. THE countries constituting the kingdom of Denmark extend from about 54 20 N. lat. to the northern extremity of the European continent, being about 1400 miles long, by a medial breadth of 150 miles.

Divisions. Before giving a general description of the kingdom of Denmark, it will be proper to take a separate view of the several countries which compose it. These are.

1. DENMARK proper, including the islands at the entrance of the Baltic.
2. The kingdom of NORWAY.
3. ICELAND.
4. The FERRO ISLES, and some others in the Arctic and Atlantic oceans.

DENMARK PROPER consists of a small peninsula, extending about 220 miles to the northward of lat. 54 20; and the islands of Zealand, Funen, Laland, Falster, and some smaller isles, containing 1,548,000 inhabitants. The peninsula is bounded on the south by Germany; on the west by the Atlantic ocean; north and east it is washed by the Scaggerac and Cattegat, which form the entrance into the Baltic sea. This peninsula forms the provinces of Sleswick and Jutland.

All this territory, together with the duchy of Holstein, in Germany, which belongs to Denmark, is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which the country is full; but it has no considerable river. During winter, their harbors are frozen. The land is fertile, producing abundance of grain of all sorts. The pastures are rich and give sustenance to multitudes of horses and horned cattle.

NORWAY is bounded on the south by the entrance to the Baltic, before described; west and north by the Atlantic ocean; east it is separated from Sweden by a chain of mountains, collectively denominated the Norwegian Alps. The most southern point of Norway is called the Naze, in latitude 57 30, from which it reaches to the North Cape, lat. 71 20. Its breadth is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into 4 governments, Aggerhuys, or Christiana, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, and contains 912,000 inhabitants.

The climate of Norway is variable. At Bergen the winter is moderate; in the north and eastern parts the cold is intense, from October to April. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former are so large that they appear like inlets of the sea. It is also full of mountains and forests, which furnish masts, planks, beams, and boards, and are exported to all parts of Europe. The principal forest trees are pine and fir.

Bears, lynxes, and other wild animals, harbor in the forests and mountains. Here is also the lemming, a species of rat. Sometimes they issue from the ridges in multitudes, destroying every thing in their way.

Norway is rich in mines of silver, copper, iron, lead and cobalt. Marble and other useful stones abound. The magnet is found in their iron mines. It has some rich

pastures, but does not produce corn sufficient for the inhabitants.

ICELAND, an island in the Atlantic ocean between 64 and 67 degrees north latitude, and between 50 and 65 degrees west longitude, is 300 miles long and 150 broad, and contains 47,300 inhabitants. The coast is rugged, and broken by numerous bays and creeks.

Iceland is full of mountains whose tops are covered with everlasting snow and ice, while their bowels are filled with fire and lava. Mount Hecla is the most noted of these volcanoes; its eruptions have been frequent and very destructive. There are always many fountains of boiling water in Iceland, some of which form spouts of an astonishing height. In some parts there is tolerable pasture, and a little grain is produced, but not enough to supply the wants of its inhabitants, whose wealth consists principally of small cattle and sheep. There are but few trees on the island. Among the wild animals are white bears, which are brought from Greenland on islands of ice.

The FERRO ISLANDS, 24 in number, lie in the Atlantic ocean, between 61 and 63 degrees north latitude, and have 5300 inhabitants. STROMOE, the largest, is 17 miles long and 8 broad. The rest are much smaller, and many of them uninhabited. They are mountainous; but the soil, though shallow, is fertile, yielding barley and pasturage for sheep. They are the resort of great numbers of sea fowl, which furnish eider down, a valuable article to the fowlers. These islands are subject to terrible storms and whirlwinds.

Population. The Danish dominions contain together 2,609,000 inhabitants.

Manners. The servitude of the peasantry in Denmark proper, renders them spiritless and indolent. Those of Norway are more free, industrious, and enterprising. Almost every Norwegian is an artist, and supplies his family with his own manufactures. The women are handsome and courteous.

Religion. The established religion is Lutheranism; but other denominations are tolerated.

Language and Literature. The languages of all the Danish dominions are dialects of the Teutonic and Gothic. That of Iceland is said to be the purest.

The Danes are but little celebrated in literature. Tycho Brahe, the famous astronomer, was a native of this kingdom. There is a university at Copenhagen, and another at Kiel. There are also two academical colleges, and thirty-two other great schools in the principal towns. At Copenhagen is a royal society of sciences; another of Icelandic history and literature; an academy for painting and architecture; and a college of physicians. The university has funds for the gratuitous support of 328 students.

Government. Denmark is an absolute monarchy, but the administration of it has been distinguished for mildness, justice, and moderation.

Army. The army amounted in 1800, to 74,635 men.

Cities and Towns. COPENHAGEN is the capital, and the residence of the king. It is 5 miles in circumference, seated on the western shore of the island of Zealand, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly of brick; the palaces of the nobility are splendid.

BERGEN, the capital of Norway, has 16,000 inhabitants. ALTONA, in the duchy of Holstein, has 30,000. CHRISTIANA, 10,000. DRONTHEIM has 8200, and is the most northerly city of Europe.

History. The Danes enumerate a long list of princes, through a period of near 3000 years, and affirm that their country received its name from Dan, their first king, who reigned about the year 1050 before the Christian era. But the history of Denmark, for several ages after Dan, is filled with wild and fabulous accounts of heroes, and other absurdities.

One of the most illustrious of the kings of Denmark was Canute the great, who was, at the same time, king of Denmark, Norway, and England; he died A. D. 1025. The famous Margaret, daughter of Waldemar III. who ascended the throne in 1387, raised Denmark to its highest pitch of glory, and was justly styled the Semiramis of the north. She formed the union of Calmar, by which she was acknowledged sovereign of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The union was dissolved in 1448; but the three kingdoms were again united in 1457, under Christian I. and once more separated in 1464. In 1536, the protestant religion was established by Christian III. His grand-

son Christian IV. was chosen head of the protestant league, formed against the house of Austria, 1629. His son Frederic III. ascended the throne in 1648, and conducted himself so much to the admiration of the people; that they assembled in 1660, and declared hereditary, that which before had been elective, and the power of the king absolute, which before had been extremely limited. Christian VI. who ascended the throne in 1730, and his grandson, Frederick V. who succeeded him in 1746, cultivated peace with all their neighbors, and employed all their power to promote the happiness of their subjects. Christian VII. the present king, ascended the throne in 1746.

SWEDEN.

Extent and Boundaries. THE kingdom of Sweden is of very considerable extent; being, from the most southern promontory of Scone to the northern extremity of Swedish Lapland, not less than 1150 miles in length; and from the Norwegian Alps to the limits of Russia, about 600. It is bounded north by Danish Lapland; east by Russia: south by the Baltic, and the gulf of Finland; west by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegat.

Divisions. The whole kingdom is divided into five grand divisions, viz. Sweden proper, 654,000 inhabitants; Gothland, 1,454,000; Norland and Lapland, 240,000; Finland, 835,000. Each division is subdivided into several provinces.

Climate and Seasons. The winter here is long, dry, and cold; the summer short and hot. There is a rapid change from winter to the heat of summer. During the long winter nights, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the snow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In summer, the night consists only of a short twilight.

The pure, sharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preserves them from epidemical diseases. They often attain to a very great age.

Face of the Country. Sweden is diversified in a picturesque manner, with lakes and rivers, mountains and vales, forests, rocks, and cultivated fields. The most remarkable

mountain is the Sevebergsrygn, which begins in West-Gothland, extends toward the north, between Norway and Norland separating these two countries by summits, covered with eternal snow.

All the mountains of Sweden are composed of gravel, freestone, calcareous stone, slate, petrifications and granite.

Soil and Agriculture. The soil of the plains and vallies, though not the most propitious, is proper for cultivation, which is conducted with skill and industry. There are many rich pastures, and some fields of rye, oats, and barley.

Lakes and Rivers. One of the most important lakes of Sweden is the Wenner, about 100 miles long, and 50 or 60 broad. It receives twenty-four rivers, and abounds with fish. Next in size is the Weter, which receives about forty small rivers, though it has no outlet except the Motula. The lake Meler, at the confluence of which with the Baltic, the city of Stockholm is situated, is about sixty miles long by eighteen broad, sprinkled with many picturesque islands.

Sweden is intersected by numerous rivers, the most considerable of which issue from the lakes, without any great length of course. In Swedish Lapland are many large rivers, which rise in the Norwegian Alps, and fall into the gulf of Bothnia.

Botany. Linnæus reckons in Sweden, 1300 species of plants, 200 of which are used in medicine. No beeches grow beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir are the principal forest trees.

Animals. The domestic cattle and sheep of Sweden present nothing remarkable. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor fowl, fresh and salt water fish, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, sables, beavers, and pole cats are more uncommon.

Minerals and Mineral Springs. Sweden is very rich in iron, and copper, lead, marble, alum, limestone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifications, porphyry, amethysts, loadstone, slate, tale, quicksilver, sulphur, mother of pearl, and silver.

There are reckoned 860 mineral springs in Sweden. They abound in every province of the kingdom.

Manufactures and Commerce. The Swedish manufac-

tures are chiefly those of iron and steel, with cloths, hats, sail cloth, copper and brass. The articles of export are iron, copper, gunpowder, boards, leather, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts. They import linen cloth, salt, wines, grain, tobacco, sugar, coffee, drugs, &c. Of late, a laudable attention has been paid to inland navigation.

Population. The population of this kingdom, in 1801, amounted to 3,191,000. The nobility are computed at about 2500 families; and the peasants, the most numerous class, amount to 2,000,000

Manners and Customs. The Swedes are more polished than formerly, and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their women till the ground, thresh the corn, row the boats, &c. Their houses are generally of wood, with little art in the construction.

Language. The language is a dialect of the Gothic, being a sister of the Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic.

Cities. STOCKHOLM, standing between an inlet of the Baltic sea and the lake Meler, is the capital of Sweden, and the royal residence. It occupies 7 small rocky islands. The houses are of stone or brick, covered with white stucco. It has a castle, an arsenal, and several academies, and 75,517 inhabitants. UPSAL is the next in dignity, and has 4400 inhabitants. GOTHENBURG has 13,218 inhabitants. CARLSRONA, founded by Charles XI. in 1680, contains a population of about 13,800.

Religion. The established religion is the Lutheran; they have one archbishop and seven bishops.

Government. The form of the Swedish government is monarchical.

Army and Navy. In 1801, the naval and military troops of every kind were 188,734. They have but few ships of the line. Gallies of a flat construction are found more serviceable in the Baltic than ships of war, and great attention is paid to their equipment.

History. Sweden is part of the ancient Scandinavia, and appears to have been originally peopled by Fins, who were conquered by the Goths, probably seven or eight centuries before the Christian era. The history of this kingdom is obscure till the reign of Ingi the pious, A. D. 1066. Sweden was partially converted to Christianity, A. D.

1000, under Olaf III. Margaret queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert their king, A. D. 1377. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever since it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy by Gustavus III. in 1772. Gustavus IV. was assassinated by Ankerstrom, on the 16th of March, 1792; and succeeded by his son, then 14 years old; who, in 1800 abdicated the throne, and is now an exile in Great-Britain.

RUSSIA.

THE Russian empire is superior in extent of territory to any perhaps that ever existed on the globe. In its greatest extent it stretches from Sweden and the Baltic on the west, to the Pacific ocean on the east; and from the Arctic ocean north, to the 44th degree of north latitude on the south; being larger than all the rest of Europe. The present article, however, is restricted to EUROPEAN RUSSIA, which is the best and most populous part of the empire.

Boundaries. The boundaries of Russia in Europe are on the north, the Arctic ocean; on the west, Swedish Lapland and Finland, the Baltic sea, the Prussian and Austrian parts of the late kingdom of Poland, and Turkish Maldivia; on the south, the Black sea, and sea of Azof; and on the east, its own Asiatic territories.

Extent. European Russia extends from the river Dniester to the Uralian mountains, about 1600 miles; its breadth is more than 1000 miles. It is computed to contain 1,200,000 square miles.

Divisions and Population. This immense empire is divided into 50 governments, 12 of which are in Asiatic Russia.

The whole empire contained, in 1808, 41,403,200 inhabitants, viz.

In European Russia	32,129,200
In Asiatic Russia	9,274,000

41,403,200

Of the inhabitants in Russia, 1,510,700, are in the Siberian provinces, and 800 in American Russia, opposite Kamschatka. Of the inhabitants in European Russia, 7,000,000 were acquired from the partition of Poland, and from the Porte, between the years 1773 and 1795.

Climate. In a country of such extent as Russia, there must consequently be almost every diversity of climate, but its prevailing character is that of extreme cold. The province of Taurida may be compared with Italy, in climate and soil.

Seas, Lakes, and Rivers. The seas of Russia are the Baltic, the White sea, the Black sea, the sea of Azof, and the Caspian sea.

There are several considerable lakes in Russia. The lake of Onega, in the government of Olonetz, is 150 miles long by 30 broad, the shores of which contain some valuable marbles. To the west is lake Ladoga, 130 miles long, by 70 broad. Peter the great opened a canal along the shore of this lake, from the Volkov to the Neva. On the southwest is the lake of Peypus, from which issues the river Narva. The White lake is so called from its bottom of white clay. Lake Seliger, in the government of Tver, and a small lake to the west, are the principal sources of the majestic Volga, which, for some distance, is the boundary line between Europe and Asia. After a course of 250 miles, it turns to the southeast into Asia, and falls into the Caspian sea at Astrachan. Its whole course is 1700 miles.

The Don, or Tanais, rises in the government of Tulan, and runs 800 miles into the sea of Azof.

The Nieper, the ancient Borysthenes, rises in the government of Smolensk, at no great distance from the sources of the Volga and Dwina. After traversing rich and fertile provinces, for 1000 miles it falls into the Euxine.

The Niester rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Euxine at Ankerman.

The Potshora, Mezen, and several other important rivers, run northwardly into the White sea and Arctic ocean.

The other most considerable rivers are, the Western Dwina, which falls into the gulf of Riga; the Neva, which carries the waters of lake Ladoga into the gulf of Finland

and pervades the city of Petersburg; and the Bog, which falls into the Euxine sea.

Face of the Country. European Russia is generally a level country. Towards the north, however, the land rises into bleak and barren mountains, interspersed with forests, bogs, and morasses.

Productions. There is a great variety of natural productions in Russia. Many thousand species of plants, belonging to this part of the globe, have already been enumerated by naturalists, and many are probably yet unknown. Most of the grains, necessary for the subsistence of man and beast, are cultivated in Russia. The southern provinces are extremely fertile. The fir is the most valuable of their forest trees.

Beside domestic animals, the country abounds in wild beeves, rein-deer, martins, foxes of several kinds, ermines, sables, and various other quadrupeds valuable for their furs.

The mineral stores of this empire, are those of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, isinglass, sulphur, salt, many sorts of jasper, marble and granite.

Commerce. The commerce of Russia is greatly increased by its canals. The North sea is united with the Baltic, and both these with the Caspian and Black seas. By means of a canal, Petersburg communicates with Astrachan and the Crimea. The annual export of iron is computed at 40,000 tons; of flax 15,000; and of tallow 34,000 tons. The imports of Petersburg in 1797, were computed at about 4,000,000*l.* sterling. Russia is supposed to export grain annually to the amount of 170,000*l.*; and hemp and flax, raw or manufactured, to the amount of a million more. The coin current in the empire is estimated to amount to 30,000,000*l.* sterling, and the paper money to 20,000,000*l.* Russia carries on a great traffic with China. Immense quantities of furs are exported to most of the nations of Europe.

Religion. The established religion is that of the Greek church, but all religious sects are tolerated. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are archbishops and bishops.

Language. The common language is a mixture of the Polish and Slavonian; but the priests and clergy make

use of the modern Greek. Their alphabet consists of 36 letters, the forms of which have a strong resemblance to those of the old Greek alphabet.

Literature. Sciences and arts were introduced by Peter the Great, and encouraged by the late empress, who also founded a number of schools for the education of the lower classes of her subjects. There are three universities, one at Petersburg, one at Moscow, and one at Kiof. The imperial academy of sciences, at Petersburg, ranks among the first literary institutions of Europe. There is also an academy of arts, and another, of the Russian language.

Manners and Customs. The Russians, properly so called, are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour to an incredible degree. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashions; and all wear a covering of fur six months in the year. They have an extreme fondness for their native soil, and are seldom seen in other countries.

They are superstitious, and entertain many fantastic notions respecting departed souls. The priests give a passport to those who are dying, entreating St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, and certifying that the bearer has been a good christian.

There are no capital punishments, except in cases of high treason. But the Russians are remarkable for the severity and variety of punishments, inflicted for other crimes. Many criminals die under the tortures of the knout, the fatigues of their journies to Siberia, and the hardships they suffer in the mines.

Government. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He must be of the Greek church. The only written fundamental law is that of Peter I. by which the right of succession depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch. The emperor has unlimited power over the lives and property of all his subjects, the nobility as well as the peasantry. The provinces are ruled by governors, appointed by the sovereign.

Army and Navy. The army amounted in 1805 to 558,120 men. Russia has 32 new sail of the line, and 18 frigates; 12 old line of battle ships, and 200 galleys and gun boats, principally in the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean seas.

Cities. PETERSBURG, on the Neva, near the gulf of

Finland, is the capital of Russia. Peter the Great laid the foundation of it in 1703, and, from a morass, which contained only a few fishermen's huts, arose a city which now contains 271,230 inhabitants, 35 great churches, and many splendid palaces. It is defended by the fortress of Cronstadt, and is enclosed by a rampart 14 miles in circumference. It carries on an extensive commerce.

MOSCOW, 555 miles southeast of Petersburg, contains 12,500 houses and 300,000 souls. Its circumference, within the ramparts, is 26 miles. It has 1800 places of worship. Their bells are of a stupendous size, one of which weighed 216 tons. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia.

ARCHANGEL, on the Dwina, near the White sea, is a place of some commerce, and has 1200 houses and 7200 inhabitants.

RIGA, is a strong and populous town, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial of any in Russia. It is the capital of the government of Livonia, and has 1236 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants.

History. Little was known of Russia till near the close of the 15th century, when John Bazilowitz I. great duke of Moscovy, threw off the yoke of the Tartars, to whom Russia had long been subject, and assumed the title of Czar. But Peter the Great is the most deservedly celebrated of all the sovereigns of Russia. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. At his accession to the throne, he found his subjects of all ranks in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; he had neither merchant ships nor men of war, which rendered Russia of little consequence in the politics of Europe. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his army, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the powers of Europe, of which human foresight, at the beginning of the last century, could have formed no conception.

The present emperor of Russia is Alexander I. who ascended the throne, March 24, 1801, the day after the assassination of his father, Paul I.

RUSSIAN ISLES. In the Baltic, Russia possesses the isles of **OISEL** and **DAGO**, which are full of rocks. **CRONSTADT**, in the gulf of Finland, is remarkable for an excellent haven, which is the chief station of the Russian fleet. It has 40,000 inhabitants.

NOVA-ZEMBLA, a large island in the Arctic ocean, belongs to Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of **Wiigate**. It has no inhabitants but foxes, bears, and other wild beasts.

The islands of **SPITZBERGEN**, styled by some East-Greenland, from a supposed connection with Greenland proper, in North-America, lie in the Arctic ocean, between Greenland and Nova Zembla. The main land of Spitzbergen extends 300 miles from lat. $76^{\circ} 30'$ to $80^{\circ} 7'$. The coast is lined with craggy mountains; in winter, it is continual night for four months. The animals are white bears and foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast for whales. The only vegetable here is a willow, two inches high.

POLAND.

POLAND was once a powerful kingdom of Europe, but is now blotted from the catalogue of nations. As a geographical section of Europe, however, it still occupies a place in the description of this part of the globe.

In 1772, Poland was bounded on the north by the Baltic and Russia; east by Russia; south by Little Tartary, Moldavia and Hungary; west by Germany and the Baltic. The territory, included in these limits was 800 miles long, and 700 broad. It was divided into Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which was again divided into palatinates or provinces.

Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a duchy, of which **Leckus** was the first duke, A. D. 694. It became a kingdom A. D. 1000; **Otho III.** emperor of Germany, conferring the title of king on **Bol-eslaus I.**

In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunc-

tion with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany; by which one third of Poland was divided among these powers. In 1792, the empress of Russia and king of Prussia planned a second partition, which took place in 1793. These multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko, in 1794, appeared at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independence of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful at first against the king of Prussia, but was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner by the Russians. Warsaw, the capital, was taken and plundered by the Russians, in 1793. Five thousand Polish troops fell in defence of the place; and 9000 citizens, men, women and children were massacred. The unfortunate king, Stanislaus III., was compelled to make a formal resignation of his crown and kingdom into the hands of his bloody conquerors, and was a state prisoner till his death, which happened at Petersburg, February 11, 1798.

The present distribution of Poland is as follows; to Russia, belong Courland, Samogitia, the greater part of Lithuania, Polesia, Volhinia, and Podolia, having, according to Hassel, a population of 4,223,300. To Austria, Little Poland, a part of Podolia, now called Galicia and Lodomeria, and part of Masovia. To Prussia, Great Poland, Polachia, a part of Masovia and Lithuania.

PRUSSIA.

Extent and Boundaries. EXCLUSIVE of small detached territories, the kingdom of Prussia extends from the river Oder west, to the Memel east, about 600 miles. The breadth, from the southern limit of Silesia to Dantzic exceeds 300 miles. On the east and south, Prussia is bounded by the dominions of Russia and Austria; west by Germany; north by the Baltic.

Divisions and Population. The following countries, in 1801, composed the Prussian monarchy:

Eastern Prussia	Pomerania
Western Prussia	Brandenburg
Southern Prussia	New March
New Eastern Prussia	Magdeburg

Halberstadt	Gelder
Minden	Tecklenburg
Ravensburg	Lingen
East Friesland	Silesia
Cleves	Anspach
Mars	Baireuth
Mark	Neufchatel and Vallengin

The whole of these divisions, according to Hoeck, contained 8,021,149 inhabitants. Since the battle of Jena, in 1807, in which the French were victorious, and which was followed by almost a complete conquest of Prussia, the extent of this kingdom has been considerably lessened.

Climate. The climate of Prussia, though mild and free from humidity in some provinces, is generally cold and moist. Prussia proper is said to have eight months winter, and its autumn deluged with rain.

Lakes and Rivers. There are several lakes in Prussia of considerable extent. That called the Spelding Lee extends about 20 miles in every direction. One of the chief rivers is the Elbe, rising in Bohemia, and passing through the dutchy of Magdeburg. The Oder is perhaps the only river which can be considered entirely Prussian. The other chief rivers are the Russe, and Niemen or Memel.

General Appearance and Productions. The only mountains in Prussia are those of Silesia. Except this province, the whole country is low and level. It produces much hemp, flax, and corn. Yellow amber is found along the sea coast. The domestic animals are numerous. Beside the common game, the forests abound in elks, wild asses, and the uri, an animal of a monstrous size, with a very thick and strong hide, which is sold at a great price.

Manufactures and Commerce. These are of little importance. Linen is made in Silesia; and some glass, iron, and paper, is manufactured in other parts.

The exports are amber, timber, corn, skins, leather, flax, and hemp. In return, they receive wine and other products of the south of Europe.

Language and Literature. The language is German, except in the Polish provinces. Frederick the great was one of the most distinguished authors the kingdom has produced. Literature and education are almost entirely neglected.

Government and Religion. The government is an absolute monarchy. No senate or delegates of the people are

known in the kingdom. The prevailing religion formerly was Lutheranism; but, since the acquisitions in Poland, the greater part of the inhabitants are probably Roman Catholics.

Army. The Prussian army amounts to about 200,000, including 40,000 cavalry.

Cities. KONIGSBERG, on the river Pregel, is the capital, containing 56,400 inhabitants, and enjoying an extensive commerce. It has an university, with 38 professors. The city is adorned with many elegant palaces.

WARSAW, the former capital of Poland, stands on the Vistula, containing 3578 houses, and 64,000 inhabitants, notwithstanding the population was so much thinned by the destructive sword of Suwarrow.

DANTZIC contains 5355 houses, and 42,000 inhabitants. It was known as a commercial city as early as the tenth century.

The city of THORN, celebrated as the birth place of the famous astronomer, Copernicus, has 8300 inhabitants.

History. Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. Conrad, duke of Masovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, attacked those people with success; and, after a bloody war of fifty years, reduced them to obedience, and obliged them to embrace Christianity. In 1525, Albert, margrave of Blandenburg, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the king of Poland, and was acknowledged duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector Frederick William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland, in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, free from vassalage; and, in 1663, he was declared independent and sovereign duke. In 1701, Frederick, son of Frederick William the Great, raised the dutchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head; soon after which, he was acknowledged as king of Prussia by all the other European powers.

Frederick III. ascended the throne in 1740. His military talents and achievements were splendid and successful; he excelled no less as a poet and legislator, than as a warrior. He was one of the infidel band of philosophers; and contributed, with Voltaire and others, to corrupt the literature and the religion of Europe. The late

king, Frederick IV, succeeded his uncle in 1786, died 1797, and was succeeded by Frederick William II, the present king, who, in 1815, entered into a holy league, with the Emperors of Austria and Russia.

GERMANY.

GERMANY is subdivided into many states, and its geography more perplexed than that of any other nation on the globe. It lies chiefly between the 46th and 54th degrees north latitude; bounded west by the Rhine and Holland; north by Denmark and the Baltic; east by the Austrian dominions; south by Italy and Switzerland. Its length, from the Baltic north to the Mediterranean south, is 600 miles; its breadth, from the Rhine west to Silesia east, is about 500. Since the confederation of the Rhine, the resignation of the emperor, in 1806, of his title of Emperor of Germany, the erection of the kingdom of Westphalia, and other changes, this country has been in a broken and uncertain state.

Political Divisions. Germany was formerly divided into ten circles; but the seventeen provinces, which constituted the circle of Burgundy, having been long detached from the empire, the division in 1806 was that of nine circles, which were Upper Saxony, Upper Rhine, Austria, Lower Saxony, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia. Other changes have since been made.

Rivers and Lakes. At the head of German rivers stands the Danube or Donaw, so called from the swiftness of the current. It rises in Suabia; and, from Vienna to Belgrade in Hungary, it is so broad, that in the wars between the Turks and Christians, ships of war have been engaged on it. It contains a vast number of cataracts and whirlpools; its stream is rapid, and its course, without reckoning turnings and windings, is computed to be 1620 miles.

The Drave and Liess are noble branches of the Danube. The Inn, another branch, rises in the east of Switzerland, and has a course of about 250 miles.

The Elbe rises in the Sudetic mountains of Silesia, and enters the sea near Cuxhaven, after a course of more than 500 miles. It is navigable for ships, in high tides, to Hamburg. Not far to the west is the mouth of the Weser.

The inundations of this stream are terrible ; the towns and villages on its banks become islands.

The Rhine is a noble river, having a course of about six hundred miles ; the Necker and Maine are its generous tributary streams.

The chief lakes of Germany are those of Constance and Bregentz ; the Chiemsee, or the lake of Bavaria ; and the Zirchnitzer sea, in the dutchy of Carniola, whose waters often run off and return again in an extraordinary manner.

Germany contains large noxious bodies of standing water, which are next to pestilential, and afflict the neighbouring natives with many deplorable disorders.

Government. The political constitution of Germany is more intricate than that of any other European country. The territory is divided into a vast number of independent sovereignties, extremely disproportionate in extent and consequence, but all united into a kind of federal republic, having for its head an elective emperor. The great diet of the empire is composed of delegates from all the independent states.

Principal States. We shall briefly notice the principal states of Germany, and their chief cities.*

BRANDENBURG contains 84 cities, 19 market towns, about 1917 royal and noble villages, 2027 ancient villages, 1971 Lutheran churches, and 80 Calvinistical churches. The population of Brandenburg amounts to 755,577 souls. The religion of the country is Lutheran ; but the king of Prussia, who is also elector of Brandenburg, and those of his court, are Calvinists. The Roman Catholics are tolerated ; and every inhabitant enjoys liberty of conscience. There is an university at Frankfort on the Oder, and an academy of sciences at Berlin.

BERLIN, on the river Sprey, is the royal residence, and contains 156,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for the elegance of its buildings.

BRANDENBURG is but a small city, containing only 10,300 inhabitants. **FRANKFORT**, on the Oder, has 10,300 ; and **POTSDAM**, which is frequently the royal residence, 18,000.

* These States have undergone some changes in the late Revolutions in Europe. The precise state of these changes, have not been yet officially and authentically announced to the public.

SILESIA. To the king of Prussia belongs also the dutchy of Silesia, 274 miles long, and 100 broad.

The principal rivers are the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa and Else. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia; the highest mountain called Zotenburg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; there are some woollen manufactures, and glass houses. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower; in the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish language. Between this country and the United States, a considerable trade is carried on, by the way of Hamburgh. In the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. It is also divided into 17 small dutchies, and 7 free states, exclusive of the county of Glatz. In Silesia there are 42,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw. Silesia surrendered to France, by capitulation, on the 15th of June, 1807. **BRESLAW**, the capital, contains 63,000 inhabitants.

SAXONY proper, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is 75 miles long, and 60 broad. It is a very fertile and commercial country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and has three civil divisions, viz. the dutchy of Saxony, of which **WIRTEMBERG** is the capital; Lusatia, of which **BAUTZEN** is the capital; and Misnia, the capital of which, and of the whole electorate, is **DRESDEN**, at the conflux of the Elbe and Weserritz. Dresden contains 2644 houses, and 49,000 inhabitants. Its chief manufactures are serges, shalloons, stockings, linen, silk, glass, and porcelain.

HANOVER. The electorate of Hanover comprehends the dutchies of Zell, Saxe, Lauenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principalities of Calenburg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. The inhabitants are computed at 850,000. In 1805, this electorate was conquered by France, and exchanged with Prussia for three of her provinces. In 1807, it was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia. The capital city is **HANOVER**, on the river Leine, and has 21,360 inhabitants.

BAVARIA. The dutchy or electorate of Bavaria com-

prehends the greater part of the circle, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate. The length is about 150 miles, the breadth 120. Upper Bavaria is for the most part mountainous, cold and barren, producing little corn, and less wine; but it is covered with forests, interspersed with large and small lakes, and abounds in cattle, wildfowl, game, baths, medicinal springs, and salt works. It is also enriched with mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. Lower Bavaria being much more level, is more fertile, and produces plenty of grain, pasturage and fruit. The chief rivers of this duchy are the Danube, Iser, Inn, Lech, Nab, Atmuhl, and the Regen.

The established religion of Bavaria is the Roman Catholic. The number of inhabitants in this duchy is estimated by Hoeck at 1,339 900, and the regular military force at 12 000. The principal manufactures of the country are those of coarse woollen cloth, silk and woollen stuffs, velvet, tapestry, stockings, clocks and watches. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, salt, and iron. The Bavarians are little distinguished in literature; but are a vigorous race, adapted to the fatigues of war. They have an university at Ingolstadt, and an academy of sciences at Munich.

WIRTEMBERG is a duchy in the circle of Suabia. It is one of the most populous and fertile states of Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It contains mines and salt springs. STUTGARD, near the Neckar, is the capital. It is the seat of an university, and an academy of sciences; and has 22,680 inhabitants.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, is divided into the Upper and the Lower. It is a populous and fertile country, abounding with corn, hemp, flax, beeswax, wood, and wine, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. The annual revenue is estimated at 1,200,000 florins; and the military establishment consists of 2000 men, of whom 300 are cavalry.

BADEN is the capital, with a castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It has 2400 inhabitants.

HESSE-CASSEL, a principality, in the circle of Upper Rhine, is 80 miles long; the breadth unequal. The air is wholesome; the soil fertile in corn and pastures,

which feed multitudes of cattle; the sides of the hills are covered with vines; game, fish, fruit, and honey abound. The principal rivers are the Rhine and the Maine. The annual revenue of Hesse-Cassel is estimated at about 1,200,000 rix dollars. This state now makes a part of the new kingdom of Westphalia, established by Bonaparte, August 18, 1807.

MECKLENBURG is a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, abounding in corn, pastures, and game. It is 120 miles long, and 60 broad; containing 300,000 inhabitants. **SCHWERIN** and **NEW STRELITZ** are the chief cities; the former has 9800 inhabitants.

BRUNSWICK, DUTCHY, is a district of Lower Saxony. The territory of the duke of Brunswick, commonly called the principality of Wolfenbuttle, from a less important town than Brunswick, includes 1472 square miles, and 170,000, or as some say, 185,000, inhabitants. It is fertile in corn and pastures, and abounds with mines and game; it has also several medicinal springs, and extensive forests.

BRUNSWICK, the capital, is the residence of the prince, and has 31,700 inhabitants. It was once one of the Hans towns, and governed as a republic.

BRISGAW is a territory of Suabia, on the east of the Rhine. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which **FRIBURG** is the capital, and has 8700 inhabitants; and the other to the house of Baden.

NASSAU is a county of the circle of Upper Rhine, very fertile, abounding in mines. It has 272,000 inhabitants. **NASSAU**, on the river Lahn, is the capital.

POMERANIA, a dutchy of Upper Saxony, is a strip of land lying on the borders of the Baltic; 60 geographical miles in length, 13 in breadth. It is a flat country, but has some few mountains; the highest of which is the Choltenberg, between Cœslin and Zanow. In some places part of the soil is sandy, but in general it is rich and fertile. The trees are very fine, especially the oaks. This country is famous for a breed of excellent geese of a very large size. Pomerania contains 68 towns and about 46,000 souls. Several of these towns have large manufactories. Pomerania is divided into Anterior and Ulterior. That part of Anterior Pomerania, which belongs to Sweden is

composed, 1. Of the island and principality of Rugen. This island, now almost a mile distant from the continent of which it was formerly a part, is 49 miles in circumference. 2. Of the county of Stralsund, the chief town of which, bearing the same name, is the capital of Swedish Pomerania, and is situated on the straight of Gellen, between the terra firma and the isle of Rugen. 3. Of the principality of Bath, which is 10 miles long, and 6 broad. 4. Of the county of Gutzhow. 5. Of the Barony of Wolgast. These different countries contain about 160,000 inhabitants; and produce an annual income of 240,000 rix dollars.

ANHALT is a principality of Upper Saxony. In this principality are 19 towns and 2 boroughs, and the number of inhabitants is about 100,000. The house of Anhalt is one of the most illustrious of Germany. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Mulde, Saala, Whipper, and Seik. The annual produce of the whole principality of Anhalt is estimated at between 5 and 600,000 rix dollars.

HANS TOWNS, or Hanseatic Union, was a name given to a confederacy of commercial seaports, formed in 1241, for the protection of their trade against pirates. At one time 72 cities were in the list of Hans Towns. Their ships were often hired by sovereigns at war; their power finally gave umbrage to several princes. The cities of Germany for a while continued the confederacy, but it was finally reduced to

	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Hamburg	119,000
Lubec	45,000
Bremen	50,000
Dantzic	84,000

Total 298,000

Each of these cities now carries on a separate trade.

Germany contains many imperial cities, which are a sort of little commonwealths, which own no other head but the emperor, and of which the chief magistrates are sovereigns.

AUSTRIA.

THE dominions of the House of Austria, which lie within the limits of the German empire, are the whole circle of Austria, comprehending the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carniola, and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol; and the Burgau and Black forest, in the circle of Suabia.

These territories are mountainous and woody in some parts, in others flat and very fertile. The climate is salubrious, and the productions are similar to those of the other German states.

The whole Austrian dominions contain, according to Hassel, 23,570,000 souls. Their religion is the Roman Catholic. Their system of education is indifferent; and the claims of Austria to literary fame are small.

The emperor of Germany, who is archduke of the house of Austria, is absolute in all his dominions. The states of Austria consist of four orders, clergy, nobles, knights, and burgesses. The revenue is computed at 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire, containing 254,000 inhabitants. The chief public buildings are the imperial palace, the library, the museum, and a great number of palaces. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners; it contains 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. A cabinet of curiosities, belonging to the house of Austria, is a great rarity. The suburbs of this city contain 200,000 inhabitants.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

BESIDE the circle of Austria, just described, there are various other portions of Europe connected with Germany and subject to the house of Austria. These are, 1. Bohemia, 2. Moravia, 3. Hungary, 4. Transylvania, 5. Selavonia, 6. Croatia, 7. Dalmatia, 8. Part of the late kingdom of Poland, now styled Galicia and Lodomiria. The population of these is included in the number already mentioned.

BOHEMIA in length is about 162 miles ; its breadth, 142. In 1801, the kingdom of Bohemia is stated by M. Hoeck to contain $962\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, 250 cities, 308 market towns, 11,455 villages, and the total population 2,806,943. Hassel says, 3,229,600.

Bohemia is one of the highest countries in Europe, and forms a large extended plain, encircled by high hills covered with wood. The vale is watered by the Elbe, the Muldaw, and the Egra. Its mountains are the richest in Europe, in gold, silver, precious stones, copper, quick-silver, iron, lead, tin, sulphur, and salt-petre.

The natives of this country are singularly robust, and strong built, handsome, except their large heads, active, shrewd, courageous and sincere. The gentry are ingenious, brave, and more inclined to arms than arts. Learning in Bohemia is in a low state, though the kingdom has 1 university, 12 gymnasia, 2219 German schools, 200 schools of industry, and 33 ladies' schools. Bohemia has great manufactures of linen, wool, silk, paper, glass, leather, &c. The number of soldiers to be furnished by Bohemia, in time of peace, is 54,964 ; and in time of war, 76,896. The established religion of Bohemia is popery ; but there are many protestants, who, with the Jews, are now tolerated by the wise regulations of Joseph II, in the free exercise of their religion.

The capital of Bohemia is **PRAGUE**, a large and famous city, 15 miles in circumference. It contains 70,000 Christians, and 12,000 Jews. The Muldaw runs through the city, over which is a bridge of 18 arches.

MORAVIA is a marquisate annexed to Bohemia. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The number of towns, villages, and market towns in Moravia, has been estimated at 2550, and its inhabitants at 4,138,000. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect of the Slavonic, resembling the Bohemian. The German language is common in Moravia. It takes its name from the river Moravia, which runs through it ; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here.

BRUNN, at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, is the capital, and has 23,600 inhabitants.

HUNGARY is bounded north by the Carpathian mountains, east by Transylvania, south by Slavonia, from which it is separated by the Drave and Servia, west by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria. The country towards the north is mountainous and barren; the air is cold; but healthy. Near the Danube the soil is level and sandy, the climate temperate, and the air moist. To the south are extensive plains, very fertile; the climate hot; and the air unwholesome. The level country produces, abundantly, corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines, celebrated for their strength and goodness, legumes, hemp, asparagus, melons, saffron, tobacco, &c. The forests are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000. Horses, buffaloes, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine, are bred, not only sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce; chamois, deer, and bears are found in the forests and mountains. The waters are well supplied with fish, and the woods with game.

The mountains contain gold, silver, iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, orpiment, sulphur, vitriol, marcasite, salt, salt-petre, loadstone, different kinds of marble, alabaster, precious stones, and a metal hardly known elsewhere, called by the Hungarians, zinnopel, &c. There are many mineral springs, both warm and cold.

The principal mountains are the Carpathian and Crapac. The chief rivers are the Danube, Drave, and Leitha.

This kingdom, long wasted by war, is beginning to be populous; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. Hungarians and Slavonians are considered as the only native inhabitants.

The doctrines of the reformation were at first preached here with success; but, in 1681, the protestants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, some of which include 100 towns, and yet their number is greatly superior to the Roman Catholics. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men, of which 50,000 are in pay, and the like number is furnished by the provinces. The infantry are called hey-ducks, and the cavalry hussars. The number of inhabitants, includ-

ing Transylvania, is estimated at 9,859,000. **PRESBURG**, which has 32,000 inhabitants, is the capital of Upper Hungary; **BUDA**, of Lower Hungary.

TRANSYLVANIA is 162 miles long, and 150 broad, and surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which are not barren. It produces a supply of corn and wine; and has rich mines.

It has undergone various revolutions; but now belongs to the house of Austria. The peasants are real slaves; 4 days of the 6 they labour for their masters. The province pays to the emperor 1,500,000 florins annually. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 persons; viz. 3 Roman Catholics, 3 Lutherans, 3 Calvinists, and 3 Socinians. **HERMANSTADT** is the capital.

SCLAVONIA lies between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, and is 300 miles long, 75 broad. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the root of four others; those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia. It has 470,500 inhabitants.

CROATIA is a part of the ancient Pannonia Superior, or, according to others, of Illyricum, bounded north by Hungary, from which it is separated by the river Drave, about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croatians derive their origin from the Slavonians.

The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save. It has 777,500 inhabitants.

DALMATIA. Hungarian Dalmatia lies on the upper part of the Adriatic sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The Dalmatians are Roman Catholics. The rivers of Dalmatia are short and mostly navigable. The country is mountainous, but not unfruitful: olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholesome vegetables grow upon the mountains, beside treasures of gold and silver ore within them. It has fertile plains, and a suffi-

ciency of horned cattle, and large numbers of sheep. The air is temperate and pure.

GALICIA is a large country in the south of Poland, embracing that part of Little Poland on the south side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The population of Galicia and Lodomeria is 2,580,796. The mountainous parts produce fine pastures; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. **LEMBURG**, or **LEOPOLD**, is the capital of the whole country, which extends 380 miles from east to west; its greatest breadth being 190 miles.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE British empire consists of two large islands, **GREAT-BRITAIN** and **IRELAND**, and a great number of small ones, all situated in the North-Atlantic ocean, between 50 and 61 degrees of north latitude, and between 64 and 77 degrees east longitude. These islands formerly constituted the three separate and independent kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but are now united under one sovereign, and one form of government.

Great-Britain is the most considerable island of Europe, comprehending the two ancient kingdoms of England and Scotland, and the principality of Wales. Its length from Lizard Point, in 50° , to Dungsby-Head, $58^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat. is 590 miles; its breadth is about 488 miles. It is separated from Germany, on the east, by that part of the Atlantic called the German ocean; the British channel separates it from France on the south; and on the west it is divided from Ireland by the Irish sea.

ENGLAND,

THE principal division of the British empire, is bounded north by Scotland, east by the German ocean, south by the English channel, west by the Atlantic ocean, Wales, and the Irish sea. It is divided into 40 counties, and contains two archbishops, and 24 bishops, who are peers of the realm, appointed by the king.

Climate, Soil, and Productions. The climate is healthy, though frequent and sudden changes happen in the weather, which render the harvests precarious; yet rarely does the industrious husbandman fail of being rewarded by a profitable crop. The soil of England differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas, are the principal productions. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are, by the skill of the English gardeners, raised in the greatest plenty and variety.

Lakes and Bays. The lakes of England are few in number, and inconsiderable in extent. Various bays, creeks, and inlets of the sea are formed all round the coast.

Rivers. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, Severn, Trent, Tyne, Medway, Humber, Mersey, Tamer. The Thames is navigable for large ships to London bridge. Its principal branches are the Cherwes, the Mole, and the Dee. The Severn is probably the longest river of England, having a semicircular course of 150 miles.

Mountains. The mountains of England do not aspire to the sublime heights of the American mountains, or even those of other European countries. The Cheviot hills are among the principal. A central ridge of hills passes through the kingdom, from north to south.

Mineral Waters. The waters of Bath have been celebrated for several centuries. The hot wells of Tunbridge, Buxton, and Scarborough, are all esteemed highly beneficial in various diseases.

Mines. England possesses a great treasure in its inexhaustible coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by sea, and by the inland canals, to every part of the kingdom.

Copper, tin, lead, and iron are found in great abundance in Great-Britain, where there is made every year from 50 to 60,000 tons of pig iron, and from 20 to 30,000 tons of bar iron.

Manufactures and Commerce. The manufactures in England are, confessedly, with very few exceptions, superior to those of other countries. For this superiority, they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the situation of their country, and to their excellent constitution.

The commerce of Great-Britain is immense and increasing. The privileged trading companies, of which the East-India Company is the principal, carry on the most important foreign commerce.

Population. The population of England is commonly estimated at between eight and nine million. Hassel reckons the number at 9,443,000.

Religion. The established religion of England is the Episcopal church, of which the king is the head. All other denominations of Christians and Jews are tolerated. Their clergy are numerous and respectable.

Language. The English language participates both of the Gothic and Latin, those two grand sources whence most of the European languages are derived; and unites, in some degree, the force of the one with the melody of other.

Literature and Sciences. English literature is a vast and inviting theme. About the year 1100, it commenced a firm and steady pace. A numerous train of historians, poets and other writers, fill the pages of biography. The grand feature of English literature is original genius, transmitted even from Roger Bacon to Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, and Locke, not to dwell on claims more minute, but equally firm. In the scientific departments, England must yield to France, except in the various branches of the mathematics. The present state of the arts in England is worthy of so opulent and refined a country, and the progress has been rapid beyond example.

Education. The education of the lower classes in England had been much neglected, before the benevolent institution of the Sunday schools. The middle and higher ranks of English spare no expense in the education of their sons, either by private tutors at home, or at boarding

schools. The most eminent public schools are those of Westminster, Eton, and Winchester; and from them have arisen some of the most distinguished ornaments of the country. The scholars in due time proceed to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, foundations of an extent and grandeur that impress veneration. Oxford has 17 colleges, and Cambridge 16.

Government. The government of Great-Britain may be called a limited monarchy. It is a combination of monarchical and popular government. The king has only the executive power; the legislative is shared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female descendants are capable of succession. The king must profess the Protestant religion.

Naval and Military Power. In March, 1807, the British navy in commission consisted of 135 sail of the line; 13 ships of from 44 to 50 guns, 155 frigates, 152 sloops of war, and 182 gun brigs and smaller vessels; amounting to 637 vessels of war. The number of soldiers, seamen, &c. is 583,000.

Revenue and Debt. The revenue of Great-Britain, in 1807, was 27,000,000*l.* sterling. The amount of the national debt was 603,925,792*l.*

Cities. LONDON, the metropolis of the British empire, is one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and was a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry. The extent of the whole is above seven miles in length; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals, and other charitable institutions; the prisons; and the public places of diversion, render this city deservedly celebrated. It is a bishop's see, sends four members to parliament, and contains 600,000 inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL is next to London in wealth and population. It has 70,000 inhabitants; and, before the abolition act, employed 132 ships in carrying slaves to the West-Indies.

BRISTOL was formerly reckoned second to London in point of wealth, trade, and population; but much of its commerce has passed to Liverpool. **BIRMINGHAM** is noted for its vast variety of useful and ornamented articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plaited goods of all kinds, japanned and paper ware, and other hard ware manufactures. The Birmingham goods are exported to foreign countries. This city has become, according to the emphatical expression of a great orator, *the toy-shop of Europe*. It has 60,000 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER is celebrated for its cotton manufactory. Its machinery for saving manual labour exhibits surprising ingenuity. **PORTSMOUTH** has a noble harbour, and here is the grand naval arsenal of England. It has lately been regularly fortified toward the land. **NEWCASTLE** stands on the Tyne. It is situated in the midst of those coal mines, which have for centuries supplied London and the south of England with fuel.

History. Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty-two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar subjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained masters of Britain 500 years. The Picts, Scots, and Saxons, then took possession of the island. 1066, William, duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, king of England, which is called the Norman conquest. In 1603, king James VI. of Scotland, who succeeded queen Elizabeth, united both kingdoms, under the name of Great-Britain. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the succession has since been regular in this line. The union of Ireland with Great-Britain took place, after a warm opposition, in 1800.

WALES

IS a principality in the west of England, 120 miles long, and 80 broad; it is divided into 12 counties. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welch, and preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, 58 market towns, and 560,000 inhabitants. The air

is clear and sharp; the cattle are small. Wales is mountainous, and particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many considerable rivers. It gives the title of Prince of Wales to the eldest son of the king of Great-Britain.

SCOTLAND,

THE northernmost of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great-Britain was formerly divided, is bounded west by the Atlantic ocean, north by the North sea, east by the German ocean, southeast by England, south by the Irish sea. From north to south, it extends 270 miles, and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30. It is divided into 83 counties, most of which send one member each to parliament.

General Appearance, soil and Productions. Nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland; the north, the middle, and the south. The north division is chiefly an assemblage of vast, dreary mountains, with some fertile vallies, on the northern and eastern shores. The middle division is traversed in different directions by ranges of mountains; though cultivation is chiefly on the eastern shore, yet the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren. The south division has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect to the general aspect of the country, and the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The climate is various and the air healthy. The products of the country are, grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds and flocks, which are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh: the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool.

Rivers. The principal rivers are Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee.

Population, Religion, Manners. According to Pinkerton, the whole population of Scotland is 1,526,429. The established religion is the Presbyterian. The people are

taught from their infancy to bridle their passions; they are temperate and frugal, by which they save their constitutions and their money. The amusements of the rich are similar to those of the English; but those of the peasantry have several diversities, which the reader may perhaps best learn from the poems of Burns.

Language, Literature, and Education. The language of Scotland falls under two divisions; that of the Lowlands, consisting of the ancient Scandinavian dialect; and that of the Highlands, which is Irish. The literature of Scotland, though of recent origin, has been rapid in its progress, and extensive in its fame. The Scottish poets have been numerous and deservedly celebrated; their divines and philosophers are also universally known and admired. Every country parish has a schoolmaster for the instruction of indigent children. There are four universities, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Cities. EDINBURGH, the capital, contains about 90,000 inhabitants. The houses are of remarkable height, some being 13 or 14 stories. The churches and places of worship, of various denominations are numerous. Edinburgh has 40 printing houses, in which are employed upwards of 120 printing presses.

GLASGOW, on the river Clyde, is the second city in Scotland. The number of inhabited houses is upwards of 10,000 and of inhabitants 77,335. It contains several hospitals, charitable foundations, and a publick infirmary.

ABERDEEN is a large city on the Dee, at its entrance into the German ocean. It has a university and 25,000 inhabitants. Perth, Dundee, and Greenock, are all places of eminence.

IRELAND

IS an island west of Great-Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's channel, or the Irish sea. It is 278 miles long and 155 broad.

Divisions, Population, &c. It is divided into four provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; these are subdivided into counties. Ireland is estimated to contain about 21,000,000 acres; 1084 market towns, in

191 of which post offices are kept; 37 charter schools, in which 1735 youths of both sexes are maintained and taught till the age of fourteen; four provincial nurseries, in which 300 children are prepared for the public schools; 3000 Episcopal clergy, and, according to an enumeration in 1801, 5,499,044 inhabitants.

Climate, Productions, &c. The air is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is fertile, producing corn, hemp, flax, beef, and butter. The principal manufacture of Ireland is fine linen. This country is well situated for foreign trade, having many secure and commodious harbors.

Religion. In 1731, there were 700,453 Protestants, and 1,309,768 Catholics. There is still a majority of the latter in Ireland, who, since 1793, have enjoyed greater privileges than they did formerly. The laws differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same.

Manners. The manners of the superior classes in Ireland approach nearly to the English standard. The common people still retain many features of national manners.

Literature and Education. The ancient literary fame of Ireland is placed in a high rank. Among its modern writers are the justly celebrated names of Usher, Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan; besides many celebrated dramatic writers, and orators.

Ireland contains but one University, that of Dublin, founded in the reign of Elizabeth. The peasantry are in a wretched state of ignorance and superstition.

Cities. DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is, in point of beauty, extent, and population, the second city in the British dominions, and the fifth in Europe. It stands on the East side of the island, near the mouth of the river Liffey, and has 15,000 houses, and 168,000 inhabitants.

Cork, Limeric, Belfast, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, and Londonderry, are all large and populous places, and celebrated for manufactures.

Curiosities. The Giant's Causeway so called, is a remarkable curiosity, consisting of many thousand basaltic pillars, mostly in verticle positions. The lake of Killarney and Lough Neagh, celebrated for its petrifying powers, are reckoned among the curiosities of Ireland.

SMALLER ISLANDS. Adjacent to the British Isles, lie a great number of smaller ones belonging to Great Britain. The principal of these are the Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Anglesea, and Man, in the English channel; and the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the Orkneys and the Shetland Isles, in the North Atlantic ocean, which are considered as appendages to Scotland.

FRANCE.

Boundaries and Extent. THE present limits of France are as they were before the Revolution commenced in 1789. By the treaty of Luneville, in 1801, the Belgic provinces, and all the territory of the house of Austria between Burzack and Basle, together with all the countries and domains on the left, or western bank of the Rhine, which before made a part of the German empire, were annexed to the French Republic, who were to possess them in full sovereignty and property. By the late treaty these have been given up.

Divisions and Population. France was formerly divided into 30 provinces. In 1789, the National Assembly divided it into ten metropolitan circles, and 83 departments. By later decrees alterations have been made in these divisions; to which were added nine departments, into which the Catholic Netherlands were divided; and five more, comprehending that part of ancient Germany, which lies on the left side of the Rhine from the Netherlands to Switzerland, consisting in all of 109 departments. Each department is divided into districts, and each district into cantons. Since France has been reduced to its original limits, its divisions have not been settled.

France, in 1809, contained 400 cities, 1500 smaller towns, 43,000 parishes. 100,000 villages.

The empire of France, in 1809, was estimated to contain 39,401,000 inhabitants. Its present population is not known.

Climate, General Appearance. The air of France is generally mild and wholesome; but in some parts the heat is excessive. The weather is more clear and settled than in England. The face of the country is plain, occasionally diversified with hills and dales.

Rivers, Canals, and Harbors. The Loire rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, and runs in a northwest direction. After receiving the Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Sarthe, it falls into the bay of Biscay.

The Rhone rises in Switzerland, passes through the Vallais and the Lake of Geneva, receives the Soane at Lyons, the Isere at Valence, and the Durance below Avignon, and falls into the Mediterranean.

The Garonne rises among the Pyrennees, passes by Bourdeaux, receives the Dordonne at Bourgs, and takes the name of Gironde, after which it flows into the bay of Biscay.

The Seine rises in the department of Cote d'Or; passes by Paris and Rouen; receives the Aube, Yonne, Marne, Oise, and Eure, and falls into the English channel at Havre de Grace.

France has many useful and extensive canals; the chief of which are those of Languedoc, Picardy, and Burgundy.

The principal harbors or seaports are those of Brest, Toulon, and Bourdeaux.

Soil and Productions. The soil, diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve to fertilize the country; and, together with the canals, convey merchandize from one extremity of the nation to the other. It has corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to spare. Here are mines of iron, lead, copper, and some of silver and gold. Many places in France are in high repute for their mineral waters.

Manufactures and Commerce. The manufactures are silks, lustrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarse and fine; lace, paper, china of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c.

Before her revolution. France, in point of commerce, ranked next to England and Holland. Since that, however, her commerce has been almost annihilated.

Language. The French language is a corruption of the Roman, mixed with Celtic and Gothic words and idioms. During the last century. it was introduced as a polite language into all the other countries of Europe. In varie-

ty, clearness, and precision, it yields to no modern speech; but it wants force, dignity, and sublimity.

Literature and Education. The sciences have risen to a very great height in France; and its literary character commands universal respect and admiration. The names of their celebrated writers would almost fill a volume. The arts of painting and sculpture are better understood in France than in most other countries of Europe. Since the revolution, a new system of public instruction has been adopted.

Cities. PARIS, the capital of France, is situated on the Seine, which traverses it from east to west. It does not yield to any city in the world, in the beauty of its edifices; in its industry; in its love of the arts and sciences; and in its establishments, formed for the promotion of human knowledge, and to preserve the productions of nature and genius. It is now ten leagues in circumference, and has 547,756 inhabitants.

LYONS is next to Paris in population, containing 100,000 souls. MARSEILLES and BOURDEAUX have each about 80,000. These cities, together with Lisle, the capital of French Flanders, Valenciennes, Amiens, and Thoulouse, are deservedly celebrated for opulence, commerce, and manufactures.

Antiquities and Curiosities. France contains numerous and valuable remains of antiquity. There are many triumphal arches, the most perfect of which is at Orange, erected by Caius Marius. Nismes exhibits stupendous remains of an aqueduct erected by the Romans. At Arles is an obelisk of oriental granite, 52 feet high and 7 in diameter, consisting of one stone.

History, Religion and Government. The kingly government of France continued from Clovis, who established himself at Soissons, in 486, till January 21st 1793 when Louis XVI. was beheaded on a public scaffold at Paris. France, after continuing a monarchy for upwards of 1200 years, was, by the national assembly, declared a republic. With the fall of monarchy, all the titles of nobility were abolished; and all ecclesiastical domains, such as abbies, monasteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property; all tythes were abolished; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number lessened.

After experiencing a series of rapid and bloody changes, the government of France has become imperial in Napoleon I., who ascended the throne in May, 1804, and was crowned by the pope in December of the same year, and who for a short period had virtually under his influence and control all the continental nations and governments of Europe. In 1814, (April 6th,) he abdicated the throne, and retired to Elba; and since, (April 1815,) having made an ineffectual attempt to regain his throne, has been made a state prisoner: and is now confined in the island of St. Helena. Louis XVIII, is now on the throne of France.

FRENCH ISLES. The islands around the coast of France are small and unimportant. Those known by the name of HYERES, near Toulon, have a barren and naked appearance. They contain some botanic riches, and claim the fame of being Homer's Isle of Calypso. OLERON is on the western coast. 14 miles long, and two broad. RE, YEU, and BELLISLE are inconsiderable isles along the coast. USHANT, or OUessant, is the farthest western head land of France, 12 miles from the continent, and 9 miles in circumference.

NETHERLANDS.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent. This country is situated between 49 and 52 degrees north latitude, and between 77 and 82 deg. east longitude. Bounded on the north by Holland; east by Germany; south by France; west by the English channel; 200 miles long, and 180 broad.

Climate. The air on the sea coasts is bad; but in the interior more healthful. The seasons are more regular than in England. The face of the country is generally low and flat, like Holland; towards the east, it is swelled with the gentle elevations.

Rivers and Canals. The principal Rivers are the Maese and Sambre, which unite at Namur; and the Scheldt, which, after receiving the two Nethes, the Demer, Dyle, Senne, Dender, Escaut, and Lys, empties into the sea among the Islands of Zealand. The canals are almost innumerable; but the most important are those of Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend.

Soil and Productions. The soil and its produce are rich, especially in corn, fruits and flax. The agriculture of this country has been celebrated for 600 years; and the Netherlands were formerly denominated the granary of France and Germany.

Mines and Minerals. Mines of iron, copper, lead, and brimstone, are found in this country; also marble quarries, coal-pits, and great plenty of fossil nitre.

Population. The whole number of inhabitants in the Netherlands is 1,900,000.

Manners and Customs. The Flemings, for so the inhabitants of Flanders and the Austrian Low Countries are generally called, are said to be a heavy, blunt, honest people. Formerly they were known to fight desperately in defence of their country: at present they are in a subjugated and not very pleasing state. The Austrian Netherlands are exceedingly populous; but authors differ as to their numbers.

Commerce and Manufactures. The chief manufactures of the Netherlands are their beautiful linens and laces; in which, notwithstanding the boasted improvements of their neighbors, they are yet unrivalled; particularly in that species called cambries, from Cambray, the chief place of its manufacture. These manufactures form the principal articles of their commerce.

Dress and Language. The inhabitants of French Flanders are mere French men and women in both these particulars. The Flemings on the frontiers of Holland, dress like the Dutch boors, and their language is the same; but the better sort of people speak French, and dress in the same taste.

Religion. The established religion here, till the revolution, was the Roman Catholic; but protestants, and other sects were not molested.

Literature. The society of Jesuits formerly produced the most learned men in the Austrian Low Countries, in which they had many comfortable settlements. Works of theology, the civil and canon law, Latin poems and plays, were their chief productions. Strada is an elegant historian and poet. The Flemish painters and sculptors have great merit, and form a school by themselves. The

works of Rubens and Vandyke cannot be sufficiently admired.

Universities. Louvain, Douay, Tournay, and St. Omer. The first was founded in 1426, by John IV., duke of Brabant, and enjoys great privileges.

Cities. GHENT is the capital of the province of Flanders. Its walls are ten miles in circumference. It has a cathedral, six parish churches, and 300 bridges; the streets are large, and the market places spacious. It has considerable trade in corn, cloth, linen, and silk. The population is 55,161.

BRUGES holds the second rank among the cities of Flanders, and has 33,632 inhabitants. It is a league and a half in circumference, and advantageously situated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Ostend, Dunkirk, Sluys, &c. In the 14th century, this city was a place of the greatest trade in Europe.

OSTEND is a strong seaport town, surrounded by many forts, and has 10,459 inhabitants. YPRES is only a strong garrison town. The same may be said of CHARLEROY and NAMUR. LOUVAIN, the capital of Austrian Brabant, instead of its once flourishing manufactures and places of trade, now contains pretty gardens, walks and arbors, and 3,060 inhabitants. BRUSSELS, called the ornament and delight of the Netherlands, retains somewhat of its ancient manufactures, and has 66,297 inhabitants. ANTWERP, on the eastern side of the Scheldt, is a large and handsome city. The streets are generally wide and straight, and surrounded by a wall, and regular fortifications. It contains 56,318 inhabitants.

It may be observed here, that every gentleman's house is a castle, or chateau; and that there are more strong towns in the Netherlands, than in all the rest of Europe. Travelling is safe, cheap, and delightful in this luxurious country. The roads are generally a broad causeway, and run for some miles in a straight line, till they terminate with the view of some noble buildings. Cassel, which is situated on a hill, commands a view of thirty-two towns.

History. The Netherlands are a part of the ancient Belgic Gaul, and belonged to the French, Austrians, and Dutch. They were divided into 10 provinces, as follows;

Brabant
 Antwerp
 Malines
 Limburg
 Luxemburg

Namur
 Hainault
 Cambresis
 Artois
 Flanders

These provinces lately made a part of the French empire. They now, as formerly, exist under a separate government.

HOLLAND.

THIS country comprehends that part of the ancient Belgic Gaul, which was long distinguished by the name of the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

Situation, Extent, Boundaries. Holland is situated between 51 and 54° north latitude, and between 78 and 82° east lon. 500 miles long and 100 broad. Bounded north and west by the German ocean; east by Germany; south by the Catholic Netherlands and France.

Divisions and Population. The civil divisions of this country, are seven provinces, viz. Holland, Overyssel, Zealand, Friesland, Utrecht, Groningen, Guelderland, and Zutphen, beside the Texel and other islands. Holland contains 113 cities or large towns, 1400 villages, and $2,355,000$ inhabitants; its military force, in 1801 , was $22,384$ men.

General Appearance. The soil of the country is so soft and marshy, that, but for the constant care in forming and making ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation; some part of it lies even lower than the sea, from which it is secured by dykes or dams. The meadow grounds are rich, and generally under water in the winter.

Rivers. The chief rivers of Holland are the Rhine, the Maese, the Scheldt, and Vecht. The Rhine is one of the largest rivers of Europe. Soon after it enters Holland, it is divided into several branches, forming a number of islands, which constitute a considerable portion of Holland. Near Arnheim it is divided into two branches, one of which takes the name of Yssel, and falls into the

Zuyder Zee. The other branch is again divided, and the larger branch falls into the Maese under the name of the Leek; while the Rhine, with a very small portion of its waters, is lost among the canals about Leyden, without falling into the sea by its proper name.

The Maese rises in France, and after receiving the greatest part of the Rhine it divides into a variety of branches, and empties into the German Sea. The Scheldt also rises in France; and after passing the city of Antwerp, is divided into two branches, called Eastern and Western Scheldt, both of which are lost among the islands of Zealand.

Seas. The German ocean, which washes the northern shores of Holland, is here called the North-Sea; in contradistinction to which, a large gulf, which separates North Holland from Friesland, is called the Zuyder or South Sea. With this is connected the lake of Haerlem by a creek called the Y.

The chief harbors of Holland are those of the Texel, Middleburg, Flushing and Amsterdam.

Manufactures and Commerce. The chief manufactures of Holland are linens, pottery, leather, wax, snuff, sugar, starch, paper, woollen, and silk. The commerce consisted formerly in spices and drugs from their settlements in the East Indies. The inland trade with Germany by the canals and the Rhine, is almost the only branch of commerce which escaped the ravages of war.

Language and Literature. The language is a dialect of the German. The education of youth is not so much attended to here, as in some other countries. There are large and celebrated Latin schools at Rotterdam, Middleburg, Groningen, &c. Holland has five respectable universities; those of Leyden, Utrecht, Hardewyk, Franeker, and Groningen. There is an academy of Sciences at Haerlem.

Manners and Customs. The Dutch are an industrious and persevering people, patient of hardships, and extremely neat in their dwellings. A humane regulation requires all innkeepers and apothecaries to keep a printed paper, containing rules for recovering persons apparently drowned. Liberal rewards are given to those who expose themselves to save others.

Religion. The Hollanders generally embrace the doctrines of the Reformation, or, as they are usually styled, Calvinism; but Jews, Anabaptists, and Roman Catholics are numerous. A free exercise of religion is allowed to all persuasions except the Roman Catholics.

Government. Holland is a republic. In May, 1805, a treaty was made between France and Holland for the establishment of a king; and in June following, Louis Bonaparte, with great ceremony, was proclaimed king of Holland, by his brother Napoleon; but he has since abdicated his throne. Holland was divided into eleven departments, and annexed to France by order of the government. It is now an independent government.

Cities. All the cities of Holland have an appearance of grandeur and neatness, which attracts universal admiration. The houses are of brick, lofty and elegant, the windows large and numerous. The streets are surprisingly clean, and adorned with rows of trees; between which canals extend in all directions.

AMSTERDAM, a port of the Zuyder Zee, is the chief city. It ranks among the first cities of Europe, containing 217,024 inhabitants. The docks and arsenals are extensive, and the Stadthouse is the most magnificent building of the kind in Europe.

ROTTERDAM, on the Maese, is a great commercial city, of the size of Boston, having 33,800 inhabitants. LEYDEN, an inland city, with 30,955 inhabitants, is the seat of the principal university, and is celebrated for having produced several eminent characters in science and literature. The HAGUE, is an open village, famous as the seat of government, and the residence of the Stadtholder; it has 38,433 inhabitants, and 6,164 houses.

HAERLEM, which has 21,360 inhabitants, MIDDLEBURG, and FLUSHING, are large commercial cities. UTRECHT is a handsome city, with 32,294 inhabitants, and is the seat of an university. There are many other towns, distinguished for neatness and population.

SWITZERLAND, OR HELVETIA.

UNDER this name modern geographers include all the country occupied, not only by the Swiss, or Thirteen Cantons of the league, but by other states in alliance with or subject to them; in which sense, the greatest extent from east to west will be about 180 miles, and from north to south 140. On the north it is bounded by Suabia, south by Savoy and Italy, west by France.

General Appearance. Switzerland may justly be considered as the most elevated land in Europe, as many principal rivers take their rise here, and run in different directions to the extremity. The greater part is composed of mountains, with narrow vallies between them: these mountains are composed of stupendous rocks, piled on each other, and are from 4,000 to 10,000 feet in height. One peak in St. Gothard's mountain, is computed by Du Cret to be 16,500 French feet.

Divisions and Population. Before the late revolution, Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; viz. Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 1,638,000. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions.

Lakes and Rivers. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss and Inn.

Productions. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened; the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods.

Manners and Customs. The men are strong and robust. The women are tolerably handsome, and in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter and cheese; some of the mountaineers never have any bread.

Cities. The principal cities of Switzerland are **BASIL**, on the Rhine, 15,060 inhabitants; **ZURICH**, on the lake

of the same name, 10,353; and LAUSANNE on the lake of Geneva, 9,965. There are colleges at Bern, Lausanne, Zurich and Lucerne.

Historical Remarks. A definitive alliance subsisted between France and several of the Swiss cantons for more than a century, to the great advantage of both. These republicans found in that monarchy a steady, faithful, and generous friend. In 1777, the alliance was renewed in the city of Soleure, and extended to all the cantons. From this period, till the commencement of that disastrous revolution, which was effected by the intrigues of the French, the Swiss were so much wiser than any of the other European powers, that they preserved a peace uninterrupted, except by some internal disputes, which were speedily terminated. Their history, therefore, during this period, is comprised in a few words. While other nations *descanted* on the blessings of peace, liberty, and property, amidst the curses of war, taxes, and oppression, these happy people quietly *enjoyed* all these blessings. The situation of Switzerland during the late revolution formed a striking contrast to this. It is, (said a writer treating on this subject,) “correctly and energetically drawn in the picture of Athens, left us by a writer of the middle ages after the invasion. *It is the empty and bloody skin of an immolated victim.* She has nothing left but rocks, and ruins, and demagogues.” After the revolution of 1797, the old government of Switzerland was changed, the thirteen independent governments were abolished, and the name of Switzerland changed to that of Helvetia. By the constitution of May 29, 1801, Switzerland was divided into seventeen departments. It is now again an independent government.

SPAIN.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent. THE kingdom of Spain lies between 36 and 44° north lat. and between 66 and 78° east lon. It is bounded north by the bay of Biscay; northeast by the Pyrennees, which separate it from France; east and south by the Mediterranean; southwest and west by Portugal and the Atlantic; 700 miles long and 500 broad.

Divisions. Spain contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia,

Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have formerly been separate kingdoms.

Climate. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the south parts; but those in the north and northeast are in the winter very cold.

Bays. The chief bays are those of Biscay, Ferrol, Corunna, (commonly called the Groyne) Tigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthagena, Alicante, Altea, Valencia, and Roses. The strait of Gibraltar divides Europe from Africa.

Rivers. These are the Duero, which falls into the Atlantic ocean below Oporto in Portugal; the Tago, or Tagus, which falls into the Atlantic ocean near Lisbon; the Guadiana falls into the same ocean near Cape Finisterre; as does the Guadalquiver, now Turio, at St. Lucar; and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, falls into the Mediterranean Sea below Tortosa.

The river Tinto rises in Sierra Morena, and empties itself into the Mediterranean, near Huelva, having the name Tinto given it from the tinge of its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz, hardening the sand, and petrifying it in a most surprising manner.

Lakes. There are several lakes in Spain. That of Beneventa abounds with fish, particularly with excellent trout. Of the water of a lake near Antiquera salt is made by the heat of the sun.

Mountains. The chief and the highest mountains of Spain are the Pyrennees, nearly 200 miles in length, which extend from the bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and divide Spain from France.

The Cantabrian mountains are a continuation of the Pyrennees, and reach to the Atlantic ocean, south of Cape Finisterre.

Mount Calpo, now called the Hill of Gibraltar, was formerly known as one of the Pillars of Hercules.

Soil and Productions. The soil is fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the

country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barrilles, and sugar canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits. Its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull feasts were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, black cattle, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe.

Minerals. Spain abounds in minerals and metals. Cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turcois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, prophyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America, no attention has been paid to them.

Commerce and Manufactures. Spain has but little commerce, and few manufactures. Gold and silver are the chief articles both of export and import. A silk manufacture at Valencia gives employment to 20,000 persons, The other manufactures of Spain are linen, wool, soap, glass, copper, and hard ware.

Population. The population of this kingdom is computed at 10,396,000 in Europe, and 10,816,000 in her colonies.

Manners and Customs. The persons of the Spaniards are generally tall, especially the Castilians; their hair and complexion swarthy, but their countenances very expressive. The inferior orders, even in the greatest cities, are miserably lodged, and those lodgings wretchedly furnished. Many of the poorer sort, both men and women, wear neither shoes nor stockings; and coarse bread, steeped in oil, and occasionally seasoned with vinegar, is the common food of the country people through several provinces.

Literature. The literature of Spain is respectable, though little known in other countries, since the decline of the Spanish power. Concerning their means of common education, little is known; but it is chiefly in the hands of the monks. They have upwards of 20 universities, the most noted is at Salamanca.

Religion. The established religion is popery; here the inquisition still exists, now rendered harmless. There are eight archbishoprics, forty-four episcopal sees, and twenty-four universities.

Government. Spain is a monarchy.

Cities. MADRID, the capital of Spain, is on the river Manzanares, which though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. The city contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hospitals, and houses of charity; one for *all nations*, in which are from 500 to 1000 patients; 14,100 dwelling houses, and about 156,672 inhabitants.

CADIZ, the great emporium of Spanish commerce, stands on an island, which communicates with the continent by a bridge. It contains 13,500 houses, and 57,387 inhabitants. BARCELONA has 111,410. SEVILLE was the largest city, except Madrid, but is greatly decayed. Carthage, Bilboa, Malaga, and Alicant, are populous and commercial cities. Granada and Toledo are celebrated in Spanish history.

History. The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them, the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civiliziers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians; then the Carthagenians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year of our lord 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Seuvi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it and divided it among themselves; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it, under their king Alarick I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. In 1808, Spain was invaded by the emperor of France, who seized the throne, and placed his brother Joseph upon it. He has since been forced to abdicate, and Ferdinand is again on the throne of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

Situation, Extent, Boundaries. PORTUGAL is the most westerly country of Europe, lying between 37 and 42° north lat. and between 65 and 68° east lon.; 310 miles long, 150 broad. Bounded west and south by the Atlantic, east and north by Spain.

Divisions and Population. It is divided into 6 provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Minho-e-Douero, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The whole kingdom contains 19 civildads, or cities, 527 villas, or smaller towns, 3344 parishes, and, according to Ebeling, 3,558,712 souls.

Rivers, Lakes, and Springs. The chief Portuguese rivers are mentioned in Spain, all of them falling into the Atlantic ocean. The principal are the Tagus, Douero, Minho, and Guadiana. The Tagus was celebrated for its golden sand. It overflows its banks as regularly as the Nile. The Guadiana, eight leagues from its source, disappears, and runs seven leagues under ground. It is 130 leagues in length.

Portugal contains several roaring lakes and springs; some of them are absorbent even of the lightest substances, such as wood, cork and feathers; some are medicinal and sanative; and some hot baths are found. The mineral waters of Caldos da Rainha and Chaves are very much esteemed. Beside these, there are several springs, which may be ranked among the natural curiosities of Portugal.

Climate, General Appearance. The vicinity of the sea renders the climate milder than in Spain. The general configuration of this kingdom is mountainous: but, excepting the Estella, which may be seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, the mountains owe their apparent height to the level of the country round them; and the wildness of their aspect may be attributed to their needle-like asperities.

Soil and Productions. The agriculture of Portugal is not generally bad: but the skill employed in it is small. Except round Lisbon, the country produces sufficient corn

for its inhabitants; the vallies of Entre-Minho-e-Douçro are extremely well cultivated; Tra-los-Montes is covered with fields of corn to the very summits of the mountains; wheat, maize and pulse are produced in considerable quantities.

Manufactures and Commerce. The salt marshes of Portugal furnish great plenty of salt. Much salt is made also from the sea water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence much is exported. The foreign trade consists of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise, which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. The manufacture of gun flints is one of the least remarkable, yet of the greatest importance to this kingdom.

Manners and Customs. The modern Portuguese retain little of that adventurous, enterprising spirit, which rendered their forefathers, the Lusitanians, so illustrious about 300 years ago. The peasantry, though degraded and oppressed, are inoffensive and industrious. In diet, the Portuguese are temperate, and the beauty of the climate induces them to spend most of their time abroad; the house being little more than a conveniency for sleeping. The furniture of the houses of the grandees is rich and superb to excess; and they maintain an incredible number of domestics.

Universities and Academies. These are Coimbra, founded in 1291 by king Dennis; Evora, founded in 1553; and the college of nobles at Lisbon, where the young nobility are educated in every branch of polite learning, and the sciences. The royal academy of Portugal was instituted in 1720, by John V. Here is also a military and marine academy, where young gentlemen are educated in the sciences of engineering and naval tactics. A geographical academy has lately been established.

Religion. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, to the exclusion of all others. There are two tribunals of inquisition.

Cities. LISBON, the capital of Portugal, is one of the most regular built cities in Europe; and is deservedly accounted the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The houses are lofty, elegant, and uniform;

and being built of white stone make a beautiful appearance. The population is estimated at 350,000, and 44,000 houses. The second city in this kingdom is Oporto, which is computed to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The chief article of commerce in this city is wine; and the inhabitants of half the shops are coopers. Braga is a considerable town. In the city of Coimbra is an ancient university. Travira has 4770 inhabitants.

Curiosities. The lakes and fountains which have been already mentioned, form the chief of these. The remains of some castles in the Moorish taste are still standing. The Roman bridge and aqueduct at Coimbra are almost entire, and deservedly admired. The walls of Santareen are said to be of Roman work likewise. The church and monastery near Lisbon, where the kings of Portugal are buried, are inexpressibly magnificent, and several monasteries in Portugal are dug out of the hard rock. The chapel of St. Roch is probably one of the finest and richest in the world; the paintings are Mosaic work, so curiously wrought, with stones of all colours, as to astonish the beholders.

History. Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phenicians, who were dispossessed by the Romans 250 years before Christ. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Lusitania, where they established governors, who made themselves kings. It became subject to Spain in 1580; but in 1640, the people rebelled, shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected for their king the duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever since remained, independent of Spain. The prince regent and royal family of Portugal emigrated to Brazil in 1807. Lisbon was taken by Bonaparte, and nearly the whole kingdom overrun by French troops, and since retaken by the British; and is still (1812) at war with France.

ITALY.

Situation, &c. ITALY, according to its former limits, lies between 82 and 94 degrees east longitude, and 38 and 47 north latitude. North and northeast, it was bounded by Switzerland and Germany; east by the gulf of Venice; south by the Mediterranean; west by that sea and France. Its figure bore some resemblance to that of a boot; its length from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, was 600 miles; its breadth was unequal, from 25 to nearly 400 miles. The kingdom of Italy now embraces 30 departments, including St. Marino, which have a population of 6,389,000 inhabitants.

General Description of the Political State. Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterwards of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the Pope. It has been divided into a great number of states, which differ in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the west and north, were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, viz. Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. Northeast, were the territories of Venice. South, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, viz. part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and south of these were Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these, were the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. South of Parma, was the republic of Genoa; and southeast of this, that of Lucca. Hence extended along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand dutchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or the territory of the pope, lay northeast and east of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and south, the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily was the principal. Such were the divisions of Italy before the late wars in Europe, which wrought great changes in this part of the world. The whole of Piedmont, including Nice and Savoy, was absolutely annexed to, and became an integral part of the French empire, as follows: Savoy

was made a department under the title of Mont Blanc; Nice, another department, with the name of Maritime Alps; and Piedmont was divided into six departments, the Doice, the Po, Marengo, Sesia, Stura, and Tanaro. The Milanese was erected into a kingdom, called the kingdom of Italy, of which Bonaparte was crowned king, and to it have been added the city and territory of Bologna, the Venetian states, the republic of Genoa, Modena, and Ferrara. The republic of Lucca was erected into a principality, and, joined with Piombino in Tuscany, was given to Bonaparte's eldest sister. Tuscany was erected into a kingdom, by the name of Etruria, and given to the duke of Parma in exchange for his dukedom, which for a season remained in full sovereignty to France, and was annexed to that empire. In 1807, Etruria was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. The papal states, with the exceptions above stated, remained nominally to the Pope, till erected by Bonaparte into a new kingdom, called Latium; which was of short duration. Naples and the two Calabrias were erected into a kingdom, and given to Joseph, the eldest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who afterward was transferred to the throne of Spain. Sicily, unconquered, remains to the king of Naples. The precise state of this complicated country at present is unknown.

Climate. The air on the north side of the Appennines is temperate; on the south it is very warm. The air of Campagna di Roma, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome; owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. In the other parts, the air is generally pure, dry, and healthy.

Rivers and Lakes. The principal rivers are, the Po, Trebbia, Tesind, Gerigliano, Volturno, the latter in Naples, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var. There are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano.

Mountains. The chief mountains of Italy are the Alps and Appennines, which are extensive; Mount Vesuvius, a celebrated volcano near Naples; and Mount Algidus, famous in the ancient history of Rome.

Soil and Productions. The soil in general is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges,

lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, &c. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens.

Commerce. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers, in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c.

Literature and Science. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times.

Religion and Language. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. Their language, which is a corruption of the Latin, is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Cities and Antiquities. **ROME**, anciently the capital and mistress of the world, was founded, it is said, by Romulus, its first king, about 748 years before Christ. Its ancient history, splendor, and power, are much celebrated. In its present state it may still pass for the most beautiful in the world. Its streets, public squares, churches, palaces, and multitude of public edifices, built in a style of elegance and solidity; its obelisks and vast columns; its fountains decorated with noble taste, dispersing water in every part of the city; the neatness of the streets; its chef d'œuvres in sculpture, painting, and architecture, ancient and modern; its delightful climate; the taste of its gardens, and the splendor of its public festivals, (the fruits of a mistaken bigotry;) form a picture so varied and so delightful, that it may, without question, still be regarded as the first city in the world. It is situated on both sides of the Tiber, on seven hills. Its position is exactly the same with that of ancient Rome. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and contains 35,900 houses and 163,034 inhabitants, of which about 7,000 are ecclesiastics, and of religious orders of both sexes, who live in celibacy. Many of the streets are

long, straight, and very regular in their architecture. The objects of curiosity and interest, of taste and grandeur, are so numerous, that it would exceed the limits of a work of this kind, even to insert a list of them.

NAPLES is a large and commercial city, the capital of the kingdom of Naples. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. The houses, in common are five or six stories in height, and flat at the top, on which are placed numbers of flower vases or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The inhabitants are computed at 412,489. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labor, as in Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility and footmen, surpasses all reasonable proportion; the Lazzaroni alone are above 30,000; they are the only common laborers, and are a very industrious, laborious and useful class of men. Here is the famous grotto of Pansillippo, which perforates a mountain just out of Naples, on the side of Baia, near half a mile in length, cut through the solid rock, and through which the road to Baia runs. The tomb of Virgil is said to be placed just at the entrance of this grotto. The baths of Nero are placed at Baia, about six miles from Naples. Naples, from its vicinity to Vesuvius, and to several extinguished volcanoes, has been always subject to earthquakes; the last took place in the year 1806, and is said to have destroyed, or shaken so as to injure, 4000 houses in this city.

FLORENCE, for many ages the capital of Tuscany, is, at present the metropolis of the new kingdom of Etruria. It is pleasantly situated on the river Arno, about 30 miles from the Appennines, which seem to overhang the city. The river divides the city into two equal parts; on each side of the river are most beautiful quays extending through the whole length of the city, and connected by magnificent stone bridges. The private edifices are in a fine style of architecture, and the public buildings are inferior to none in magnificence. They reckon 17 public squares; 7 fountains, constantly playing; 6 pillars, or columns; 2 pyramids; 160 beautiful statues, placed either in the public squares or in the streets, or in the front

of some palaces; 1 metropolitan church, 12 collegiate, and 44 parochial; 35 convents for men, 60 for women; 37 hospitals; and about 9000 houses. The number of inhabitants in the year 1761, was 72,000; now they amount to 80,100.

VENICE stands on 72 little islands in the Gulf of Venice. The number of inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice. The ducal palace is an immense building; besides the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate, and, the different councils and tribunals. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass; it contains arms for 60,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The handsome structure, called *Il Fontica di Fedeschi*, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants deposite their commodities.

GENOA, the capital of the former republic of Genoa, is about ten miles in circumference. Besides the cathedral, it contains 32 parish churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with sculptures and pictures by the best masters. The arsenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of Genoese women in the crusades, a shield, containing 120 pistols, made by Julius Cesar Vecche, for the purpose of assassinating the doge and senate at one time, &c. Other public buildings, as the *Albergo*, which serves as a poor house and house of correction; a large hospital for the sick of all nations and religions; the *Conservatory*, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa, 69 convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 150,000.

MANTUA, the birth-place of Virgil, which has 20,300 inhabitants; MILAN, the ancient capital of Lombardy; LEGHORN, in Tuscany; and TURIN, in Piedmont, are all celebrated cities.

MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.

KINGDOM OF SICILY. This kingdom embraces the islands of Sicily, Lipari, Pantalaria, and Ægades, and is divided into six provinces as follows, viz.

	<i>No. of Inhabitants.</i>	
1. Val di Mazzara	} <i>On the Islands of Sicily.</i>	643,000
2. Val di Demona		521,000
3. Val di Noto		459,000
4. The Lipari Islands		18,000
5. The Ægades Islands		12,000
6. The Island of Pantalaria		3,000

Total inhabitants in the kingdom of Sicily, 1,656,000

Sicily is a beautiful island of the Mediterranean sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points. It is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called Faro di Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same. Sicily is 165 miles long, and 112 broad. In this island is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Ætna. The people are melancholy, haughty, and jealous; wearing daggers in their shops and work-houses. The wealthy lead voluptuous lives; the lower class are wretchedly oppressed and poor. Their religion is the Roman catholic.

The LIPARI islands take their name from their principal, about eight leagues from the north coast of Sicily. These islands were called by the ancients, Æoliæ, Vulcaniæ, and Insulæ Liparæorum, and feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largest is populous and well cultivated. It is about 15 miles in circumference, the air is healthy, and the inhabitants are industrious. In this island were formerly pits, which emitted fire and smoke. The other islands are, Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two smaller ones.

ÆGADES are three small islands near the west end of the islands of Sicily, called Favignana, Lovenzo, and Marettania, constituting a province of the kingdom of Sicily.

PANTALARIA is an island making a province of the kingdom of Sicily, lying between that island and the coast of Africa, 17 miles in circumference. It is not far from the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruit, and wine. Lat. $36^{\circ} 48' N.$; and lon. $12^{\circ} 30' E.$

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA. This kingdom consists of 4 provinces, viz.

Number of Inhabitants in 1780.

1. Cagliari	145,544
2. Arborea	130,974
3. Logodori	133,544
4. Gallura	71,428

Total inhabitants in the kingdom of Sardinia 451,487

The number now is about 520,000. Its militia amount to 4000 men. Its revenue to about one million guilders.

SARDINIA is 142 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The air is unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum. Cagliari is the capital of this island.

MALTA is situated in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Barbary and Sicily, in north latitude $35^{\circ} 30'$. This island, which has, for its basis, a calcareous rock, contains, according to several travellers, nothing interesting to the natural historian, except a few fossils. Its figure is irregular, composed of small vallies, defiles and hills; and may be represented as a plain inclining from the southwest to the northeast, so that the calcareous strata, of which it is entirely composed, are very nearly parallel to each other. A chain of low mountains, running from southeast to northwest, divides the island through the middle. It is seven leagues in length, three in breadth and twenty-one in circumference. The number of inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic,

but the better sort Italian. The institution of the knights of Malta, was in the tenth century at Jerusalem, for the care of the wounded in the Christian wars; they afterwards settled in the isle of Rhodes, but, being driven from thence in 1530, the island of Malta was given them by Charles V. king of Spain and emperor of Germany. Malta was taken by the French in the summer of 1793; but was soon after captured from them by the British. Malta, Melita, or Citta Vecchia, an ancient and strongly fortified city, is on a hill in the centre of the island, and was formerly twice as large as at present. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend fifteen miles under ground.

CORSICA, between 41 and 43 degrees north latitude, is separated from Sardinia by the strait of Bonafacio, and is opposite the coast of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from north to south, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It is mountainous, but has fruitful vallies and some fine lakes and rivers. Corsica in earliest times has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey. After many revolutions, this island was taken by the French, in 1796, and is divided into two departments. Bastia is the largest town; but Corte, in the centre of the island, is reckoned the capital. The number of inhabitants on the island is about 166,000. It is the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte.

TURKEY.

THE Turkish Dominions, or the Ottoman empire, is divided into three grand divisions, containing 80,000 square miles, viz.

	<i>No. of Inhabitants.</i>
1. Turkey in Europe	9,822,000
2. Turkey in Asia	11,090,000
3. Turkey in Africa	3,500,000
Total	24,412,000

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Extent and Boundaries. European Turkey extends 870

miles in length, from 34 to 49° north lat. and 680 in breadth from east to west. It is bounded by the territories of Russia and Austria on the north; west by the Adriatic and Mediterranean; south by the Mediterranean; east by the Archipelago, the Euxine, and the sea of Marmora.

Divisions. It contains the provinces of Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea.

Climate, Soil, and Face of the Country. These extensive regions in general enjoy a delightful climate. The country is rather mountainous; but the soil is fertile, producing vines, melons, rice, wheat, and rich pasturage. That soil must be rich indeed, which supports its inhabitants with the lazy cultivation of the Turks.

Rivers. The Danube is for 400 miles a Turkish stream, being in some places a mile wide. The Save, the Niester, the Nieper, and the Don are the best known rivers in this country; though many others have been celebrated by poets and historians. The Maritz, or ancient Hebrus, rises in the mountains of Hæmus, and falls into the Ægean sea, after a course of 250 miles.

Lakes. These are not remarkable. The Lago di Sentari lies in Albania. It communicates with the Lago di Plave and the Lago di Holti. The Stymphalus, so famous for its harpies and ravenous birds, lies in Morea; and Peneus, from its qualities, is thought to be the lake from which the Styx issues, conceived by the ancients to be the passage into hell.

Mountains. These are the most celebrated of any in the world, and most fruitful. Mount Athos lies on a peninsula, running into the Ægean sea; the Mounts Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in Grecian fables, separate Thesaly from Epirus. Parnassus, in Achaia, so famous for being consecrated to the Muses, is well known. Mount Hæmus is likewise often mentioned by the poets; but most of the other mountains have changed their names.

Commerce and Manufactures. Situated in the centre of the eastern continent, the Turks might easily acquire the trade, as well as the empire, of the world, if not prevented by their indolence and the maxims of their government.

They depend chiefly on foreign nations for their manufactured articles. Their merchants are mostly of the enterprising christians of the surrounding nations. Their exports are silks, carpets, Morocco skins, galls, coffee, balm, balsam, rhubarb, sal-ammoniac, turmerie, frankincense, myrrh, opium, &c. &c.

Religion. The religion of the Turks is the Mahometan; but it is said that two thirds of the inhabitants in European Turkey are Greek Christians. The Mufti or Mahometan Pontiff resides at Constantinople. There are various ranks among the Turkish clergy, somewhat resembling the bishop and parochial clergy of the Christian world.

Manners and Customs. The Turks are moderate in eating and drinking, lovers of rest and idleness. Polygamy is a universal practice among them. Either party may dissolve the marriage contract at pleasure. The man seldom sees his bride till after the ceremony, the business being negociated by female friends. The dead are perfumed with incense, and buried in a cloth open at top and bottom, that the deceased may sit up and converse with the angels of death.

Government. The sultan is a despotic sovereign, but strictly subject to the laws of the Koran, which includes the national religion and laws.

Army. The Turkish army consists of 200,000 infantry and 181,000 cavalry. Their navy is ill constructed, and consists of about 15 ships of war.

Cities. CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of this great empire, is situated on the European side of the Bosphorus. It was built upon the ruins of the ancient Byzantium, by the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great. It became afterwards the capital of the Greek empire, and having escaped the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, it was the greatest as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one during the Gothic ages, in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners and arts. It is a place of trade, and abounds with antiquities. The wall which surrounds the seraglio is thirty feet high, having battlements, embrasures, and towers, in the style of ancient fortifications. The population is estimated at 400,000, of which 200,000 are Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and the remainder Jews, Armenians, and Franks.

ADRIANOPLE, formerly the seat of the Turkish empire in Europe, is next in dignity. The inhabitants of Sasia are 70,000. Silistria, on the Danube in Bulgaria, contains 60,000 inhabitants. Bucharest, the chief city of Wallachia, has the same number. Jassa and Bender have 10 or 12,000 inhabitants each; Belgrade, capital of Servia, has about 25,000 inhabitants. Barjaluka contains 18,000 souls, and Salornia 60,000; Larissa, an inland town, 25,000.

Antiquities and Curiosities. Almost every spot of ground, every river, and every fountain in Greece, presents the traveller with the ruins of a celebrated antiquity. On the Isthmus of Corinth, the ruins of Neptune's temple, and the theatre where the isthmean games were celebrated, are still visible.

History. In European Turkey is included the ancient states of Greece and Macedon. The people of these states, so celebrated in history, for their government, politics and revolutions, were, on the commencement of the Christian era, lost in the general conquests of the Romans. To the last remains of the Grecian or Eastern empire, the Turks put a final period by the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453. But their military institutions have now lost their energies, and the zeal of their religious imposture has abated. Their ill compacted empire is sinking under its own weight. The Russians have become far too powerful for the Turks; and the Turkish empire seems tottering to its fall.

ISLANDS BELONGING TO THE TURKISH EMPIRE, BEING PART OF ANCIENT GREECE.

NEGROPONT, the ancient Eubœa, on the eastern coast of Achaia or Livadia, is 90 miles long, and 25 broad. The chief towns in the island are Negropont, called by the Greeks Egripos, on the southwest coast of the island, on the narrowest part of the strait; and Castel Rosso the ancient Craystus.

LEMNOS, or STALIMENE, lies on the north part of the Ægean Sea or Archipelago, and is almost a square of 25 miles in length and breadth, and has 8,000 inhabitants.

TENEDOS is remarkable only for its lying opposite to old Troy. It has a town of the same name, and has 2000 inhabitants.

SCYROS is about 60 miles in circumference, and is remarkable chiefly for the remains of antiquity, which it contains; about 300 Greek families inhabit it.

LESBOS, or MYTELENE, is about 60 miles long, and is famous for the number of philosophers and poets it produced. The inhabitants are 40,000 in number, and were formerly noted for prodigality.

SCIO, or CHIOS, lies about 80 miles west of Smyrna, 1000 miles in circumference. Though rocky and mountainous, it produces excellent wine. It is inhabited by 400,000 Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and about 3000 Latins. It has 300 churches, besides chapels and monasteries; and a Turkish garrison of 1400 men. The women of this, and almost all the other Greek islands, have, in all ages, been celebrated for their beauty, and their persons have been the most perfect models of symmetry to painters and statuaries. Among the poets and historians said to be born here, the inhabitants reckon Homer, and shew a little square house which they call Homer's school.

SAMOS lies opposite to Ephesus, 30 miles long and 15 broad. This island gave birth to Pythagoras, and is inhabited by Greek Christians. It is supposed to have been the native country of Juno; and some travellers think that the ruins of her temple and of the ancient city of Samos are the finest remains of antiquity in the Levant.

To the south of Samos lies PATMOS, about 20 miles in circumference, but so barren and dreary, that it may be called a rock, rather than an island. It has, however, a convenient haven; and the few Greek monks who are upon the island shew a cave where St. John is supposed to have written the Apocalypse.

The CYCLADES islands lie in a circle round Delos, the chief of them, which is almost midway between the continents of Asia and Europe. Though Delos is not above 6 miles in circumference, it is one of the most celebrated of all the Grecian islands, as being the birth place of Apollo and Diana, the magnificent ruins of whose temples are still visible. It is almost destitute of inhabitants.

PAROS lies between the islands of Luxia and Melos.

Like all the other Greek Islands, it contains striking and magnificent ruins of antiquity.

CERIGO, or CYTHERA, lies southeast of the Morea, and is about 50 miles in circumference, chiefly remarkable for being the favorite residence of Venus.

SANTORIN is one of the most southern islands in the Archipelago. Though seemingly covered with pumice stones, yet through the industry of the inhabitants, who are about 10,000, it produces barley and wine, with some wheat. One third of the people are of the Latin church, and subject to a Catholic bishop. Near this island another arose of the same name, from the bottom of the sea, in 1707. At the time of its birth there was an earthquake, attended with dreadful lightnings and thunders, and boilings of the sea for several days, so that when it arose out of the sea it was a mere volcano, but the burning soon ceased. It is about 200 feet above the sea; and at the time of its first emerging, was about a mile broad, and 5 miles in circumference, but it has since increased.

The famous island of RHODES is situated in $36^{\circ} 20' N.$ lat. about 20 miles southwest of the continent of Lesser Asia. The chief town of the same name, stands on the side of a hill fronting the sea, and is 3 miles in circumference, interspersed with gardens, minarets, churches, and towers. The harbor is the grand Signior's principal arsenal for shipping, and the place is esteemed among the strongest fortresses belonging to the Turks. The colossus of brass, which anciently stood at the mouth of the harbor, and was 50 fathoms wide, was deservedly accounted one of the wonders of the world. It has 36,500 inhabitants.

CANDIA, the ancient CRETE, is still renowned for its 100 cities, for its being the birth place of Jupiter, the seat of legislature to all Greece, and many other historical and political distinctions. It lies between 35 and 36° of N. latitude almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa. The famous mount Ida stands in the middle of this island.

CYPRUS lies in the Levant sea, about 30 miles distant from the coast of Syria and Palestine. It was formerly famous for the worship of Venus, the Cyprian goddess; and during the time of the crusades, was a rich, flourishing

kingdom, inhabited by Christians. It has 84,000 inhabitants.

The islands of the Ionian sea, are Sapienza, Stivali, Zante, Cephalonia, Santamaura, Corfu, Fannu, and others of smaller note.

ASIA.

Situation, Extent. THE continent of Asia is situated east of Europe, and lies between the equator and 80° of N. latitude. It is about 7583 miles in length, from the Dardanelles on the west, to the eastern shore of Tartary; and about 5250 miles in breadth, from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova-Zembla.

Boundaries. It is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; on the west it is separated from Africa by the Red sea, and from Europe by the Levant or Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Hellespont, the sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Black sea, the river Don, and a line drawn from it to the river Tobal, and from thence to the river Oby, which falls into the Frozen ocean. On the east it is bounded by the Pacific ocean, or South sea, which separates it from America; and on the south by the Indian ocean; so that it is almost surrounded by the sea.

Population. Asia contains 380,098,000 inhabitants.

Climate. This immense tract of country stretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, to the sultry regions of India.

Seas, Gulfs, &c. The principal of these are the Red sea, or Arabian gulf, between Arabia and Africa, the gulf of Ormus, washing the southern coast of Persia; the Persian gulf, between Persia and Arabia; the bay of Bengal, indenting the coast of India; the inland seas of Caspian, Aral, and Baikal; and various other gulfs, bays, and inlets. The Caspian sea is 630 miles long and 260 broad. It has a strong current; is subject to violent storms. Its waters are brackish. It abounds with fish and sea dogs.

Rivers. The chief rivers of Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris, which fall into the Persian gulf; the Indus, Ganges, and Burrampooter, which empty into the Indian Ocean; the Yang-tse Kiang and Hoang-ho, which pass through China and fall into the Eastern sea; the Lenas, Oby, and Irtysh, falling into the Arctic Ocean; and the Volga, which falls into the Caspian sea.

Mountains. Among the most remarkable mountains of Asia, is the Altayan ridge, called the Golden Mountains, and the Girdle of the earth, extending about 5000 miles in length in the northern part of the continent, and dividing the Russian from the Chinese Tartars.

Next to the Altayan is the Uralian chain, in Siberia, forming, as far as it extends, the boundary between Europe and Asia. The mountains of Caucasus, extending from the Black sea to the Caspian, are the highest in Asia; their tops are enveloped in clouds and snow. Taurus is a chain which commences in little Caramania, and extends far into India.

General Remarks. As Asia exceeds Europe and Africa in the extent of its territories, it is also superior to them in the serenity of its air, the fertility of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragraney and balsamick qualities of its plants, spices and gums; the salubrity of its drugs; the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems; the richness of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons. It was in Asia that the all wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman, from whom the race of mankind descended. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into almost every part of the globe. It was in Asia that God placed his once favorite people, the Hebrews, whom he enlightened by revelation delivered by the prophets, and to whom he gave the Oracles of Truth. It was here that the great and merciful work of our redemption was accomplished by his divine Son; and it was from hence that the light of his glorious gospel was carried with amazing rapidity into all the known nations by his disciples and followers. Here the first Christian churches were founded, and the Christian faith miraculously propagated and cherished even with the blood of innu-

merable martyrs. It was in Asia that the first edifices were reared, and the first empires founded, while the other parts of the globe were inhabited by wild animals.

Turkey, Arabia, Persia, part of Tartary, and part of India profess Mahometanism. In the other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan, and the Asiatic islands, they are generally heathen and idolaters. Jews are to be found every where in Asia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the apostles, suffered an almost total eclipse by the conquest of the Saracens, and afterwards of the Turks.

TURKEY.

Boundaries, &c. ASIATIC TURKEY is bounded north by the Black Sea and Circassia; east by Persia; south by Arabia and the Mediterranean; west by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It lies between 28 and 45° north latitude, and between 102 and 121° east longitude; extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth.

Divisions. The eastern provinces are as follows.

Chief Towns.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fyraea Arabic or Chaldea | Bassora and Bagdad. |
| 2. Diarbec, or Mesopotomia | Diarbec, Orfa, & Mousul. |
| 3. Curdistan or Assyria | Nineveh and Betlis. |
| 4. Turcomania or Armenia | Erzerum and Van. |
| 5. Georgia, including Mingrelia, and Imeritia, and part of Circassia | } Teflis, Amarchia and Gonie. |

Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the west contains the provinces of

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Natolia Proper | } Bursa, Nici, Smyrna, and Ephesus. |
| 2. Amasia | |
| 3. Aladulia | } Ajazzo and Marat, Satalia and Taresso |
| 4. Caramania | |

East of the Levant sea, is the province of Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land, the principal places of which

are Aleppo, Antioch, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Scanderoon and Jerusalem.

Lakes. In the north of Curdistan is the lake of Van, being about 80 miles long and 40 broad.

Asphaltites Lake, known also by the names of the *Salt Sea*, *Dead Sea*, and *Sea of Sodom*, S. of Jordan, and on the S. E. corner of the ancient Canaan. According to Josephus, it is 72 miles long and about 19 broad. Modern travellers, however, make it only 24 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad. The rivers Jordan, Arnon, Kidron and other streams empty into this lake. It has no visible communication with the sea. The great quantities of bitumen, slime or mineral pitch in this lake, renders its waters unfit to drink. No fish can live in it. The sulphurous steam affects even the fruit on the shore in some parts. This lake is supposed to occupy the ancient site of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, and the valley of Siddim. After these cities were destroyed in the manner related in the scriptures, it is supposed the spot on which they stood was sunk by an earthquake; and some have related that, when the waters of this lake are low, the ruins of these cities are still to be seen. When the Saviour speaks of "The lake of fire and brimstone," he is supposed to allude to this lake *Asphaltites*, which is considered as the lasting monument of those awful showers of fire and brimstone, by which Sodom and Gomorrah, and the other cities of the plain, perished for their vile lusts.

Near the centre of Natolia is a remarkable salt lake, 70 miles long.

Rivers. The Euphrates is the principal river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the mountains of Armenia and falling into the Persian Gulf by several mouths. Its length is supposed to be 1400 miles. The Tigris, after a course of 800 miles, joins the Euphrates near Bassora. The chief river of Syria is the Orontes, which falls into the Mediterranean. Jordan, is a river of Palestine, rising from lake Phiala in Anti-Libanus. It runs under ground 15 miles, then breaks out at Peneum; passes through Samachomite lake, anciently called Meron, 6 miles long, 4 broad. Two miles after its leaving the lake is a stone bridge of 3 arches, called "Jacob's Bridge," supposed to have been built before the days of Jacob. After separat-

ing Galilee from Tracontis, it passes through the lake Tiberias; thence after a course of 65 miles, part of the way through a horrid desert, receiving the Carith, (on the bank of which Elijah was fed by ravens) and many other tributary streams, it empties into the Dead sea. It is a very rapid river, generally about 4 or 5 rods wide, and 9 feet deep, and except in freshets, runs 2 yards below the brink of its channel. The waters are turbid, but very wholesome.

Mountains. The mountains of Taurus, already described, are in Asiatic Turkey. In Syria the most celebrated mountain is Libanus or Lebanon, famous for its cedars. Olympus, Ida, and others of classical fame, are on the shore of the Archipelago.

Soil and Productions. The soil of the plains is exceedingly fertile, and is said to yield the various productions of almost all the regions of the earth.

Population. The population of Asiatic Turkey is 11,090,000.

Manners, Customs, Religion. See Turkey in Europe.

Commerce and Manufactures. The commerce of Turkey is almost entirely in the hands of strangers. It consists chiefly in drugs, dying stuffs, silk and wool, and in cotton, carpets, and leather, which are manufactured by the Turks.

Provinces and Cities. NATOLIA, sometimes called ASIA MINOR, once contained the smaller divisions of Troas, Mysia, Æolis, Ionia, Lydia, Bythinia, Phrygia, Lycia, Paphlagonia, Galatia and Pisidia. The chief city is SMYRNA, one of the largest and richest in the east, containing 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 2000 Jews. It has a fine appearance and is the rendezvous of merchants from all parts of the world. Here dwell a great number of christians of all sects, nations and languages. Here the christian religion flourishes more than in any ancient church of Asia Minor. God fulfils his promise made to them, Rev. ii. 10.

AMASIA comprehends the ancient kingdom of Pontus. Its capital is Amasia, lat. 40° 31' N.

CARAMANIA includes part of ancient Phrygia. Satalia is the capital.

ALADULIA lies east of Caramania, and was formerly an independent kingdom. Marasch is the capital.

CIRASSIA lies between the Black sea and river **Cuban**. It contains no city of importance; and is almost wholly subject to Russia.

MINGRELIA, bounded on the west by the Black sea, is governed by a prince, tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia.

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, lies between Mingrelia and the Caspian sea, and is divided by a ridge of the Caucasus. It is partly under the dominion of Russia; the capital city is Teflis.

ARMENIA, bounded south by Georgia, and west by the Euphrates, is one of the most healthful and fertile provinces of Asia. Erzerum is the capital.

CURDISTAN, the ancient kingdom of Assyria, is bounded west by the Tigris. The capital is Betlis. The ancient city of Nineveh stood on the east bank of the Tigris, in lat. 36 30 north.

DIARBEEKIR, between the Tigris and Euphrates, is the ancient country of Mesopotamia.

IRAC-ARABI, the ancient Chaldea, extends from Diarbekir and Kurdistan north, to the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates south. Bagdad, the capital, contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a place of resort for all the merchants of Natolia, Syria, Constantinople, Arabia, Persia, and India. The ancient capital of this province was the famous city of Babylon, which is supposed to have stood not far from Bagdad. The splendor of this city once surpassed description; her walls were 87 feet thick, 350 high, 15 miles square, and the gates brass. Her towers, temples, and palaces rose like mountains. Such a city, one would imagine, was in no danger of becoming desolate. Yet Jeremiah prophesied, "Because of the wrath of the Lord it shall not be inhabited, but it shall be wholly desolate." Isaiah prophesied that Babylon should be destroyed, and "never again inhabited; but wild beasts of the deserts shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures." Let us now ask several travellers, whether these things have come to pass? If they have, the Bible is from heaven. Benjamin, a Jew, was there in the 12th century, and says, "Babylon is now laid waste, and men fear to enter there, on account of the serpents and scorpions." Another traveller was there, 1574. He men-

tions various ruins, and says, "they are so full of venomous creatures that no one dares approach nearer than half a league from them, excepting for two months in the winter, when these animals stir not from their holes." Petrus Vallensio was there in 1616, and says, "that in the middle of a vast plain, about a quarter of a league from the Euphrates, appears a heap of ruined buildings, like a huge mountain; its situation and form corresponding with that pyramid, which Strabo calls the tower of Belus, and is in all likelihood the tower of Nimrod, in Babylon." Tavernier relates—"that at the parting of the Tigris is the foundation of a city:—there are some of the walls standing, upon which six coaches may go abreast. The chronicles of the country says, "here stood Babylon." Hanway, who travelled in 1743, says, "these ruins are so much effaced, that there are hardly any vestiges of them to point out their situation." Another late traveller says, "there is not at present a stone to tell where Babylon was situated." With such astonishing exactness has God verified his threatening—"To sweep Babylon with the besom of destruction."

SYRIA, or Sursistan, lies on the Mediterranean. This celebrated country comprehends the ancient Syria, Judea, Phenicia, and Palestine; it is now divided into the five Pachaics or governments of Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, Damascus and Palestine. It contains the ancient and celebrated cities of Aleppo, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Samaria, Jerusalem, Jericho, and many others.

Jerusalem is 3 miles in circumference, and contains 12 or 14,000 inhabitants. The houses are of stone, one story high, with flat tops, on which the inhabitants walk, eat, and sleep. They have battlements a yard high. The inhabitants are a poor, wicked race, the scum of different nations, principally Arabs. Still the city of Jerusalem is interesting to every Christian. Here his delighted imagination fixes, not only on account of the splendid scenes recorded in the old Testament, not only because here the Son of God accomplished the work of redemption, but because here a constellation of prophecies are fulfilled. Jesus Christ foretold that one stone should not be left upon another in the temple or city. In the year 118, the Jews rebelled, and Titus Rufus destroyed the buildings which

had been erected after the destruction by Vespasian, and levelled three towers which he had spared. This literally fulfilled the prophecy of Christ, and proved his mission divine. Jesus Christ also prophesied, that Jerusalem should be "trodden down of the Gentiles." Adrian banished *all* the Jews. The place was settled by Romans and other foreigners. The Jews are now persecuted by Mahometans; Jerusalem is now trodden down by Gentiles.

Antiquities. A description of the antiquities of these regions would too much swell this abridgement. The most splendid ruins are those of Palmyra, or *Tadmor in the Desert*. Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, is about 50 miles northwest of Damascus, chiefly famous for the ruins of a temple supposed to have been dedicated to the Sun.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Extent. THE extent of the Russian dominions in Asia exceeds that of all Europe. The length is about 4570 miles; the breadth 1960.

Boundaries. This vast region is bounded on the east by the seas of Kamschatka and Ochotsk; north by the Arctic ocean; west by European Russia, and south by the territories of Turkey and Prussia, and the empire of China.

General Description. The climate of Asiatic Russia is generally frigid, though in some provinces it is temperate. The south part of Siberia is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; the north part is extremely cold and almost uninhabited. The northern and eastern parts of this immense region are covered with almost perpetual snow, and intersected by numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Ob, the Oby, the Yenesei, the Angara, the Lena, and the Irtish. In the north of Siberia is the large lake of Piazinsko. In the south is the sea of Baikal.

Asiatic Russia is peopled by numerous tribes, of various origin, manners, and customs. The Tartars are the most numerous, who are the same with the Huns of antiquity. Among the distinct tribes of Tartars are the Nogays, the Kirguses, the Bashkirs, the Monguls, the Tunguses, the Samoïedes, the Kamschadales, &c. all of whom

pretend to be descended from Turk, the eldest son of Japheth.

The inhabitants of Siberia are of three sorts, Pagans, Mahometans, and Russians. The two first are clothed in skins, and their wealth consists in bows, arrows, a knife, and kettle. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. The country is rich in furs, and the mountains contain some mines. The most valuable animal is the rein deer. In Kamschatka dogs are used for carriages. The urus or bison is found among the Caucasian mountains.

The principal islands belonging to Asiatic Russia are the KURILE ISLANDS, 22 in number, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Japan; they are valuable for their furs, particularly that of the sea otter. Only four of these islands are inhabited.

TARTARY.

TARTARY, taken in its most extensive sense, contains all that vast country of Asia, which lies between the Arctic ocean north, and Persia, Hindoostan, and China south. It includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars*, with a particular one often applied from their local situation. Tartary may be divided into three parts, viz. RUSSIAN TARTARY, CHINESE TARTARY, and INDEPENDENT TARTARY. The first of these divisions has been described under the preceding article.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY lies chiefly between the latitudes of 35 and 50 degrees, and is bounded on the north by Asiatic Russia; west by Persia and Hindoostan; south by Hindoostan; east by the country of the Kalmucs. The country enjoys a fine climate, though its northern parts have excessively cold winters. The face of the country is variegated with plains and hills, and the soil usually rich and productive. The principal ridge of mountains is that snowy ridge denominated Belur Tag, on the east of Great Bucharria. The greatest river is the Jihoon, the ancient Oxus, which heads in the Belur mountains. The Salt lake, or sea of Aral, is 200 miles long, and 70 broad, 100 miles eastward of the Caspian sea.

That part of Independent Tartary, which is best known, is called Bucharìa, which is divided into Great and Little Bucharìa. The inhabitants value themselves on being the most robust and valiant of all the Tartars. The women also surpass the other Tartarians in beauty, and sometimes attend their husbands to the field of war.

The famous city of SAMARCAND is the capital of this country. It has some commerce in calicoes, cotton, rice, and cattle. It was the seat of Tamerlane the Great, and in his time was celebrated as the seat of learning and civilization.

CHINESE TARTARY is bounded north by Siberia, east by the Gulf of Kamschatka and the Eastern sea, south by China, west by the country of the Kalmucs, who are established between the Caspian sea and Kashgar. The different tribes which at present inhabit it were formerly comprehended under the general name of Mongul or Mogul Tartars, a warlike and formidable nation. These Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they form wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they transport from one place to another, as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea is infused: with this they mix cream, milk, or butter. The Moguls are free, open, and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. They burn the bodies of their dead, and transport the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones. They are unacquainted with money, and trade only by barter. The skins they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. Their religion consists in the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their Lamas. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all subjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars.

Chinese Tartary has 3,000,000 inhabitants; and the *Taxed Countries*, subject to the Chinese government, contain 31,500,000 souls. Of these *Taxed Countries*, the principal are, 1. Korea, which has its own king. Little is known of this country, as all commerce with strangers

is prohibited. Number of inhabitants 1,500,000. 2. Thibet, or Tangut, which see. 3. The kingdom of Annan, 10,000,000 inhabitants. The king maintains 113,000 land troops, 30,000 of which are disciplined in the European manner, and 26,800 seamen. 4. Tonkin, once the most powerful of the Eastern Asiatic empires, containing with the Liqueos isles, another division of the Taxed Countries, 8,000,000 inhabitants, subject to the king of Annan. All the above governments acknowledge the Emperor of China as their sovereign.

CHINA.

Boundaries and Extent. BOUNDED north by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall, 500 leagues in length; east by the Yellow sea and Chinese ocean; south by the same ocean and the kingdoms of Tonkin, Birmah, and Laos; west by Thibet. It lies between 21 and 50 degrees north lat. 2030 miles long from north to south, and 490 broad.

Divisions and Population. China is divided into 17 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities. It contains 333,000,000 inhabitants according to Barrow, 188,500,000 according to Hassel.

Climate. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to or remote from the south, severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat.

Rivers and Canals. Here are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are fine canals. The principal river is the Hoang-ho, called also the Yellow River. It rises in Tartary, and, after a course of 2000 miles, falls into the Eastern sea. Another great river is the Kiang-ku, which passes by the city of Nan-king, and falls into the ocean, 100 miles south of the Hoang-ho. In China there is scarcely a town or even a village which has not the advantage either of an arm of the sea or a canal; by which means navigation is rendered so common, that almost as many people live on the water as on the land. The grand canal is one of the wonders of art; extending from the city of Canton to the extremity of the empire; it is about

50 feet wide, and passes through or near 41 large cities. It has 75 large sluices to keep up the water, besides several thousand bridges.

Lakes. There are several large lakes in China, well stored with fish, the chief support of the neighboring inhabitants.

Soil and Productions. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has often been desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the north and west parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labors of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, and rock crystals, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too, of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled.

Besides the fruit peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of those of Europe. Among the trees peculiar to China, is the tallow tree, the fruit of which has all the properties of tallow; the wax tree; the tsi-chu, or varnish tree; the iron wood, which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships of war are made of it; the camphire tree; the bamboo reeds, the tea tree, &c.

Civil and Political History. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, are much cultivated, in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor, but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. In the garden of one of his palaces is a temple, in which is a magnificent throne. On this the emperor sits at certain times, to hear and determine causes. Such is the virtue of this seat, that it is believed, that on the justice or injustice of his decrees, his life or immediate death depends.

Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 9,000,000*l.* The surplus revenue remitted to Peking in the year 1792, was stated to be about 12,000,000*l.* sterling. The attention, precaution, and extreme jealousy of the government, have not been considered sufficient for the protection of the empire, without the assistance of an immense standing army, which in the midst of a profound peace, was stated by Vanta-gin, to consist of 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry.

Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy. The government has lately published a decree, prohibiting the propagation of the Christian religion in the empire, on pain of death.

Cities. PEKIN, 50 miles from the great wall, is the capital of China. It is six leagues in circumference. Its temples and towers are numerous; and its inhabitants 2,000,000. NANKING is the largest city in the empire. CANTON, the only port to which Europeans are admitted, is 20 miles in compass, contains 2,000,000 inhabitants, and often sees 5000 trading vessels at a time, waiting to receive its rich commodities.

Curiosities. The most remarkable antiquity of China is the great wall, erected at a remote period, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars. It is a stupendous work, traversing mountains and vallies, and crowned with towers.

Islands. In the Chinese sea are several islands of consequence. HAINAN, separated from the province of Quang-tong by a narrow strait, is 50 leagues long, and 25 broad. It contains mines of gold and lapis lazuli, and many sorts of valuable wood. The natives are deformed, small in stature, and of a copper color.

FORMOSA, on the northeast coast, is 240 miles long by 60 broad. It produces two harvests in a year; and has a rich variety of trees, fruits, plants, quadrupeds, and birds. Only part of it is governed by the Chinese; the remainder is possessed by the original inhabitants, who are represented as in a state of nature. The capital city is built in the Chinese style; it has a good port; but of difficult entrance.

LEOG-KROO, a group of islands to the northeast of Formosa, are tributary to China.

THIBET.

WEST of China lies the country of Thibet, or Tangut, bounded north by Tartary, west by Hindoostan, south by Assam and Birmah; 1000 miles long, its breadth unequal. According to Templeman, it contains 16,826 (German) square miles.

This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise, not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. We are informed that it is generally divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the Ganges and Sanpoo rivers; the middle, that in which Lassa is situated, and of which it forms the centre; and the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China; but the subject is obscure. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than of Great Thibet.

Considering the exceeding rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate from its wonderful elevation, we are astonished to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese, to whom the lama is in some respect tributary.

The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only adored by them, but is also the object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast extent of continent, which stretches from the Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the Deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his

shrine. Even the emperor of China acknowledges the lama in his religious capacity; although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to him. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians, is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens, known only to the priests, in which order he always appears. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions.

The religion of Thibet differs, in many respects, from that of the ancient Bramins, yet, in other things, they have a great affinity. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of nearly 300 of them in his pay.

This is one of the least favoured countries in the world. Low, rocky hills, without vegetation, extensive arid plains, of stubborn aspect, promise little produce, and are generally incapable of culture. The climate is so cold, that it drives the people to vallies, hollows, and sheltering rocks. The flocks of wild fowls, beasts of prey, and herds, are astonishing.

The dead are consumed by fire, or devoured by beasts, the mortal remains of the sovereign lamas excepted. These are buried, sometimes in a coffin of gold. Under the portico of the mausoleum are priests, who read and pray always upon the same spot, and keep alive the sacred fire that burns before the shrine. They occasionally relieve each other.

Thibet contains 12,000,000 inhabitants. The missionaries estimate them at 33,000,000.

HINDOOSTAN.

Boundaries and Extent. HINDOOSTAN, called also INDIA ON THIS SIDE THE GANGES, lies between 8 and 31

degrees north latitude, and is bounded on the north by Tartary and Thibet; east by Assam and Arracan; south by the sea; west by the river Indus; 1800 miles long, and 1600 broad.

Climate. The climate towards the north is temperate; but hot in the south. It rains almost constantly for three months in the year.

Rivers. The Indus, the Ganges, and the Burrampooter, far exceed the other rivers of Hindoostan in magnitude. The Ganges is one of the finest rivers in the world. It is revered by the Hindoos as a deity who is to wash away all their sins. Its whole course is 2150 miles; it empties into the sea by several mouths.

Productions. The vegetable products of Hindoostan are almost innumerable, and extremely luxuriant. The grain most cultivated is rice. All kinds of fruit suited to the climate, are produced here in abundance. The domestic animals are buffaloes, sheep, camels, elephants. Of wild quadrupeds are the rhinoceros, the Bengal tiger, monkies, wild boars, &c. The mines of Golconda have long been celebrated for diamonds.

Population, Religion, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their persons straight and elegant, and their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Laborers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions.

Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples, consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion, which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which in other countries

are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and their professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion.

Political Geography. Hindoostan is divided into a great number of separate and independent governments. The company of English merchants, trading to the East-Indies, has acquired possessions, which, in point of extent and population, surpass the whole British empire in Europe. The Mogul empire being reduced to insignificance, the English may be considered as the ruling power in Hindoostan. The principal mass of the British possessions consists of the rich and populous provinces of Bahar and Bengal. The capital of British India is CALCUTTA, situated on a branch of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, but accessible by the largest merchant ships. It is supposed to contain half a million of people, who are a mixture of various nations. It is the residence of the governor general, of the courts of justice, and of the officers civil and military.

DEHLI, the capital of the Mogul empire, was the most celebrated city of India, before it underwent the terrible devastation of the conqueror, Nadir Shah. It still possesses many remains of ancient grandeur and opulence.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

Boundaries and Extent. THIS peninsula is bounded by Thibet and China on the north; by China and the Chinese sea, east; south by the same sea and the straits of Malacca; west by Hindoostan, and the bay of Bengal. It lies between 1 and 30 degrees north latitude; 2000 miles long, and 1000 broad.

Divisions. India beyond the Ganges is naturally distributed into a number of separate and independent states; of which those that are best known will be briefly noticed.

ASSAM

Is bounded west by Bengal and Bootan, north by Thibet, and southeast and south by Meckley. The river Bur-

rampooter runs through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ghergon. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a people called Nauacs, who go naked and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, &c. The other inhabitants of Assam have no fixed religion, or rules of life. They eat all flesh except human, even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 26 and 28 degrees north latitude, and contains 2,000,000 inhabitants.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

THE BIRMAN EMPIRE comprises the kingdoms of AVA and PEGU, and derives its name from the Birmahs, a warlike nation of the peninsula. The articles of commerce are rice, cotton, teak-timber, vastly superior to oak for ship building, on which the English East-India company greatly depend; aloes, spices, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, &c. They have mines of copper, lead, and silver. The climate is healthy, and the soil fertile. Their system of jurisprudence is replete with sound morality. Their laws are conscientiously administered. When a man dies intestate, three fourths of his estate goes to his children born in wedlock. They burn their dead; but people of high distinction are embalmed, and kept six or eight weeks; honey is the principal ingredient used to preserve the body. The population of the empire is supposed to be 17,000,000. In the flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751; when the king of Birmah made it a province. The ordeal trial is common here by putting the head under water, or the hand into hot oil, or melted lead. If the accuser fail he must suffer what is due to the guilty.

The capital of the empire is UMMARAPOORA, on a branch of the Irawaddy, and not far from Ava, the ancient cap-

ital, which, as well as Pegu, the former capital of the kingdom of Pegu, is abandoned to ruin.

SIAM.

THE kingdom of Siam is bounded north by China, east by Laos and Cambodia, south by the gulf of Siam, west by the bay of Bengal and Pegu; 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. Siam and Malacca contain 1,900,000 inhabitants. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed: for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and have no communication for some months but by boats. The government is despotic, and the people poor. There are mines of gold, silver, tin and copper, and plenty of rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, &c. The tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs. The woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked, but the better sort wear rich garments. They are often mothers at twelve years of age. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. Their temples and priests are very numerous. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them that cannot read and write. Siam, the capital of the kingdom, is on the Menan, near its mouth, in the gulf of Siam.

MALACCA

Is a peninsula and kingdom, bounded north by Siam, east by the ocean, and southwest by the straits of Malacca; 600 miles long, and 200 broad. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin, and elephant's teeth; but there are many excellent fruits and roots. The religion of the natives has a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbors. The capital is MALACCA, a seaport on the straits of that name.

LAOS.

To the eastward of Siam and Ava is the kingdom of Laos; a flat country, surrounded by mountains and covered with forests. The large river Mecon crosses the whole region. The climate is temperate and healthful; the soil fertile and rich in mines. The king is an absolute, independent prince, and acknowledges no superior. The kingdom contains 3,000,000 souls.

CAMBODIA

LIES south of Laos, and, like that country, is inclosed by mountains, and fertilized by the large river Mecongum. Mines of gold and precious stones every where abound. In the forests are elephants, lions, and tigers. The soil produces abundance of corn, rice, and various medicinal drugs. The most peculiar product is Camboge. The inhabitants are not numerous; their religion is idolatry. CAMBODIA, the capital, is on the river Mecon.

COCHIN CHINA.

ON the eastern coast of India is the kingdom of Cochin China, separated from Laos and Cambodia on the west by a range of mountains. The whole country is intersected by rivers. The climate is healthy. No country produces a greater variety of articles for commerce, such as spices, fruits, different sorts of wood, ivory, gold, silver, &c. The manners of the people closely resemble those of the Chinese. They are pagans.

PERSIA.

Boundaries, Extent, and Population. The kingdom of Persia is bounded north by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary, west by Turkey and Arabia, south by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian sea, east by Hindoostan proper; 1220 miles from east to west, 900 from north to south. It has 22,000,000 inhabitants.

Rivers. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc.

Climate and Productions. In the north and east parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and southeast parts, sandy and desert; in the south and west, level and fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places, naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, silver, iron, turcois stones, and salt; the two first are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the excellent products of Persia, are dates, pistachionuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium. They have extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silk worms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. Their camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle.

Manufactures. The principal manufactures are silks, satins, tabbies, taffetas, and silk mixed with cotton, or with camel's or goat's hair; brocades, gold tissues, and gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. Their dying is preferred to any thing of the kind in Europe.

Civil and Political History. During the last century, Persia was desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. So late as 1807, there was a formidable insurrection against the Persian monarch, headed by Been Sing, a man of extraordinary enterprise and courage. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city, is the capital of Persia. It contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. Shiras and Teflis are large and populous cities.

ARABIA.

ARABIA is bounded on the west by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez, northeast by the Euphrates, which divides it from the ancient Mesopotamia; east by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and south by the Indian ocean. On the north, this country runs up to an angle, about 100 miles east of Palmyra, which is not included in Arabia. It lies between 12 30 and 31 30 north latitude, extending 1800 miles in length, and 300 average breadth,

and has 10,000,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petræa, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix. Arabia Petræa is the smallest of the three, and towards the north is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petræa, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. But of all their domestic animals, the Arabians put the greatest value on their horses; which can bear the greatest fatigues, pass whole days without food, and show uncommon courage against an enemy. Arabia Felix is so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest.

The Arabs in the desert live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, whom they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum Arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. Mahomet was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, of whom it was foretold, "that their hands should be against every man, and every man's against them." This is now uniformly true. The Arab in every clime is the same; a pirate on the sea, and a robber on the land.

The capital of Arabia is **MECCA**, an ancient and famous town of Arabia Deserta. The number of pilgrims, who yearly visit this place, is almost incredible.

MEDINA, about 50 miles from the Red Sea, is the place to which Mahomet fled, when he was driven out of Mecca. It contains a magnificent mosque, in which 300 lamps are kept always burning. The Arabs compute their time from the flight of Mahomet, which was in the 622d year of the Christian era.

JAPAN.

ON the eastern verge of Asia is the powerful empire of Japan, consisting of three large and a number of smaller islands. It lies about 160 leagues eastward of the coast of China and Corea. The author of the Church History of Japan, published in 1700, computes all those islands to contain about 600 leagues in compass. All the coasts of this empire are surrounded with craggy, high and inaccessible mountains, and shallow boisterous seas, and their creeks and bays are for the most part choaked up with rocks, shelves, sands, and whirlpools; so that Providence seems to have excluded it from all communication with the rest of the world. The country is no less pleasant and inviting within, than its avenues are discouraging and frightful. It is sufficiently fertile to supply the wants of the inhabitants, and to furnish other countries with rice and corn.

The country abounds with rivulets, lakes and springs; they have plenty of sweet, as well as medicinal waters, and fish. Japan breeds a great number of horses: though not so large as those of Europe, yet they are very beautiful, and highly valued. The forests abounds with all sorts of wild beasts, of the furs of which they make considerable traffic, as well as of elephant's teeth. But the great riches of this empire consist in the fineness of their metals and minerals. Earthquakes here are frequent and sometimes very terrible, burying whole towns under their ruins.

The religion of the Japanese is gross heathenism and idolatry.

The government of Japan is despotic. The emperor has the power of life and death over all his subjects. The inhabitants amount to 15,000,000. The army consists of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse. Their arms are muskets, bows and arrows, daggers and scimitars.

The Japanese are modest and courteous, just in their dealings, and very ingenious in manufactures. They trade with every people except the Chinese and Dutch.

The capital of the empire is JEDDO on the island of Nippon, said to be 21 leagues in circumference. The names of the largest islands are KIUSIA, SIKOFF and NIPPON.

ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

UNDER this head we include the island of Ceylon, the Maldives, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Sunda Isles, Borneo, the Manillas, the Celebebian Isles, and the Spice Islands. These lie in what is called the **ORIENTAL ARCHIPELAGO**.

CEYLON lies southeast of the peninsula of India, from which it is separated by a narrow sea. It is of an oval form, 80 leagues long; the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing all the fruits of the Indies, but is particularly noted for the cinnamon tree. The Dutch formerly had possessions on this island, which now belongs to the English. The inland parts are governed by native princes, and are little known. It has 600,000 inhabitants.

The **MALDIVES**, a cluster of small islands, in number about 1000, lie southwest of Ceylon. The inhabitants are Mahometans and Pagans. Cocoa is the most valuable production.

The **ANDAMAN ISLANDS**, two in number, are near the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, called Great and Little Andaman. They are loaded with thick forests, almost impenetrable. The people are a savage race of beings. There is a small British settlement here.

The **NICOBAR ISLANDS** are at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The inhabitants are not numerous.

The **SUNDA ISLES** embrace Sunda, Java, Balli, Lombok, Lumbava, Timor, and several smaller ones in the vicinity of these.

SUNDA is the westernmost of this chain. The equator divides it into nearly equal parts. It is 900 miles long, and 150 broad. A chain of high mountains runs through the island. The soil produces all kinds of tropical fruits and grains. Tigers, elephants, monkeys, and other wild beasts are numerous. The inhabitants are Malays, Acheenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs.

JAVA is separated from Sumatra by a narrow sea, called the Strait of Sunda. This island, with Madura, has 976,000 inhabitants. The Dutch have establishments on

this island, the chief of which are Batavia and Bantam. The other islands are divided into several kingdoms, or states. The productions are various and valuable.

Of the other Sunda isles little is known.

BORNEO is 900 miles long, and 600 broad. The coasts are peopled by Malays, Moors, and Japanese. The orang-outang is a native of this island. It is situated directly under the equator. The north part is possessed by the English. It has 5,000,000 inhabitants.

The **MANILLAS**, or **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**, 1100 in number, lie 300 miles southeast of China. Manilla, or Luzon, is the largest and most important. They are all in the possession of Spain. The inhabitants are Chinese, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Mesters, which are a mixture of all the others. Their situation between the two continents is such, that the inhabitants carry on a commerce with Mexico and Peru, as well as with India. Gold, copper, and iron are among the products. The city of Manilla contains 33,000 inhabitants.

CELEBEZIAN ISLES. Of these Celebes, or Macassar, in latitude 1 39 north, is the principal. It is a delightful spot; the fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans. Around Celebes are many small islands, governed by their native chiefs. They have 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The **SPICE ISLANDS**, called also the **MOLUCCAS**, lie in the compass of 25 leagues, south of the Philippines. Their chief produce is cloves, mace, and nutmegs, which are monopolized by the Dutch. Ternate is the largest of the group.

AMBOYNA, between the 3d and 4th degrees south latitude, is 70 miles in circumference, defended by a Dutch garrison.

The **BANDA**, or **NUTMEG ISLES**, lie between 4 and 5 degrees south latitude, and are chiefly in the possession of the British. These islands contain about 5000 souls.

AFRICA.

Boundaries and Extent. AFRICA, is a peninsula, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, 60 miles over, between the Red sea and the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean; south by the Southern ocean; west by the Atlantic, which divides it from America.

Hassel, who is perhaps the best authority, in his Statistical Tables, published in 1809, divides Africa as follows.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>No. Inhab.</i>
1. Kingdom of Morocco	5,000,000
2. Free state of Algiers	1,500,000
3. Do. Tunis	1,000,000
4. Do. Tripoli	1,000,000
5. Kingdom of Abyssinia	1,000,800
8. Possessions of the Ottoman empire	3,500,000
7. Do. of Spain	440,000
8. Do. of Great-Britain	183,000
9. Do. of France	118,000
10. Do. of Holland	50,000
11. Do. of the Danes	50,000
12. Do. of the Brazillians	269,000
13. Island of Madagascar	4,000,000
14. Island of Hinznan	30,000
15. The rest of Africa	80,000,000

Total 98,915,000

General Description. Though situated, for the most part under the torrid zone, and the climate excessively hot, the coasts and many parts of the country are well peopled. The natives of these scorching regions would as soon expect that marble should melt and flow in liquid streams, as that water should be congealed by cold and cease to flow.

The rivers in this part of the globe are not to be compared with many in the other quarters. The most considerable are the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, and Nile. The

Niger, according to Park, rises in a chain of lofty mountains, north lat. 11° and runs to the east. Its mouth has not been discovered. It annually overflows its banks, fertilizing the country. The Senegal has its source 100 miles west from that of the Niger, and enters the Atlantic, lat. $15\ 50$ north. The head of the Gambia is more than 100 miles west from that of the Senegal; with many windings, its course is nearly west, till it enters the ocean, lat. $13\ 30$ north. The Nile divides Egypt into two parts, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious course from its source in Abyssinia.

The most considerable mountains in Africa are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the Western ocean, (to which it gives the name of Atlantic ocean) as far as Egypt. The mountains of the Moon, extending themselves between Abyssinia and Monomopata, and are still higher than those of Atlas. Those of Sierra Leona, or mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia. These were styled by the ancients the mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

The most noted capes or promontories in this country are Cape Verd, so called because the land is always covered with green trees and mossy grounds. It is the most westerly point of the continent of Africa. The cape of Good Hope, so denominated by the Portuguese, when they first went round it, in 1498, and discovered the passage to Asia, is the south extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots. There is but one strait in Africa, which is called Babelmandeb, and is the communication between the Red sea and the Indian ocean.

Africa once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and the most extensive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful state of Carthage, that once formidable rival to Rome itself, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world; even the British shores were visited by her fleets, till Juba, who was king of Mauritania, but tributary to the republic of Carthage, unhappily called in the Romans, who, with the assistance of the Mauritanians, subdued Carthage, and by degrees all the

neighboring kingdoms and states. After this, the natives, constantly plundered, and consequently impoverished, by the governors sent from Rome, neglected their trade, and cultivated, no more of their lands than might serve for their subsistence. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa was overrun by the Vandals, who contributed still more to the destruction of arts and sciences; and, to add to this country's calamity, the Saracens made a sudden conquest of all the coasts of Egypt and Barbary, in the seventh century. These were succeeded by the Turks; and both being of the Mahometan religion, whose professors carried desolation with them wherever they came, the ruin of that once flourishing part of the world was thereby completed.

The inhabitants of this continent with respect to religion, may be divided into three sorts; Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first have been considered the most numerous, possessing the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, being generally black. But recent discoveries lead us to suppose the Mahometans are more numerous, who are of a tawny complexion, possessing Egypt, and almost all the northern shores of Africa, or what is called the Barbary coast, with many tribes in the interior. The people of Abyssinia; or the Upper Ethiopia, are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. There are also some Jews on the north of Africa.

There are scarcely any two nations, or indeed any two learned men, that agree in the modern divisions of Africa; and for this reason, that scarcely any traveller has penetrated into the heart of the country; consequently, we must acknowledge our ignorance of the bounds, and even the names of several of the inland nations, which may be still reckoned among the unknown and undiscovered parts of the world.

EGYPT.

THIS once celebrated country is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; east by the Red sea, and Isthmus of Suez; south by the mountains which separate it from

Nubia; west by the deserts of Lybia. Its length, from north to south, is 500 miles; its breadth 160.

Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower; the former extending in a long and narrow valley, the outline being formed by two ridges of mountains, beyond which, on each side, are sandy deserts. In this valley rolls the Nile, so celebrated, that the natives near its source pay to it divine honors. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean, on the north and south, and between Lybia and Suez on the east and west. Bounded by sandy deserts, it contains slips of land, well cultivated and fertile, on the borders of the river and canals; and in the centre, the tract called the Delta, formed by the branches of the Nile.

The climate of Egypt is excessively hot. The fertility of its soil, and the excellence of its productions, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers.

To the overflowing of the Nile, Egypt is indebted for its fertility. Its increase, occasioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly on the mountains of Abyssinia, is not much perceived till the summer solstice. It continues increasing till near the end of August, and often even in September. The Nilometer, at Elephantina, formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would rise. The experience of ages had afforded marks known to those whose trust it was to watch.

Among the cultivated products are rice, wheat, barley, lentils, millet, flax, beans, sugar canes and medicinal plants.

The government is composed of a pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys who are at the head of the armies, and enjoy all the power. The real natives are the Copts, who are the only descendants from the ancient Egyptians. These are Christians, though numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship. The Arabs constitute two thirds of the present inhabitants. There are a few Turks, and some Syrians, Greeks and Jews. The amount of the whole is about 4,000,000.

The splendid and magnificent ruins, found in Egypt, give evident proofs of the enlightened understanding of the ancient inhabitants. The pyramids are reckoned one of the greatest wonders of the world; the largest takes up eleven acres of ground, and is 500 feet in perpendicular

height. Here are found caverns containing mummies, or embalmed bodies, which are found in coffins, standing upright, where it is supposed they have continued 4000 years.

ALEXANDRIA, on the Mediterranean sea, 40 miles west of the Nile, was once the emporium of all the world. ROSETTA, 25 miles west of Alexandria, is a place of great trade. CAIRO, the present capital of Egypt, is a large and populous, but a disagreeable place on account of its pestilential air and narrow streets. The other towns of note in Egypt, are DAMIETTA, supposed to be the ancient Pelusium; SAYD, the ancient Thebes; and SUEZ, a sea-port on the Red Sea.

NUBIA.

TO the south of Egypt lies the kingdom of Nubia, or Senaar. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of the river it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small seed, called doea, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and are covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched people, professing to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephant's teeth, civet, and sandal wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns, known to the Europeans, are Dangola and Senna.

DAR-FOOR

IS a kingdom of Africa, whose population is supposed to be 200,000 souls. The territory is extensive and woody. In the dry season, nothing but barrenness is visible; in the rainy, the country is covered with vegetation. The inhabitants are Mahometans. It lies southeast of Bergoc, and west of Kordofan.

ABYSSINIA.

THIS kingdom lies south of Senaar and Dar-Foor, 300 leagues long and 280 broad. The surface of the country is generally rugged and mountainous, abounding in forests and morasses. It is also interspersed with some fertile vallies and plains. Besides the Nile, which has its source in this country, there are some other large rivers. The principal collection of water is the lake, or sea of Dembea.

The climate of Abyssinia is tolerable. The rainy season begins in May and lasts till September. The inhabitants, 1,800,000 in number, are Christians, Mahometans, Jews and Pagans. The professed religion of the country is Christianity; but it is mixed with many Pagan and Jewish ceremonies. Their houses are very mean. The crown is hereditary. The capital punishments are crucifixion, flaying alive, stoning, and plucking out the eyes.

THE EASTERN COAST.

THE eastern coast of Africa, from the entrance of the Red sea to the Cape of Good Hope, is but little known. It is possessed by numerous tribes, forming states and kingdoms independent of each other.

The coast of AJAN extends 1500 leagues along the Indian ocean, and is divided into several states or kingdoms, the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. The country is fertile, producing plenty of provisions. It carries on a profitable commerce of provisions and horses, which are exchanged with foreign merchants for silks, cottons, and other cloths. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ZANGUEBAR, lies between 3 degrees north and 18 south latitude. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or Pagans, the latter much the most numerous. The principal states are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves,

ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

SOUTHERN PARTS.

THE country of the Hottentots covers the southern point of Africa; bounded north by countries unknown; southeast, south and west by the sea. The coast is mountainous, indented by bays. There are no considerable kingdoms throughout this extensive country; the whole is inhabited by different tribes of Hottentots, governed by chiefs, who have no fixed residence, living like the Arabs in huts or portable houses, and removing their villages whenever the pasture becomes too bare for the subsistence of their cattle.

At the southern point of the continent is the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, containing a town, in which are about 5500 whites, and 10,000 blacks. It was settled by the Portuguese and Dutch, but was taken by the English in 1806, and still remains in their possession.

WESTERN COAST.

CONGO is a general name for the country between the equinoxial line and 18 degrees south latitude, containing the kingdoms of Congo proper, Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea. The Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast, the soil is exceedingly fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm trees, from which the inhabitants get wine and oil. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth. Their articles of traffic are slaves, cassia, ivory, and tamarinds. The greater part of them go almost naked. They worship the sun, moon, and stars, and also animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts to Christian-

ity. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad, along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

UPPER-GUINEA, so called to distinguish it from Congo, is divided into three parts; the Grain coast, Guinea proper, and Benin, and extends about 500 leagues along the coast. The Grain coast produces rice, peas, beans, lemons, indigo, and cotton. The Europeans have no settlements here. The principal traffic is in slaves.

The GOLD COAST is so named from the immense quantities of gold it produces. The climate is very hot. Europeans have a few settlements here. The soil is very fertile. The inhabitants are rich, and live in great harmony.

The IVORY COAST lies between Cape Appollonia and Cape Palmas, containing several towns, situated at the mouths of rivers called by the same names. The interior country is little known, the natives refusing the Europeans leave to settle, or even to trade among them, except by means of the coast negroes, and this with caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves. The inhabitants of this district have been more careful to defend themselves against the assaults of the slave ships, than most of their countrymen. Suspicion and jealousy are their predominant qualities.

STATES OF BARBARY.

BARBARY is an extensive country, stretching 1200 miles along the Mediterranean, and between 300 and 400 inland. It is divided into 5 kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

MOROCCO.

The empire of Morocco comprehends a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° north latitude; bounded west by the Atlantic; east by

the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; north by the straits of Gibraltar; south by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length from northeast to southwest, is above 500 miles, and where widest, not more than 260 broad.

The air is temperate, especially near Mount Atlas; the soil sandy and dry in some places, and fertile in others.

The number of inhabitants is estimated at 5,000,000. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are robust, and skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel.

There are many Christian slaves and some merchants on the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land, with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return have slaves, gold, and elephant's teeth.

In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, and pomegranates. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber.

The emperor is absolute; he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who sometimes take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse; but they are poorly armed and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital, is in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains north, and those of the Atlas south and east. The city, exposed to the devastations of different conquerors, has preserved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which remain almost entire, supposes a city that might contain 300,000 souls: at present, it is little better than a desert. The ruins of houses serve only to harbor thieves, who lurk there to rob passengers. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city, fronting Mount Atlas is a very extensive and solid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches, of cut stone, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners.

The kingdom of FEZ is united to the empire of Morocco. Its capital of the same name is considered by the Moors as a sacred asylum, and an object of devotion.

This city, which, in past ages attracted the attention of travellers, is not preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its situation, schools, industry, and somewhat more by its urbanity. It has 80,000 inhabitants.

ALGIERS.

THE kingdom of Algiers comprehends part of the ancient Mauritania, which included the ancient Numidia, and forms one of the most considerable districts of the coast of Barbary. It is bounded north by the Mediterranean, east by the river Zane, which divides it from Tunis; west by the Mailloohah, and the mountains of Trara, which separate it from Morocco, south by the Sahara, or Numidian desert. The superficial extent of the whole kingdom amounts, according to the calculation of M. Von Zach, to 4262 geographical square miles, and contains 1,500,000 inhabitants.

The territory of Algiers is principally distinguished by its capital. Half a mile northeast of the city commences the plain of Mettijah, which stretches 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth, as far as the branch of Mount Atlas, at the foot of which lies the town of Belida. This plain is better cultivated than the other districts of the kingdom. The country seats and masebarcas, as they call the farms of the principal inhabitants of Algiers, are found in these plains; and it is chiefly from them that the metropolis is supplied with provisions. The strength of the kingdom consists in its land and sea forces. Its strong cities are few, and it has fewer garrisons, which are weakly fortified and guarded.

The naval force of Algiers is more formidable than its army. It consists of 20 ships; one of which belongs to the government, and is assigned to the admiral: all the rest belong to private persons. The commerce of Algiers is principally carried on by their corsairs or pirates. Free Christians, Jews, native or foreign, Arabians and Moors, are permitted to exercise a free commerce, both by sea and land, together with other trades and manufactures in silk, cotton, wool, leather, and other commodities.

The religion of the Algerines differs from that of the Turks only in their adopting a greater variety of supersti-

tions. They acknowledge the Koran as the rule of their faith and practice, but are remiss in the observance of it. The population of Algiers is less than in other countries of the same extent, where arts, sciences, and industry are not so much restrained. The number of Turks here is about 9 or 10,000. Beside these are the Moors, a degraded people; and the Arabian tribes, who, without blending with the Moors, or most ancient possessors of the country, have uniformly maintained their separation from others, partly in a state of independence, and partly as tributaries to the Dey.

ALGIERS, the capital of the kingdom, is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbor. The houses, apparently rising one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops are all flat; and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for gardens. The streets are narrow and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbor is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a large battery of guns. The town is said by some to contain about 150,000 inhabitants; others say, 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves; others reduce the number of all to 80,000. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies; for they make prizes of the ships of all Christian nations, that are not at peace with them.

TUNIS.

THE kingdom of Tunis is bounded north by the Mediterranean, east by that sea and Tripoli, south and south-west by Biledulgerid, west by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from east to west, and 250 from north to south.

The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the east part but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits, but the west part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, on which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and

to enclose their gardens with walls. There are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkies, chameleons, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts.

The form of government is aristocratic; that is, by a council, whose president is the dey, an officer not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of this divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he in his turn is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head.

Tunis has 1,000,000 inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis, alone, are about 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oils, soap, ostriches' eggs, and feathers.

The established religion is Mahometanism, and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, the capital, is on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about ten miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is four miles in circumference. The Tunisians are the most civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the insolent haughtiness of the Algerines; affairs of government are transacted with despatch; the Americans, English, French, Dutch, and several other states, having consuls here, who are treated with civility and respect. The Mahometans here have 9 colleges for students, beside a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade.

TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI is bounded north by the Mediterranean, east by the desert of Barca, south by Fezzan, west by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is a fertile country, except the east part, which is a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast; the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

Tripoli, which contains 1,000,000 inhabitants, is distin-

guished into Maritime and Inland; the inhabitants of the former chiefly subsist upon commerce and piracy; the latter on plunder and robbery. Each division has some cities, towns, and villages, most of which are very poor and thinly inhabited. These people are reduced to the lowest degree of misery and wretchedness, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs.

The government, religion, laws, and customs of this kingdom are the same with those of Algiers and Tunis. The revenues arise chiefly from their corsairs, which seldom exceed seven or eight, and of these only one can properly be styled a ship; the rest are small galleys, poorly manned and equipped.

Their commerce chiefly consists in slaves, either such as are taken by their corsairs, or such as they traffic for with their neighbors; the greatest part of both they send into Turkey, where they can dispose of them to the best advantage.

One circumstance in the conduct of this regency, deserves notice; they are more scrupulous observers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbors; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a consciousness of their own weakness, is nevertheless of no small advantage to navigation and commerce.

TRIPOLI, the capital, retains but few traces of its ancient splendor; the houses are low and mean, and the streets narrow, dirty and irregular: there are, however, some monuments still standing, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one half of which now lies buried in the sand.

The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handsome villas, cultivated chiefly by Christian slaves.

BARCA, the ancient Lybia, lies between Tripoli and Egypt, and is governed by a sangiac, dependent on the bashaw of Tripoli. The climate is very unequal; along the coasts the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is sterile and desert. Through this dreary, and inhospitable region, so fatal to Cambyses and his followers, our gallant countryman, General Eaton, during the late hostilities with Tripoli, led a small, but intrepid band of troops to the attack of Derne. They left Egypt in the

beginning of April, 1805, crossed the desert of Barca, and after encountering excessive hardships and fatigue, arrived before Derne, on the frontiers of Tripoli, which they took by storm on the 27th of the same month; attacked and put to rout the army of the Bashaw, sent to oppose their progress; and contributed most effectually to compel that insolent power to enter into an immediate treaty of peace with the United States; by which a great number of Americans, then prisoners at Tripoli, were restored to freedom and their country.

Here was the temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

AT the mouth of the Red sea lies the island of Zocotra, belonging to the Arabs. It is a populous and plentiful country, and particularly noted for aloes.

MADAGASCAR is separated from the continent by a channel, called the channel of Mosambique. This island is 800 miles long, 150 broad, divided into 28 provinces, and watered by some considerable rivers. Its population is estimated at 4,000,000, who are Arabs and negroes.

The country produces oxen, sheep, goats, and cotton in abundance. Ebony, gum guttae, cucumbers, peas, beans, barley, rice, and citrons, are plenty. Cardaman plants, banana, and orange trees flourish. Rock crystals, copper, silver, gold, iron, and precious stones are found here. A great variety of ornamental plants, of fruit trees, and valuable timber, grow on this island.

PORTO SANTO, is a small island, about 20 miles in compass, in lat. 32 55 N. and 125 leagues W. of cape Blanco; discovered and possessed by the Portuguese. It has one good harbor, safe from all winds but the S. W. Here the India ships usually stop to refit, both going and returning. The island is inhabited by Portuguese, is very rich, and produces wheat and maize, cattle, wild boars,

and rabbits. Dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fish, are exported.

MADEIRA. The form of Madeira is a triangle 150 miles in circuit, lying in lat. 32 30 N. and lon. 16 50 W. 120 leagues W. of cape Cantin. It is divided into 2 provinces. The Portuguese discovered it in 1431. The population is said to amount to 70,000. The forces are 150 infantry, and 2000 militia. *Funchal*, the capital, is in a valley, on the S. coast. The harbor is defended by several batteries, and a castle. The town is divided into 9 parishes, and contains 6 convents, as many churches, and about 15,000 inhabitants, consisting of Portuguese, French, English, Irish, mulattoes, and blacks. The principal merchants are English and Irish catholics, though the island belongs to Portugal. The climate is agreeable, and the soil very fertile. The chief exports are Madeira wine, 20,000 hogsheads, and sweet meats. Every species of tropical fruit grows to perfection.

The **CANARIES** belonging to the Spaniards, are famous for Canary wine. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles. They are 10 or 12 in number; the chief are Great Canary, Teneriffe, Gomera, and Ferro. Teneriffe is much encumbered with mountains. The peak is an ascent in the form of a sugar loaf, 15 miles in circumference, and 13,265 feet high. It is a volcano.

The climate is temperate and mild. The soil is generally fertile. The articles of culture are the vine, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, barley, and rice. All the islands are well supplied with cattle.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS. These are a cluster of islands, 130 leagues W. of Cape Verd, between lat. 16 and 18 N. The principal ones are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Nicholas, Bonavista, and St. Jago. They have long belonged to the Portuguese. The inhabitants of all are said to amount to 100,000. By long residence, and by intermixture, they have become nearly of the negro complexion and features. The manufactures of leather and salt form the principal riches. The soil is indifferent. Tropical fruits abound.

GOREE. This is a little island, two miles in circuit, close to the coast, S. of Cape Verd. The Dutch planted

it in 1617. The French drove them out in 1677, and were lately driven out by the English.

FERNANDO Po is about 30 leagues in circuit, in lat. 3 20 N. and lon. 10 45 E. near the coast of Benin. It belongs to Spain, is high, has a fertile soil, and produces manioc, sugar, rice, fruits, and tobacco.

PRINCE'S ISLAND lies directly S. of the former, in lat. 4 31 N. 20 leagues in circuit. The town on the N. coast has a good harbor, and contains 200 houses. The soil is good, and the produce like that of Fernando Po. It belongs to Spain.

ST. THOMAS is about 20 leagues in circuit, and lies a little W. of S. from Prince's Island, directly under the equator, and about 50 leagues N. W. by W. from cape Lopez. It was discovered and settled by the Portuguese, in 1480, and made a sort of Botany Bay for the heroes of the Lisbon Old Bailey. These are now amalgamated with the negroes.

ANNABON is a high, mountainous, and fertile island, about 6 leagues in circuit, in latitude $1^{\circ} 45'$ south, 80 leagues from cape Lopez. It was settled by the Portuguese, and is said now to belong to Spain.

ST. MATTHEW. The Portuguese discovered it in 1516, and soon after settled it. It lies in lat. 1 45 S.

ASCENSION. Lat. 7 56 30 S. lon. 14 22 31 W. is 10 miles long and 5 or 6 broad. It is barren and desolate, but abounds with turtle.

ST. HELENA is a beautiful island, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English East India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures, by the company's ships in return for refreshments. It lies between the continents of Africa and South-America, about 1200 miles west of the former, and 1800 east of the latter, lon. 5 49 west, lat. 15 55 south.

BOURBON is 60 miles long, and 40 broad, 370 miles E. from Madagascar. The island is difficult of access. *St. Denis* is the principal port. It has lately been taken by the English. Its first inhabitants were pirates, who

planted themselves here in 1657. The island has now, according to St. Pierre, 60,000 blacks, and 5000 other inhabitants: lon. 55 30 E. lat. 20, 52 S.

MAURITIUS, 150 miles in circumference, lies E. N. E. of Bourbon, and 400 miles E. of Madagascar, was discovered and settled by the Dutch, in 1598, and relinquished in 1710. The French took possession soon after, and retained it till 1810, when it was taken by the English. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: They produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive of cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbor are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months, the harbor cannot afford shelter for more than 8 vessels.

The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N. part of the island of Madagascar. They are 4 in number, viz. Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora, which last is 6 leagues long and 3 wide, and gives its name to the group. It has no safe harbors. Its high mountains are richly covered with verdure and fruit trees, and give rise to numerous fertilizing streams, on which are many beautiful cascades. The vallies between the mountains are extensive, and in richness and beauty are exceeded by none in the world. These islands produce rice, peas, yams, Indian corn, purslain, cocoa nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar canes and honey.

The AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES, lie about midway between the two continents, in about 37 degrees north latitude. They are nine in number, Tercera, St. Michael, Fayal, Gratiiosa, St. George, Pico, Corvo, Flores, and St. Maloes, fertile in corn, and wine, and a variety of fruits. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It is said that no poisonous or noxious animal can live on the Azores.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE islands of the Pacific ocean have been classed by some geographers into two divisions, to which they have given the names of AUSTRAL ASIA and POLYNESIA. In the first division are comprehended

New-Holland	New-Caledonia
Papau, or New-Guinea	New-Hebrides
New-Britain	New-Zealand
New-Ireland	Van Dieman's Land.

NEW-HOLLAND was discovered in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was supposed to be part of a vast southern continent. It lies between 11 and 43 degrees south latitude, and is nearly equal in extent to the habitable part of Europe. The inhabitants, according to Dieman, are the most miserable people in the world, without houses or clothes. They are black, tall, thin, straight bodied, with small limbs, large heads, and heavy brows; the two fore teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; neither have they any beards. They are long visaged, and of a very unpleasant aspect, having not one graceful feature in their faces. In the year 1770, the east coast was visited and explored by captain Cook, who spent four months in examining a distance of 2000 miles. He took possession of this eastern coast in the name of the king of Great Britain, and gave it the name of New South Wales. In the year 1773, Capt. Furneaux discovered it to be an island.

NEW-GUINEA lies north of New-Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavor straits. The land is low, but fertile. Most of the trees and plants common to the South Sea Islands are produced here; particularly the cocoa-nut, plantain, and bread fruit trees. Marriage is here consummated by the parties covenanting before witnesses.

NEW-BRITAIN lies to the north of New-Guinea. A strait divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which is called New-Ireland. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts are high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nut-

meg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

NEW-CALEDONIA extends from 19 to 22° south latitude. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar canes are not plentiful; bread fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular, like a bee hive, and as close and warm; being formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long, coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They are of a pacific disposition; and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

The **NEW-HEBRIDES** are between the latitude of 14 and 26° south, and consist of a number of islands, of different names and dimensions.

Between 34 and 43° south latitude lies the island of **NEW-ZEALAND**, surrounded by several smaller ones; with productions and inhabitants similar to those above described.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, is separated from New-Holland by a strait 30 leagues wide. It presents a most inhospitable shore; the land is covered with trees. The inhabitants are naked, and have black woolly hair. Opossums and kangaroos are the principal animals.

POLYNESIA. The second grand division of the South Sea Isles embraces the following islands.

The Pelew Isles

The Ladrões

The Carolines

The Sandwich Isles

The Marquesas

Ingraham's Isles

The Society Isles

The Friendly Isles

THE PELEW ISLES lie between 5 and 9° N. lat. The natives are simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their dispositions. Their arms are

bamboo darts. Their principal food is cocoa nuts. The country is covered with timber trees of a large size.

THE LADRONES OF MARIAN ISLES, are 15 in number, 3 or 4 of which only are inhabited; some of them are volcanic. The largest contains 30,000 inhabitants.

THE CAROLINES are about 30 in number, and very populous. The inhabitants resemble those of the Philippines. Each isle has its chief, but all respect one monarch. Hogen, the principal isle, is 90 miles long. They extend eastward of the Pelews nearly in the same latitude.

THE SANDWICH ISLES are 11 in number, the principal of which is Owhyhee. The climate is similar to that of the West Indies. The inhabitants are generally above the middle size, with fine open countenances. Their weapons of war are spears, daggers, clubs and slings.

THE MARQUESAS are 5 in number, between 9 and 10° south latitude. The inhabitants are the finest race of people in all these islands; and for good shape and regular features, perhaps surpass all nations. They have hogs, fowls, plantains, bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees.

INGRAHAM'S ISLES, 7 in number, lie northwest of the Marquesas. They were discovered by Capt. Ingraham of Boston, in 1791. Cotton of a superior quality grows here. The inhabitants are similar to those of the Marquesas.

THE SOCIETY ISLES are a cluster lying near the 16th degree south latitude, the principal of which is Otaheite. The vegetable productions of these islands are numerous and luxuriant. The inhabitants of Otaheite alone are estimated at 204,000. The people exceed the middle size of Europeans in stature. In their dispositions, they are brave, open, and generous, without either suspicion or treachery. Except a few traces of natural cunning, and some traces of dissimulation, equally artless and inoffensive, they possess the most perfect simplicity of character. Otaheite alone, it is supposed, can send out 1720 war canoes, and 68,000 able men. The chief of each district superintends the equipping of the fleet in that district; but they must pass in review before the king, so that he knows the state of the whole before they assemble to go on service. Different deities are worshipped in different parts of the island. If they see others more prosperous

than themselves, they adopt their gods and reject their own. They believe the soul immortal, but have no distinct ideas of rewards and punishments. Though they are the most friendly and amiable pagans in the world, human sacrifices are common. To atone for their sins they murder their neighbors, offer them to their gods, and leave their bones on the sand.

EASTER ISLAND, generally reckoned one of the Society Isles, is a barren spot, and has no fresh water, except in the crater of an extinguished volcano. The natives are sometimes driven to the necessity of drinking sea water. They are about 2000 souls, a thievish, lewd race of mortals. Their soil is fertile; yams, potatoes, and bananas, are their principal support.

THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS, were so named by Capt. Cook, from the hospitable disposition of the natives. The islands are 150 in number, well planted with cocoa-nut and bread fruit trees, plantains, sugar canes, &c. The inhabitants amount to 200,000. They are active, and industrious, acquainted neither with riches, wants, nor oppression.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

A series of *Questions*, designed to direct the youthful student to the principal matters contained in each of the late editions of the Abridgement of the American Universal Geography; and also to facilitate the Instructor in the discharge of his duties. The figures direct the student to the pages where the answers to these questions are to be found.

What is Geography? how has Geography arrived at its present improved state? 9

By whom was Astronomy first cultivated? who first laid its foundation? 10

Who is allowed to have fixed the first solid foundation of Geography by uniting it with Astronomy? where were the greatest improvements made in Astronomy? who contributed most to its advancement? 11

Who ordered a general survey of the Roman Empire? who wrote the only system of Geography in use till the beginning of the 17th century? when and by whom was printing invented? 12

Who in modern days have been the most distinguished cultivators of Geography and Astronomy? what does the Solar System suppose? 13

What is the orbit of a planet? how are the planets retained in their orbits? when is a body said to be in conjunction with the sun? when in opposition? which is the most glorious luminary in the heavens? its diameter? what is the distance of Mercury from the sun? Of Venus? 14

When is Venus denominated the morning star? when the evening? how far is our earth from the sun? what is its diameter? its circumference? how many motions has the earth? in what time is its diurnal motion performed? its annual revolution? how does the moon shine? 15

What are comets? what is the heat of one when nearest the sun? what are the fixed stars? 18

How are the fixed stars distinguished from the planets? what is a Constellation? what is the galaxy, or milky way? what the number of stars? what is an Eclipse? 19

What causes an eclipse of the moon? of the sun? what are the fundamental principles of Geography? what evidence have you to suppose the earth is round? what is a sphere? 20

How are circles denominated? how many degrees are there in a circle? how do great circles divide a sphere? how do small circles divide it? what is the axis of the earth? what is the equator? the meridian? the ecliptic? into how many signs is the ecliptic divided? their names? 21

What is the Horizon? What is the sensible Horizon? Into how many equal parts is it divided? What are the cardinal points? What the Zenith and Nadir? What circles include the Zodiac? What are the Colures? The tropics? 22

What are the polar circles? How do the tropics and polar circles divide the earth? What part of the earth is called the Torrid Zone? Where are the temperate Zones? The frigid Zones? What is a climate? In what other sense is the word climate used? What is Latitude? Longitude? What are Globes? 23

Describe a map. What do the top, bottom, right hand side, and the left hand side of a map represent? How are lines of longitude drawn? How parallels of latitude? How are rivers described on maps? How are mountains? 29

How are towns represented? What is the first grand division of the earth? What is a Continent? How many Continents do we commonly reckon? Describe an Island—a Peninsula—an Isthmus—a Cape—a Mountain—a Volcano—a Precipice—an Ocean. 30

How many Oceans are there? How far is it across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans—the Pacific? what is a Sea—a Strait—a Lake—a Cataract—a Cascade—a Morass or Swamp? why is the earth called terraqueous? how much of the earth's surface is supposed to be covered with water? 31

What are the various substances below its surface collectively called? what substances are called minerals—what metals? how many metals are there? Name them in order according to their weight. How is Steel produced? what is pewter? what are the objects of Chymistry? what is Chymistry? 32

What are the names of the three most noted Volcanoes? how many kinds of Earthquakes are there? how are they caused? what is magnetism—gravitation? 33

What do you mean by Tides? by what are they caused? 35

What is the Atmosphere? what are General Winds? where do they prevail? what are Periodical Winds? 36

What are Hurricanes? 37

Describe the Samoul, or Mortifying Winds. What is the Water-Spout? Describe the Sirocco. Describe the Whirlwind. 38

What are Vapours—Clouds? What is Electricity—Lightning? 39

What is a Torpedo—Light—Twilight? 40

What is a Thermometer? what are the names of the four quarters of the earth? what are the comparative size, improvement, and civilization of these divisions? what is an Empire? 43

What is a Kingdom—a Republic? how many varieties do we reckon in the human species? describe the first variety. 44

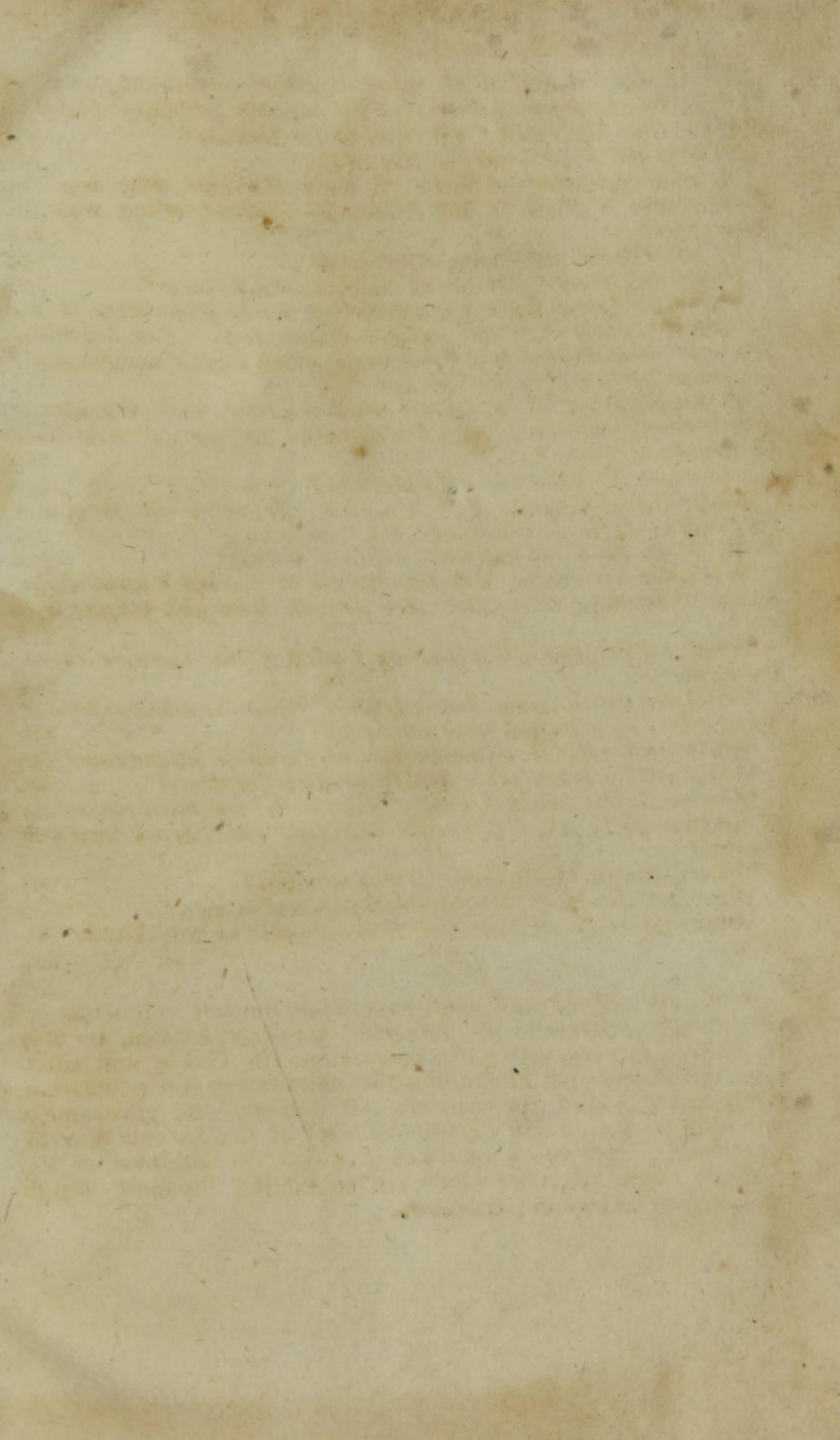
Describe the second—the third—the fourth—the fifth—the sixth. For what purpose have mankind formed themselves into communities, and instituted Government? what are the three simple forms of Government? what is a Monarchy—an Aristocracy? 45

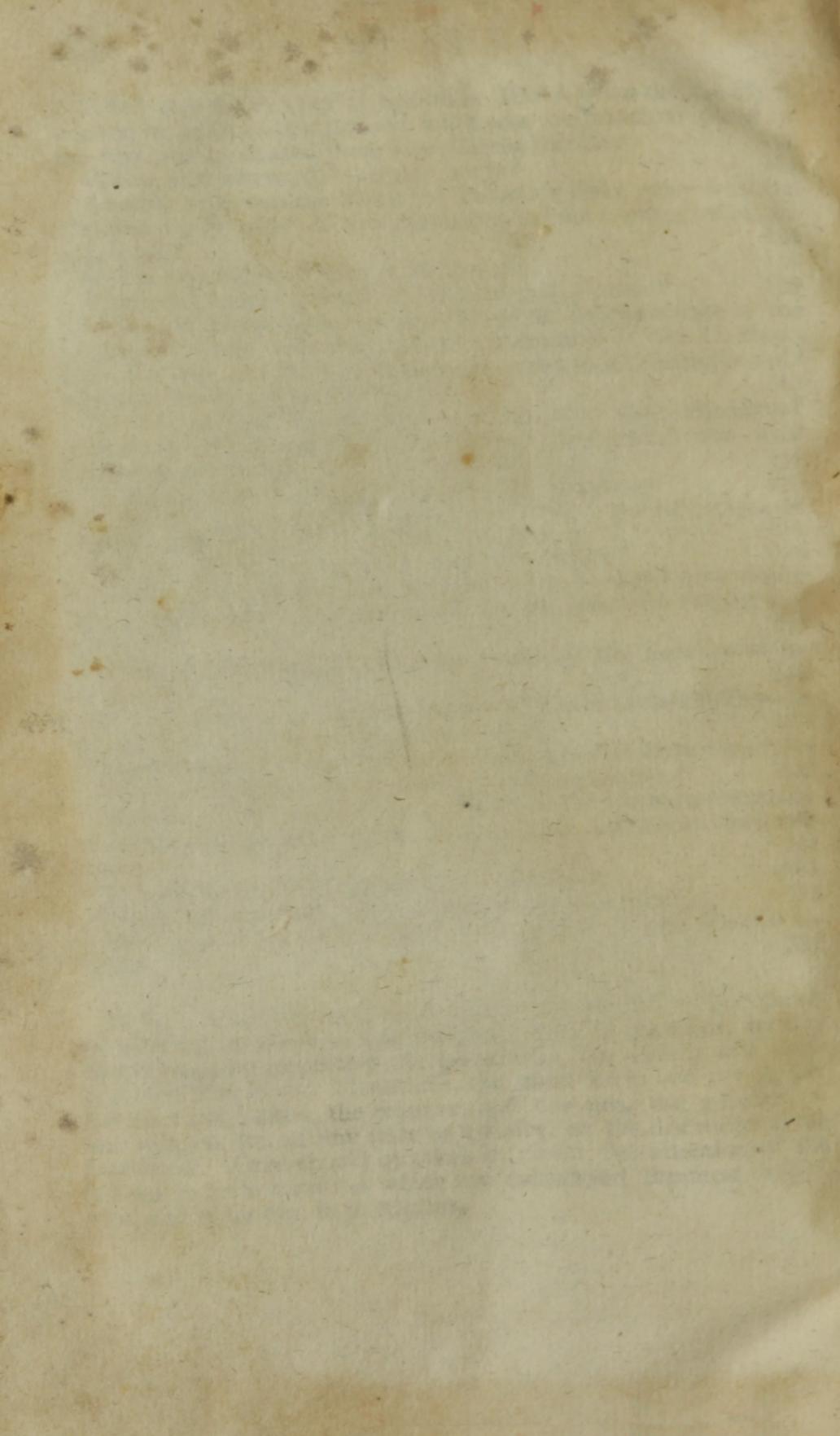
What is a Democracy or Republic? what are the fundamental laws of a state or country called? how are Mankind divided in

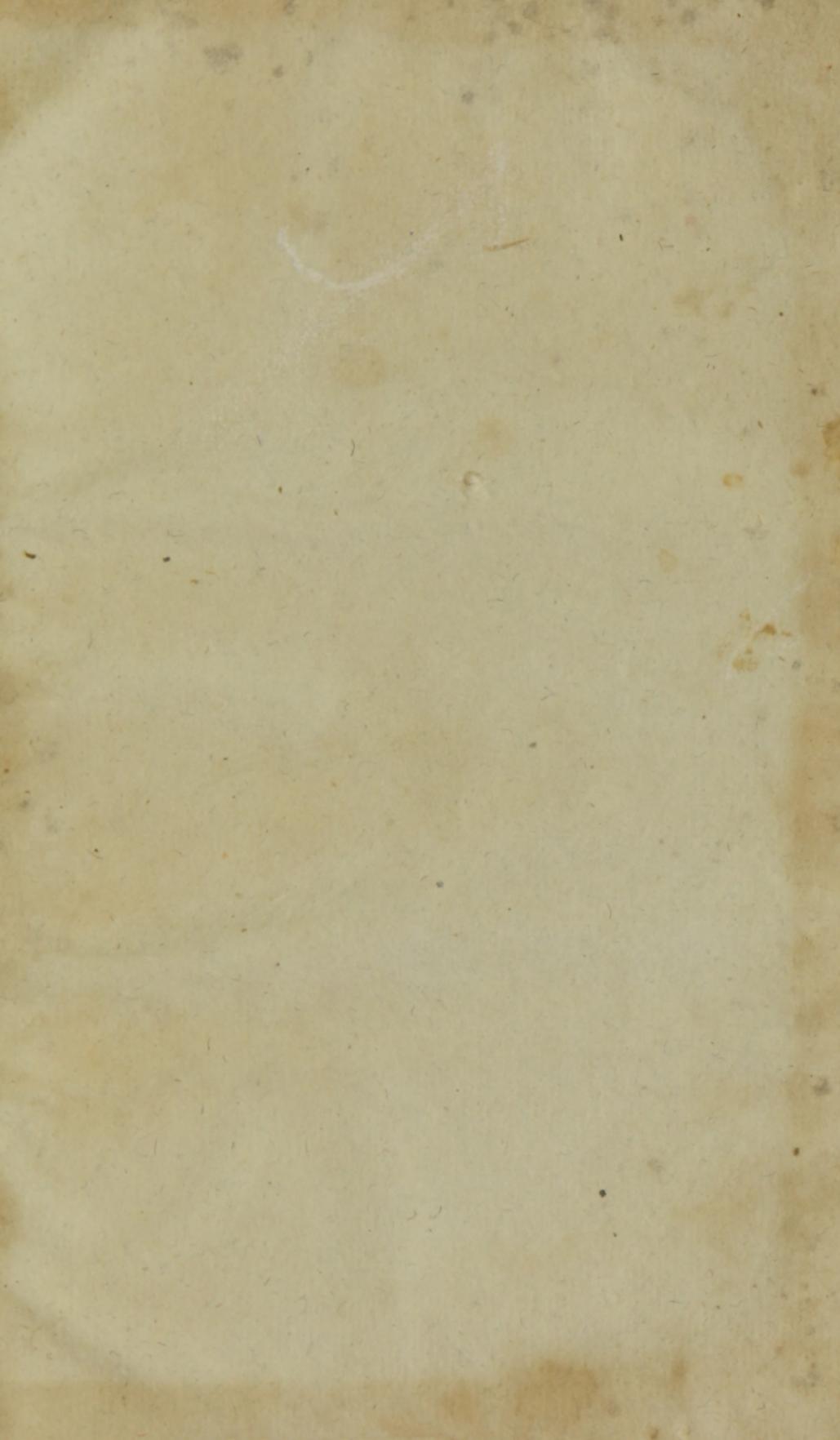
respect to religion? who are Christians—Roman Catholics— Protestants—Jews?	46
From whom do the Mahometans derive their name? who are Deists—Pagans?	47
How is the idea of time acquired?	48
What is an artificial day—a natural or civil day?	49
What are epochs?	50
Why is America denominated the new world? what is the sit- uation of America—its length—its average breadth? how is A- merica separated from Europe and Africa? what Ocean divides it from Asia on the west; how many square miles does America contain? how is the American continent divided?	53
What isthmus divides North and South America?	54
What is probably the real number of inhabitants? how may the present inhabitants of America be divided? which of the Indian tribes have made the greatest progress in civilization?	55
What is said of the Indians in respect to their hospitality and attention to strangers? what does the Abbe Clavigero say of their mental qualities? to what vice are the American Indians general- ly addicted?	56
When and by whom was America discovered?	60
How was the latter part of the life of Columbus made wretch- ed?	61
What are the boundaries of N. America--the length of North America—its average breadth?	62
In what part of North America is Baffin's Bay--Hudson's Bay —the Gulf of St. Lawrence--the Gulf of Mexico? what are the names of the Lakes situated between the United States and Cana- da?	map
What is the circumference of L. Superior--of L. Huron? what Lake lies wholly within the U. States?	63
What is the length and breadth of L. Erie—the circumference of L. Ontario? what large River empties into the Gulf of Mexi- co? what two large rivers flow into the Mississippi?	64
What River forms the outlet of the great Lakes? what are the principal mountains of N. America?	65
What were the inhabitants of N. America when first visited by Europeans? when and by whom was it discovered?	66
When, and by whom was Mexico settled—Quebec—Virginia— Plymouth (Mass.)?	67
What are the boundaries of the U. States—their extent and situation? how many square miles do the United States contain? what are the grand divisions of the U. States?	88
What states does the first division comprehend? what are the names of the Middle States—of the Southern States? what is the Western division?	89
What was the population of U. S. in 1810?	97
In whom is the government vested? for what time is the Pres- ident chosen? of whom does the Senate consist? how are the House of Representatives elected?	98
Where is the seat of government?	99

What was the number of militia in 1808? when did the U. S. become an independent nation? what was the principal cause of the war that separated them from Great Britain?	101
When, and where, did the war begin?	103
At what time was the battle of Bunker's Hill? who was the Commander in chief of the American armies? when was he appointed?	104
When was the surrender of Burgoyne?	108
When did America obtain an alliance with France?	109
When did Great Britain acknowledge the Independence of the U. States? when was the present constitution of the U. States framed? who was the first President? when was he inaugurated? who was the first Vice President?	113
Who succeeded Washington? who was the third President? who is the present and fourth? when was the second war with G. Britain declared?	114
What are the situation and extent of S. America?	223
Name the mountains of S. America. What is the height of Chimborazo? Name the rivers of S. America.	224
To whom does this extensive country belong?	226
What are the extent and boundaries of Europe? how many square miles does it contain? what are its Seas—its largest Rivers?	247
What are its principal mountains? what is the number of inhabitants?	248
What are the situation and extent of Asia—its boundaries—its population—its principal Seas and Gulfs?	315
What are its chief Rivers—its most remarkable Mountains?	316
What are the boundaries of Africa—its population?	340
Mention the Rivers of Africa. What is the southern extremity of Africa called? what powerful kingdoms did Africa formerly contain?	341
Where are the West-India Islands situated?	241
What are the most considerable Islands of Africa?	353
What are some of the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean?	357

N. B. When the pupil shall have made himself well acquainted with the answers to the foregoing general questions, he may be interrogated respecting the boundaries, the extent and situation, the Rivers and Mountains, the chief towns and population, the Seas and Lakes, the manners and customs, the government and religion, &c. of any state or country, at the discretion of the Instructor. Care should be taken to direct the attention of the scholar to those countries which are considered the most important, and to his own in particular.







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