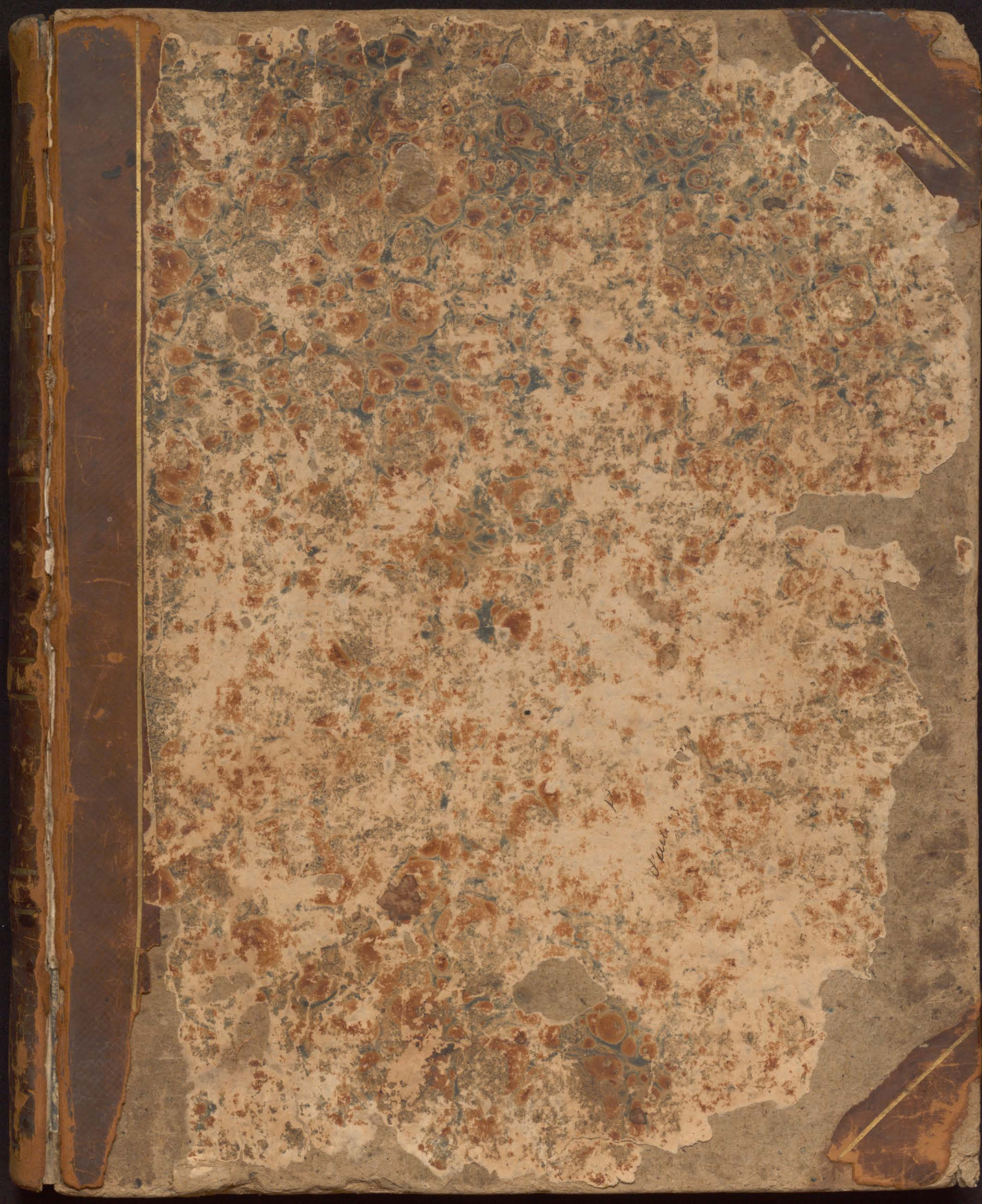
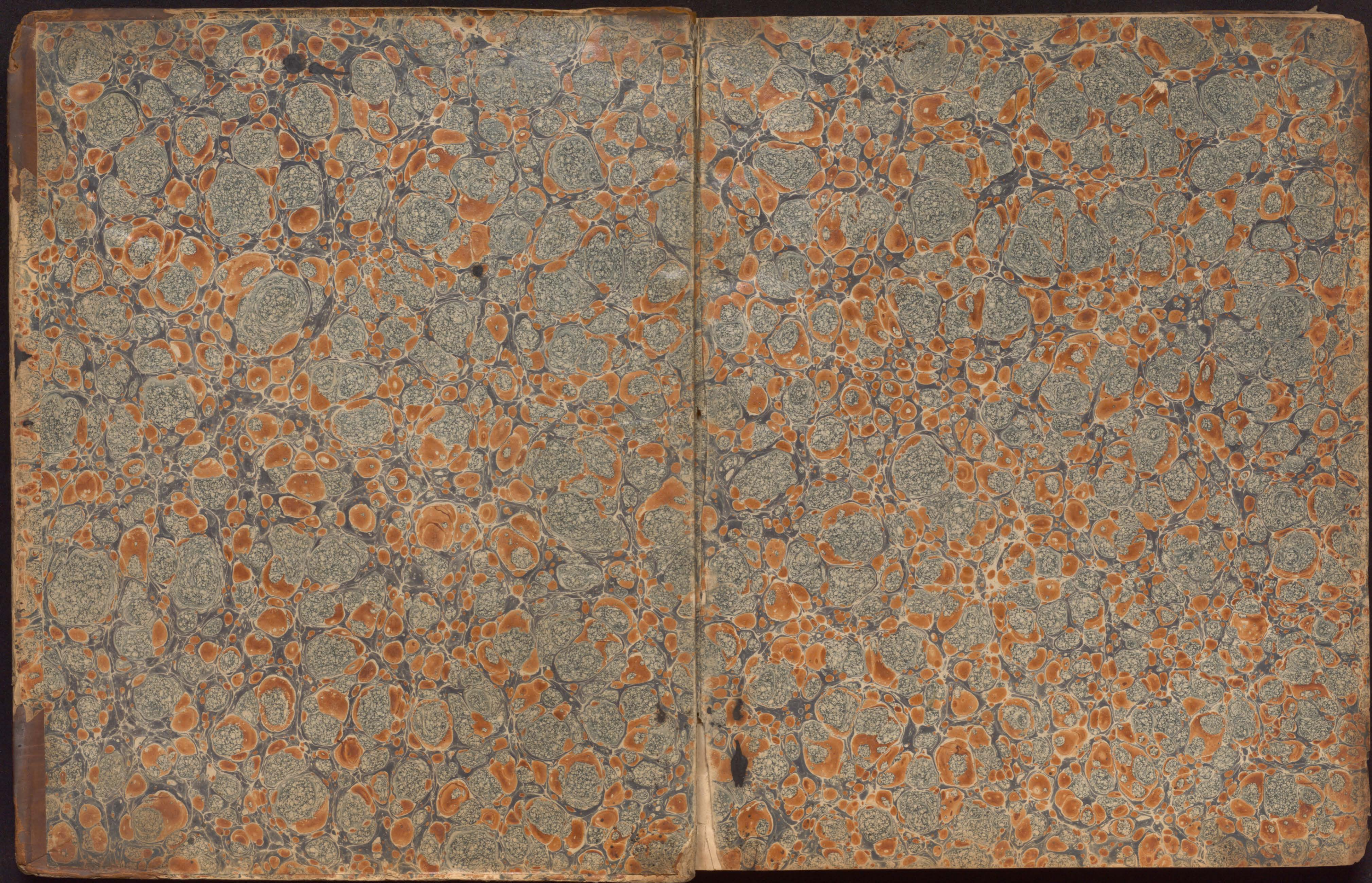


COMPREHENSIVE

ATLAS.

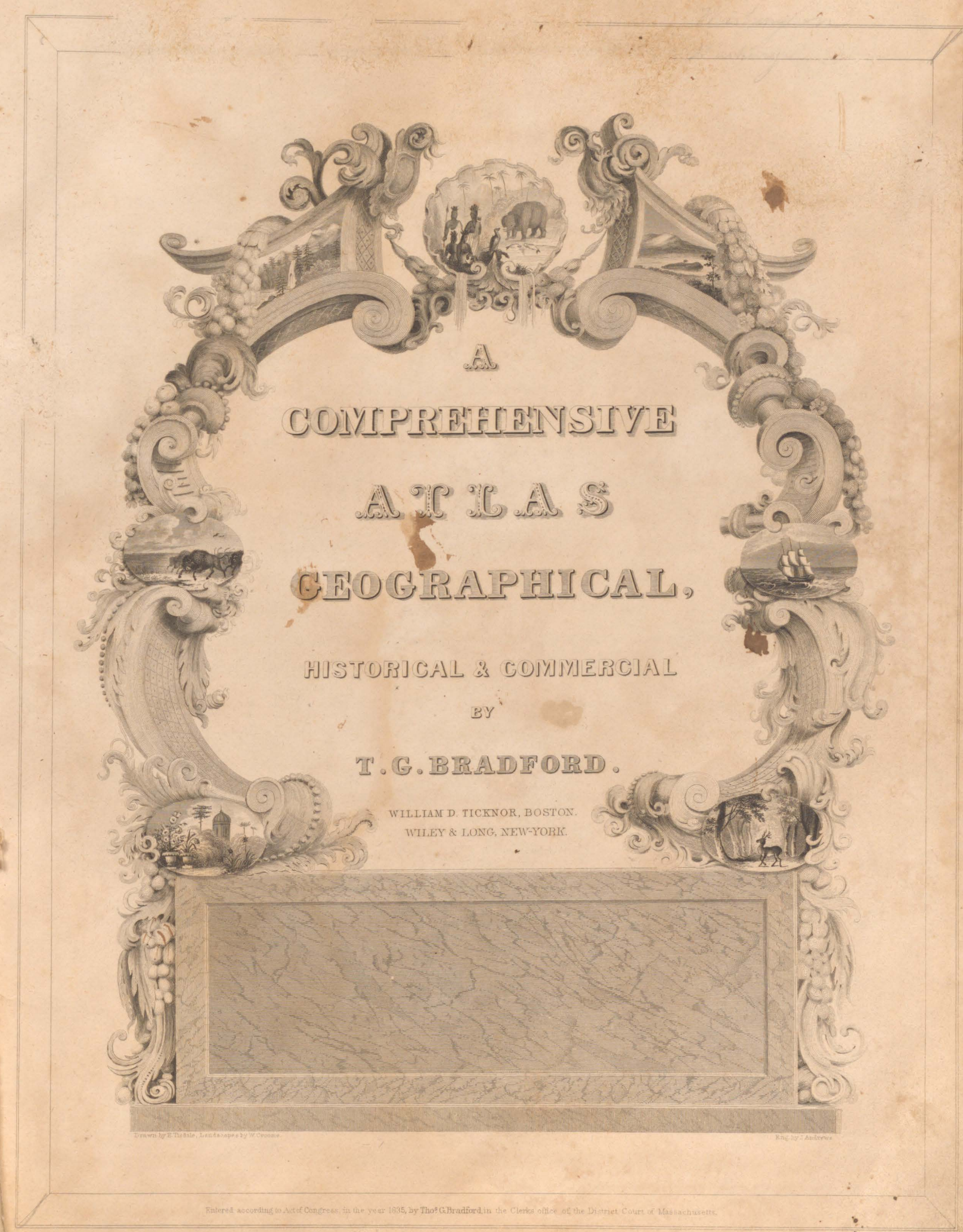




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A
COMPREHENSIVE
ATLAS
GEOGRAPHICAL,

HISTORICAL & COMMERCIAL

BY

T.G. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, BOSTON.
WILEY & LONG, NEW-YORK.

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The general design of this work is perhaps sufficiently indicated by the titlepage, and the arrangement will be understood at once, by looking over the table of contents. It will be seen that the maps, plans, and charts, are illustrated by copious tables, placed in immediate connection with them; thus rendering the work, for consultation on the topics to which it is devoted, in the highest degree, convenient. The great number of the maps, and the vast amount of matter of a geographical, historical, commercial, and statistical nature, embraced in the volume, together with the convenient mode of arrangement, it is believed will make the work of particular value to all classes of readers. No pains have been spared, to render it correct; and it is hoped, as well as believed, that it may be relied upon as an authentic book of reference.

Many of the plans and charts in this work are new, and these are thought to be not merely curious and interesting, but important, as they serve to convey accurate impressions, where imperfect or erroneous ones are likely to prevail. As to the utility of works like the present, devoted to general statistics, and embracing exact geographical and historical data, for reference, there can be no doubt. There is no class of works of higher estimation in Europe, and their importance is beginning to be duly appreciated in this country. It is hoped that the present volume may contribute to a more deep conviction of their value, and a more active circulation of statistical knowledge among us.

Although the materials for the Tables have been compiled from a great variety of sources, yet there are several works which have been more particularly made use of, and from some of which whole paragraphs or tabular statements have been taken, with little or no modification. Among these works are Balbi's *Abrégé de Géographie*; Murray's *Encyclopædia of Geography*; Huot's edition of Malte Brun's *Précis de la Géographie Universelle*; the volumes of the *American Almanac* and those of the *Companion to the British Almanac*; the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Malchus's *Statistik und Staatenkunde*; Maculloch's *Commercial Dictionary*, &c. Beside these works, Humboldt's *Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales* and *Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne*; Lyell's *Principles of Geology*; Balbi's *Atlas Ethnographique du Globe*; the *Weimar Statistischer Almanach*; Bottin's *Almanach du Commerce*; Edward's *Quarterly Register*; Niles's *Weekly Register*; Hazard's *Pennsylvania Register*; Minor's *Railroad Journal*; the *Missionary Herald*; Darby's *Gazetteer of the United States*; Macgregor's *British America*, &c., have furnished valuable data, or served as useful guides. It is only an act of justice to acknowledge, that the two tables forming the *Political Chart of the Globe*, are a modification of the elaborate chart of Balbi, to whose other works the compiler is very much indebted on almost every subject treated of in these tables.

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GEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Geology is the science which treats of the structure, materials, relative position, and mode of formation of the great mineral masses, which constitute the crust of the earth; and investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, and the causes of those changes.

Geology has nothing to do with the question of the origin of things, or with the creation of the world; it merely aims at a careful examination of the records of its former state, inscribed upon its actual surface, and of the evidences of former life, afforded by the organic remains preserved in its strata. History, tradition, and observation show that the earth's surface is undergoing a perpetual change; the currents of rivers and oceans are forming accumulations of land in some places and washing away the surface in others; the waters of lakes and seas deposit successive beds of ever-forming rocks; the summits or flanks of mountains undermined and sapped by rains and frost are plunged into the valley below; and lofty mountains and deep valleys are formed by the elevation or subsidence of the surface occasioned by earthquakes.

Geology goes farther and shows us that these changes have been going on from times anterior to historical or traditional knowledge; by an examination of the structure and position of the layers, which compose the crust of the earth, it is able to determine their relative ages and the mode of their formation, whether from alluvial accumulations or by deposition from aqueous or igneous solution; and by studying the animal and vegetable remains which they contain, it proves that the whole or nearly the whole of the present land was once at the bottom of the sea, and has been upheaved by the mighty convulsions of nature.

By the term rocks in geology, we understand a great mineral mass, composed of one or several mineral substances, whatever be the state of their aggregation; thus we include clay and sand in the class of rocks. Those rocks which have been deposited from a liquid, probably water, are said to be of Neptunian origin; those that bear the marks of having been formed from a state of igneous solution are termed Plutonian or ignigenous rocks.

It was long thought that it was vain to look for order or regularity in the composition and arrangement of the great masses of which the crust of the earth is composed, but modern science has proved this notion to be erroneous. These structures may be described as follows:

1. **STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAIN ROCKS.** The kinds of structure occurring in mountain rocks are the following; the compact structure, in which the mass is uniform, and when broken exhibits various fractures, as common compact quartz; the slaty, in which the rocks split readily into layers, as common roofing slate; the granular, when the rocks are composed of granular concretions or imperfect crystals, as primitive limestone or statuary marble; the porphyritic, in which there is a basis or ground with imbedded crystals, as porphyry; amygdales, when the basis contains amygdales, whether empty or filled with minerals; and conglomerated, when the rock is composed of fragments imbedded in a basis.

2. **STRUCTURE OF STRATA AND BEDS.** When a hill is composed of tabular masses of the same kind of rock, extending through the hill, it is said to be stratified, and the tabular masses are called strata; if tabular masses of a different rock occur these are called beds. Several varieties are discoverable in the structure of individual strata or beds; thus in some beds, the rock is arranged in columns, as in basalt; in others in tables as in porphyry; or in balls as in granite.

3. **STRUCTURE OF FORMATIONS.** All those rocks which appear to have been formed at the same time, and in similar circumstances, and which agree in position, structure, petrifications, &c., are said to belong to the same formation. Simple formations are those principally composed of one rock, as for example granite; compound formations of more than one species, as the coal formation, which contains sandstone, slate, limestone, coal, and ironstone.

4. **STRUCTURE OF VEINS.** Veins are tabular masses that intersect the strata and beds where they occur. Like the latter they vary in position, being horizontal, or vertical, or more or less inclined. They also vary in dimensions from an inch to several fathoms in breadth, and to several miles in length and depth. Veins appear to have been originally open rents or fissures traversing the strata, which have been filled by an after-process with the mineral matters they now contain.

The formations that constitute the crust of the earth are generally arranged and named as follows:

1. **PRIMITIVE ROCKS.** The rocks of this class lie under those of the succeeding classes. Countries in which they predominate are in general more rugged and broken than those composed of rocks of the other classes; the strata of primitive mountains are often highly inclined, a circumstance which contributes to increase the inequalities of the surface of primitive regions. Primitive rocks are of a crystalline nature, and exhibit such characters as indicate formation from a state of solution.

They contain no organic remains, and hence are inferred to have been formed before animals and vegetables were called into existence. They abound in metalliferous minerals, and no metal has been met with which does not occur either exclusively or occasionally, in this class of rocks; gems also occur in great variety.

The following species of rocks belong to this class: 1. Granite. 2. Syenite. 3. Protogine. 4. Trap. 5. Serpentine. 6. Porphyry. 7. Gneiss. 8. Mica Slate. 9. Clay Slate. 10. Quartz Rock. 11. Limestone.

2. TRANSITION ROCKS. The rocks of this class, in the regular succession, rest immediately upon those of the primitive class. Most of them are distinctly stratified, and the strata are frequently vertical, and like those of the primitive class, exhibit the same direction throughout extensive tracts. They are distinguished from primitive rocks by the occurrence of fossil crustacea, shells, and corals. The extensive deposits of limestone, particularly of the variegated kinds so much prized for ornamental purposes, which they contain; the fine granites and porphyries which they afford, and the ores of lead and copper distributed among them, give them importance in the arts.

This class comprises the following rock: 1. Greywacke. 2. Transition Clay Slate. 3. Gneiss and Mica Slate. 4. Quartz Rock. 5. Red Sandstone. 6. Limestone. 7. Glance Coal or Anthracite. 8. Granite. 9. Syenite. 10. Porphyry. 11. Trap. 12. Serpentine. The five last do not differ very materially from the primitive rocks of the same name.

3. **SECONDARY ROCKS.** This class of rocks rests, in the regular succession, immediately upon those of the transition class. Much of the mineral matter of which they are composed appears to have been deposited from a state of mechanical suspension, a circumstance which distinguishes them in some measure from the transition rocks, in which chemical deposits prevail over those of a mechanical nature. They abound in organic remains, and in them we first meet with vertebrated animals. Coal, which occurs in small quantities in transition deposits, is profusely distributed among secondary formations. Of ores the most abundant are those of iron and lead.

The rocks of this class are 1. Sandstone. 2. Slate. 3. Limestone. 4. Gypsum. 5. Coal. 6. Granite. 7. Porphyry. 8. Trap.

In the primitive and transition classes geologists have not observed any determinate arrangement among the Neptunian deposits, but in this class it has been found to prevail throughout the whole series. The following is a sketch of the order of succession beginning with the oldest formation: 1. the old red sandstone; 2. metalliferous limestone, or carboniferous limestone; 3. the great coal formation, which is compound, consisting of sandstone, slate, clay, limestone, coal, and ironstone; 4. magnesian and alpine limestone; 5. variegated sandstone, or new red sandstone, comprising, beside the sandstone, beds of marl, with gypsum and rock salt; 6. the shell limestone; 7. red ground, composed principally of sandstone, marls, and dolomites with salt and gypsum; 8. lias and oolite limestones and Jura limestone; 9. weald clay and Purbeck stone; 10. chalk formation.

stone; 10. chalk formation.

4. **TERTIARY ROCKS.** In the regular succession the rocks of this class rest immediately upon the chalk or uppermost member of the secondary class. They are looser in texture than those of that class, yet among them beds occur equally compact with those of the latter. They abound in fossil remains of animals and vegetables, containing many species different from those now existing.

The rocks of this class are: 1. Plastic Clay. 2. Calcaire Grossier or London Clay. 3. Gypsum with Bones. 4. Superior marine Sandstones and Sands. 5. Upper fresh water Formation. 6. Trachyte. 7. Basalt. 8. Greenstone. 9. Wacke. 10. Amygdaloid. 11. Clinstone.

5. **ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.** Under this head are included the various calcareous deposits, peat, clays, loams, sands, gravels, and rolled masses or boulders, which in the regular succession rest upon the newest or uppermost rocks of the tertiary class. Remains of vegetables and animals are of frequent occurrence in this formation. Neither remains of human industry nor human bones have been found in the older alluvia, but skeletons and bones of quadrupeds abound; some of these quadrupeds are of extinct species of existing genera as the elephant, rhinoceros, tapir, &c.; some of species of extinct genera, as the mastodon and megatherium; and others belong to existing species.

6. **VOLCANIC ROCKS.** These volcanic masses which owe their origin to volcanoes, are divided into ancient and modern or extinct and active. Ancient volcanic rocks comprise those connected with volcanoes, that have not been in a state of activity since the commencement of our history. They resemble basalt, and have been sent from the interior of the earth in the form of streams or currents; they are accompanied by puzzolana, and scorïe similar to those of active volcanoes. Modern volcanic rocks are lavas, scorïe, ashes, sands, &c. ejected from active volcanoes, or from quiescent volcanoes that have been known to be in a state of activity.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

MINERAL WATERS. Almost all springs are impregnated with some foreign ingredients, which render them more agreeable to the taste, and more nutritious than pure rain water. But it is only those waters which contain such a portion of foreign matter as gives them a sensible flavor and a specific action upon the animal economy, to which we give the name of mineral waters.

INGREDIENTS OF MINERAL WATERS. The number of metals, earths, acids, and alkalies held in solution by different springs, comprehends almost all known substances; but the most common and abundant are lime, iron, magnesia, silica, alumine, soda, and the carbonic and sulphuric acids.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SPRINGS. Mineral Springs are divided in respect of temperature into the cold and the thermal or warm springs. In regard to their ingredients they are commonly divided into four classes; the acidulous or carbonated; the saline; the chalybeate or ferruginous; and the sulphureous.

ACIDULOUS WATERS. Those waters which contain carbonic acid in its free state, or in combination in excess with a base, are called acidulous or carbonated waters. They are distinguished by their slightly acid taste, and by their sparkling when they are poured from one vessel to another; both of which properties they lose on exposure to the air. Beside carbonic acid they generally contain common salt, and some of the earthy carbonates.

To this class of waters belong those of Vichy and Mont d'Or in France; the famous Seltzer waters of Niederselters in Nassau; the Carlsbad Springs in Bohemia; the Sweet Springs of Munroe county, Virginia, &c.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. This class of mineral waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen. They are distinguished by their odor, and by their causing a piece of silver immersed in them to turn black. Beside sulphuretted hydrogen they contain alkaline and earthy sulphates and muriates, and they may be subdivided into two kinds; those which have sulphuretted hydrogen in a free state, and those in which it is combined with an alkali or an earth.

The general effects of these waters are stimulant, and they are more often used in the form of a bath than internally. They are serviceable in gout and rheumatism, in sprains and bruises, in cutaneous disorders, &c.

Among the sulphureous springs may be mentioned those of Aix la Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia; of Enghien in France; of Harrowgate in England; of Moffat in Scotland; the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier county, the Red Sulphur of Giles county, and the Salt Sulphur of Munroe county, Virginia; the Olympian Springs and the Blue Licks in Kentucky, &c.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. These waters contain iron, and are known by their peculiar taste, and by their becoming black when mixed with an infusion of nutgalls. In some the iron is combined with sulphuric acid, in more with carbonic acid; when this is in excess the waters possess acid properties, and form acidulous chalybeate waters.

Chalybeate waters are tonic and aperient, and are used with advantage in cases of debility and chronic diseases. Among the most noted springs of this class are those of Tunbridge and Brighton, in England; of Spa in Belgium; of Pyrmont in Waldeck; the fourteen springs of Langenschwalbach in Nassau; the springs of Ballston; Bedford, York, and Brandywine Springs in Pennsylvania; the Yellow Spring in Ohio, &c.

SALINE WATERS. Saline waters are those which contain the saline ingredients generally found in mineral waters, but which have very little or no iron or sulphuretted hydrogen, and have not carbonic acid in excess. These are subdivided into alkaline, containing alkali in a free state or combined with carbonic acid; hard waters or those which contain carbonate or sulphate of lime; salt waters, in which salt abounds; and purgative waters, which contain chiefly sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt.

The most celebrated thermal saline waters are those of Bath, Buxton, and Bristol in England; of Dunblane and Pitcaithley in Scotland; Plombieres and Bourbon-Lancy in France; Carlsbad and Teplitz in Germany; Lucca and St. Julian in Italy; and the Warm Springs of North Carolina.

Among the cold saline springs are those of Saratoga in New York, and of Harrodsburg and Grenville in Kentucky; Epsom and Cheltenham, Leamington, Scarborough, and Malvern, in England; and Sedlitz and Seidschutz in Bohemia.

When there is a considerable quantity of carbonic acid they become more grateful to the taste, and when iron is present, as is sometimes the case, they acquire tonic and stimulant powers.

THERMAL WATERS. This class includes individual springs of all the classes; a thermal spring being one which, whatever are its chemical properties, possesses a temperature more or less elevated above that of the region in which it is situated, and the changes of which do not coincide with those of the external atmosphere.

PRINCIPAL THERMAL WATERS.

Name.	Country.	Temp.	Name.	Country.	Temp.
San Pedro Dosal,	Portugal,	154°	Buxton,	England,	82°
Chaves,	"	142	Bristol,	"	74
Vic,	France,	212	Bath,	"	117
Plombieres,	"	154	St. Michael,	Azores,	208
Vichi,	"	115	Hot Springs,	Arkansas,	212
Bourbon les Bains,	"	156	Hot Springs,	Virginia,	112
Bourbon l'Archambaud,	"	140	Warm Springs,	N. Carolina,	104
Chaudes Aigues,	"	190	Sweet Springs,	Virginia,	73
Teplitz,	Austria,	113	Sans Souci,	New York,	50
Carlsbad,	"	165	Chichimaquillo,	Mexico,	205
Wisbaden,	Nassau,	158	St. Lucia,	W. Indies,	203
Schlangenbad,	"	86	Eaux Bouillantes,	Martinique,	131
Aix la Chapelle,	Prussia,	136	Onoto,	Venezuela,	112
Baden,	"	154	Trincheras,	"	195
Piscarelli,	Naples,	200	Cuenca,	Equator,	162
Geyser,	Iceland,	212			

TABLE OF COMPOSITION OF SOME OF THE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS OF EUROPE.

Name and Class of Springs.	Grains of Water.	Cubic Inches of Gases.				Carbonates of			Sulphates of			Muriates of		
		Oxy-gen.	Carb. Acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitro-gen.	Soda. Grains.	Lime. Grains.	Magn. Grains.	Iron. Grains.	Soda. Grains.	Lime. Grains.	Magn. Grains.	Iron. Grains.	Magn. Grains.
Acidulous.	Seltzer	8,949	43.5	13.1	—	5.2	78.3	6.3	—	—	—	13.7	—	—
	Carlsbad	25,320	—	50	—	38.5	12.5	—	0.1	66.8	—	32.5	—	—
	Kilburn	138,240	—	84	36	—	2.4	1.3	0.3	18.2	13	6	0.6	2.8
Sulphureous.	Harrowgate	103,643	—	8	19	7	18.5	5.5	—	—	0.5	615.5	3	9.1
	Moffat	103,643	—	1	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	—
	Aix la Chapelle	8,940	—	13.1	—	—	15.3	5.9	—	—	—	6.2	—	—
	Enghien	92,160	—	18.5	7	—	21.4	1.3	—	33.3	5.8	2.4	—	8
Chalybeate.	Tunbridge	103,643	1.4	10.6	—	4	—	—	1	—	1.3	—	—	2.3
	Brighton	58,309	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	—	11.2	—	6
	Toplitz	22,540	—	—	—	13.5	16.5	—	32.5	—	—	61.3	28.5	—
	Pyrmont	8,950	—	19.6	—	—	4.3	9.8	0.7	—	8.4	5.4	—	—
	Spa	8,933	—	9.8	—	1.9	1.9	4.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Saline.	Sedlitz	58,309	—	8	—	—	6.7	21	—	—	41.1	1444	—	36.5
	Cheltenham	103,643	—	30.3	3	12	—	12.5	5	48	40	—	—	12.5
	Plombieres	14,600	—	—	—	36	0.4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Dunblane	7,291	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	3.7	—	—	—	20.8
	Pitcaithley	7,291	—	1	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	20.2
	Bath	15,360	—	2.4	—	—	1.6	—	.004	3	18	—	—	—
	Buxton	58,309	—	—	—	2	10.5	—	—	—	2.5	—	—	1.5
	Bristol	58,309	—	30.3	—	—	13.5	—	—	11.2	11.7	—	—	7.3

Un read
H. J. James
Washington

COMPARATIVE CHART, OF CONTINENTS, OCEANS, SEAS, LAKES, AND ISLANDS.

ISLANDS
NEW HOLLAND
3,000,000 SQ. M.

CONTINENTS
ASIA 16,000,000 SQ. MILES
AFRICA 11,000,000
AMERICA 8,000,000
EUROPE 3,000,000

SEAS
Chinese Sea
1,000,000 Sq. M.
Caspian 120,000

LAKES
Superior 35,000
Huron 20,000
Michigan 15,000
Maracaybo 14,000
Slave 13,500
Aral 11,000
Eric 10,000
Babal 9,000
Ezary 8,000
Ontario 7,200
Ladoga 6,350
Nizhnyaya 5,000
Lake of the Woods 28,000
Wener 2,150
Champlain 1,200
Mader 760
Geneva 350
Cayuga 480
Constance 300

SEAS
Borneo 300,000
New Guinea 280,000
Madagascar 230,000
Sumatra 160,000
Celebes 90,000
Great Britain 88,373
Nova Zembla 81,000
Luzon 65,000
Java 51,000
Cuba 50,000
Ireland 40,000
Newfoundland 38,500
Iceland 32,000
S. Domingo 28,000
Sicily 12,455
Long Island 1,400

OCEANS
PACIFIC 50,000,000 SQ. MILES
SOUTHERN 30,000,000
ATLANTIC 25,000,000
INDIAN 17,000,000
NORTHERN 1,000,000

CONTINENTS, OCEANS, SEAS, LAKES, AND ISLANDS.

CONTINENTS.

Ortelius and Mercator in the 16th century conceived the idea of dividing all known lands into three great divisions; the Old World, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa; the New World or America; and the Terra Australis or Magellanica, Austral or Southern World; to which Varenus added the Arctic World. At a later period, when the knowledge of the Pacific became more extensive, but the notion of a Southern or Antarctic continent still prevailed, De Brosses proposed the names of Australia for the island of New Holland and the surrounding groups; Polynesia, for the groups scattered over the Pacific; and Magellanica, for the supposed Southern Continent. Finally geographers have agreed to consider the Island World of the Pacific Ocean as a third continent, under the name of Oceania.

Adopting this classification, Walckenaer divides the land area of the globe into three great continents called worlds, which are completely separated from each other by the circumfluent ocean:

Old World, subdivided into Europe, Asia, and Africa.

New World, subdivided into North America and South America.

Maritime World or Oceania, subdivided into Malaysia, Australia, and Polynesia.

The whole land area of the globe has been differently estimated; the most recent and accurate calculations make it 50,200,000 square miles, distributed as follows:

Divisions	Square Miles.
Old World or Eastern Continent,	31,230,000
Europe, - - - - -	3,724,000
Asia, - - - - -	16,152,000
Africa, - - - - -	11,354,000
New World, America, or Western Continent,	14,800,000
North America, - - - - -	8,000,000
South America, - - - - -	6,800,000
Maritime World or Oceania, - - - - -	4,132,000

THE OCEAN.

Although the ocean presents the appearance of a barren waste, and in the infancy of human art seems to interpose an impassable barrier to the intercourse of nations whom it separates, yet in the eye of philosophy it is the great reservoir of the vapors which feed the rivers and fertilize the earth; and to civilized man it becomes a highway connecting the most distant parts of the globe. Its bosom contains an inexhaustible supply of food, and its comparatively equable temperature, renders it a source of refreshing coolness in the burning climates of the tropics, and of kindly warmth in the more inclement regions, remote from the equator.

The ocean, with all its inland bays and seas, covers an area of nearly 147,800,000 square miles, or about three fourths of the surface of the globe. Laplace has calculated from the influence of the sun and moon upon our planet, that the depth of the sea cannot exceed 26,500 feet. If we suppose its mean depth to be about two miles, its cubic contents will be nearly 300,000,000 cubic miles.

The ocean forms in fact a single mass of fluid surrounding the land, and penetrating the continents with numerous indentures. But geographers generally divide it into five great basins:

The Pacific Ocean, 11,000 miles in length from east to west, and 8,000 in breadth, covers an area of 50,000,000 square miles:

The Atlantic, 8,600 miles in length from north to south, and from 1,800 to 5,400 in breadth, covers about 25,000,000 square miles:

The Indian Ocean, lying between 40 degrees S. and 25 degrees N. Lat., is about 4,500 miles in length and as many in breadth, covering a surface of 17,000,000 square miles:

The Antarctic Ocean, lying round the South Pole, and joining the Indian Ocean in the latitude of 40 degrees S., and the Pacific in 50 degrees, embraces an area of about 30,000,000 square miles:

The Arctic Ocean surrounds the North Pole, lying to the north of Asia and America, and having a circuit of about 8,400 miles.

See the Tables *Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Northern and Southern Hemispheres*

SEAS.

The terms sea, bay, and gulf, are applied with little discrimination to inland branches of the universal ocean, whether like the Baltic and the Mediterranean they penetrate the land by a narrow passage and then spread out into a broad expanse, or like the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico open into the ocean by several mouths, or like the bay of Biscay and the Sea of Bengal present a wide front, imperceptibly mingling their waters with the main sea, from which they are separated by no distinct natural line. Bodies of water completely surrounded by land, like the Caspian Sea, are improperly so called.

Those inland seas which open to the west are not influenced by the general oceanic tides, but they have commonly local tides, varying from one to three feet.

The most considerable European Seas are the Mediterranean, which is about 2,000 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 100 to 650 miles; its area, including the Adriatic and Archipelago, but exclusive of the Black Sea, is not far from 1,000,000 square miles; river domain about 1,500,000:

The Black Sea, of which the Sea of Azoph is merely a bay, receives the waters of a surface of about 950,000 square miles; its waters are therefore quite fresh, and have a constant efflux through the Dardanelles:

The North Sea or German Ocean, is quite open on the north, and also communicates with the ocean on the south; it is traversed by immense sand-banks; area about 160,000 square miles:

The Baltic Sea, like the Black Sea, has an efflux current, and receives the drain of a surface of about 800,000 square miles; the tides are perceptible only as far as the Sound, and the Great, and Little Belt, and the waters are nearly fresh; the area of the Baltic, inclusive of the Skagerac, Cattegat, and its interior gulfs, is not less than

175,000 square miles; though the surface covered by the Baltic in a narrower sense is somewhat less than 100,000 square miles:

The Great Mediterranean of the American continent is an open sea, having numerous entrances from the east between the West India Islands, and the main land; it is formed by the coasts of the continent sweeping round in a circular form from the Capes of Florida to the Gulf of Paria in South America, and has been appropriately styled the Columbian Sea; the peninsula of Yucatan divides into two great branches, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, which together cover a surface of about 1,400,000 square miles. It is probably destined to be the theatre of a more active and extensive commerce, the seat of freer communities, and, let us hope, of a higher and more perfect civilization, than even the Mediterranean of the eastern continent.

LAKES.

A lake is an inland body of water not connected with the ocean or any of its branches. In regard to the position of their beds, there are two classes of lakes; those formed in deep hollows among the mountains, and fed by springs or torrents; and those formed in level countries by the surplus water of rivers or in consequence of the want of a general declivity in the ground. Thus there is a system of the former class in the great Alpine girdle of the old continent, including the lakes of the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Apennines, and those of the Taurus, Caucasus, and Altaic chains; to the north of this great mountain band are the numerous lakes of the vast northern plain of Europe and Asia, belonging to the latter class, and comprising the numerous lakes of Prussia, Sweden, Russia, and Siberia; to the south of the mountainous zone, in Africa for instance, the lakes are few.

There is a similar disposition in the New World; a chain of mountain lakes accompanies the Andes through their whole course, including Titicaca, Nicaragua, Chapala, the small lakes of the Mexican Valley, Timpanogos, &c., and while the great eastern plains of South America are nearly destitute of them, the regions around the Hudson contain an astonishing number of lakes, corresponding in number, character, and geographical situation to those which skirt the shores of the Baltic and the Frozen Ocean.

Another division of lakes is founded upon the manner in which they receive or discharge their waters, and in this point of view they form four classes: 1. Those which receive streams of water and have an outlet to the ocean are the most numerous and extensive: 2. Those which receive rivers, without having any visible outlet, such as the Caspian Sea, Lake Tchad, in the interior of Africa, &c.: 3. Those which receive no running water, but have an outlet; these are fed by springs: 4. Those which neither receive running water, nor have an outlet: these are small.

Lakes are also distinguished according to the quality of their water into saline and fresh; those which have no outlet, and those situated in a region, whose soil is impregnated with salt, are of the latter class.

EUROPEAN LAKES.

Square Miles.	Square Miles.
Ladoga (Russia), 6,350	Lake of Geneva, 340
Onega (Russia), 3,300	Constance, 290
Wener (Sweden), 2,150	Ilmen, 275
Saima (Finland), 1,610	Garda, 180
Peipus (Russia), 850	Maggiore, 150
Wetter (Sweden), 850	Neuchâtel, 115
Mæler, 760	Lucerne, 100

ASIATIC LAKES.

Aral, 9,930	Van, 1,960
Balkhal, 7,540	Urmiah, 760
Palkati, 3,696	Dead Sea, 500

AFRICAN LAKES.

Lake Tchad, ?	Dembea, ?
Maravi, ?	Dibbie, ?

AMERICAN LAKES.

Superior, 35,000	Athabasca, 6,000
Huron, 20,000	Erie, 10,000
Great Bear Lake, ?	Ontario, 7,200
Winnipeg, 10,000	Titicaca, 6,500
Slave Lake, 12,000	Nicaragua, 5,000
Michigan, 16,000	

ISLANDS.

The Eastern and Western continents, and New Holland, are, strictly speaking, three great islands, washed on all sides by the ocean; but setting these aside under the name of continents, we generally restrict the application of the term islands to smaller masses of land lying in the midst of seas or lakes.

Islands are sometimes detached, oftener collected into groups or archipelagos; in some cases they are little more than low sand-banks, ledges of rocks, or coral reefs, and in others rising to a considerable elevation above the surface of the water, and spreading to a considerable extent, they present in miniature all the features of the continents, hills, valleys, plains, lakes, streams, &c.

They are often the summits of submarine mountainous-chains, and as such are intimately connected with each other, and with the neighboring continent; and in general they are considered as appendages to the nearest main-land. Many of them are evidently the production of submarine volcanoes, which heave them up from the bosom of the waters, and fertilize their surface by the matter ejected from their bowels.

The largest islands of the globe are Borneo, New Guinea or Papuasie, Greenland (?), Sumatra, Madagascar, Nippon, Cuba, Great Britain, &c.

MOUNTAINS.

USES OF MOUNTAINS. In the benevolent purposes of Providence these great elevations of the earth's surface are made subservient to the well being of the animal creation. Rising into regions of perpetual ice, they serve in hot climates to cool the burning air, and to fan the panting inhabitants with refreshing breezes; they are the reservoirs of rivers, supplying their shrinking streams in the dry seasons of the lower countries with copious torrents from the melting snows; they are the storehouses of the richest minerals; they increase the surface of the earth, and give diversity and richness to its vegetable products; and how often have they not served to stay the march of the conqueror, and to shelter in their fastnesses the last champions of freedom!

DISTRIBUTION OF MOUNTAINS. Single detached elevations of great height are rare; but mountains are generally found in elevated bands, consisting either of one central chain, with branches running off at right angles, or of several chains or ridges running parallel to each other; and in both cases often accompanied by subordinate chains, of a smaller elevation. A group of mountains is a collection of several chains; a system of mountains is a collection of groups. The most general view of mountain systems shows us a vast mountainous zone almost completely surrounding the basin of the Great Pacific Ocean; rising from the southern extremity of South America, the lofty rampart of the Andes extends along the western coast of the American continent at no great distance from the sea, through a length of 9,000 miles, and sweeping round in a semicircle through Asia, a continuation of the same great barrier, under the various names of the Altai, Himalaya, and Taurus, crowns the summit of the declivity down which the great Asiatic rivers descend into the ocean. The Caucasus, the Carpathian, and Alpine chains are a prolongation through Europe of this colossal girdle.

MOUNTAINS OF AMERICA. All the mountains of the New World may be classed in seven systems, three of which are in South America, two in North America, and two in the great Archipelago, which belong to this continent.

South America consists of one vast expanse of little elevation, bounded on the west by the long chains of the Andes which stretch uninterruptedly from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Paria, and contain some summits little inferior in height to the loftiest colossuses of the Himalaya Mountains. These mountains are remarkable for the number, height, and terrible activity of their volcanic vents. In Bolivia and Peru the Andes extend in two principal chains, but to the north of Popayan they divide into three chains of which the eastern and principal curves round the northern coast of Venezuela, forming the Sierra de Merida or Caracas; the central chain or Quindiu Mountains separate the valleys of the Cauca and the Magdalena, and the western chain or Choco Mountains sink down in the northwestern corner of New Grenada. The principal summits of the Andes are—

Mount Sarmiento (Terra del Fuego)	ft. 6,400	Pichincha V.	ft. 16,000
Patagonian Andes—Cerro Colorado	12,600	Hiliniz	16,650
Chilian Andes—Deserazado	21,100	Chimborazo	21,440
Maypo V.	6,600	Arequipa V.	18,370
Peruvian Andes—Nevado de Sorata	25,400	Tunguragua V.	16,740
Nevado de Illimani	24,250	Cerro de Potosi	16,080
Chuquibambá	22,000	Volcano of Puracé	15,400
Guatavero V.	22,000	Volcano of Merida	15,056
Sahama V.	22,000	Pico de Horquita	19,234
Antisana V.	19,365	Silla de Caracas	8,640
Cotopaxi V.	18,900	Peak of Tolima	15,250

The PARIMA Mountains are a transverse ridge, which separates Guiana from the basin of the Amazon. Parts of it are known under the local names of Sierra de Parima, Sierra de Pacaraima, and Sierra de Tumucumaque. The highest known summit is the Peak of Duida, 8,320 feet high.

The BRAZILIAN Mountains are another series of low ridges extending over a great portion of Brazil. The Serra do Mar runs along the coast from Cape St. Roque nearly to the Banda Oriental. The Serra do Espinhaço stretches from the San Francisco, Lat. 19°, to the Uruguay, Lat. 38°. The Serra dos Ventos separates the valleys of the San Francisco and the Tocantins, and winding round to the west divides the confluent of the Amazon from those of the Parana. The highest summit, Itacolumi, is only 6,000 feet high.

North America is traversed by one great mountainous system which may be considered a prolongation of the Andes. Rising in the Isthmus of Panama, through which it extends under the name of the Cordillera de Veragua, it runs through Central America, where it is called the Cordillera de Guatemala, and is distinguished by the great number of its volcanoes, into Mexico. Here it is called the Mexican Cordillera, Sierra Madre, Sierra de los Mimbres, &c., and passes into the United States under the name of Rocky Mountains, a designation, which the principal chain retains till it sinks down and disappears in about Lat. 62°. A more westerly ridge, which may be called the Maritime Chain, extends through California, Oregon District, and Russian America. The Ozark or Masserne Mountains of Arkansas are a spur of this great mountain system.

Cordillera de Veragua—Silla de Veragua	9,000	Itacolumi	ft. 15,700
Cordillera de Guatemala—Agua V.	14,500	Nevado de Toluca	15,156
Soconusco V.	?	Cerro de Perote	13,514
Popocatepetl V.	17,735	Spanish Peak	11,000
Orizaba V.	17,388	James's Peak	11,320
Tuxtla V.	?	Long's Peak	13,575
Jorullo V.	2,500	Maritime Chain—Mount Fairweather	14,750
Colima V.	?	Mount St. Elias V.	17,870
		Ozark Mountains—Highest Peak	2,500

The ALLEGHANY OF APPALACHIAN SYSTEM traverses the eastern part of the United States from Alabama to the St. Lawrence in several parallel chains, of which the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Ridge are the principal. In Vermont and New Hampshire they bear the name of the Green Mountains and the White Hills.

Blue Ridge—Peaks of Otter (Va.)	ft. 4,260	Catskill (N. Y.)	ft. 3,800
Mt. Washington (White)	6,428	Cumberland Mountains—Summit	3,000
Hills, N. H.		Alleghany Ridge—Green Briar	3,775

The ARCTIC SYSTEM embraces the mountains of Greenland, Iceland, &c.

Greenland Mountains—Stag's Horn	8,300
Iceland Mountains—Jökull	6,656
	6,550
	Hecla V.

SYSTEM OF THE ANTILLES including the mountains of the West India Islands.

Cuba—Mount Potrillo	8,900 feet.
Jamaica—Blue Mountains	7,984
Hayti—Grand Serrania	8,950

EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS.

The HESPERIAN SYSTEM includes the mountains of the Spanish peninsula, comprehending three groups: the Southern, comprising the three ranges of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra de Toledo; the Central, formed of two chains, extending from Cape St. Martin to the Rock of Lisbon, and the Northern or the Pyrenees.	
Southern Group—Cerro de Mulhacen (summit of Sierra Nevada)	ft. 11,660
Sagra (Sierra Morena)	5,883
Central Group—Sierra Gredos	10,552
Penalara	8,222
Pyrenees—Maladetta	ft. 11,424
Mont Perdu	11,168
ic Posets	11,377
Canigou	9,141

The ALPINE SYSTEM is the main trunk from which proceed the various chains that stretch over part of France under the names of the Cevennes, the Jura and the Vosges, over Switzerland under the name of the Alps, into Germany under the names of the Alps, the Sudetic Mountains, &c., through Italy, where they take the name of Appennines, and over Hungary, under the designation of the Carpathian Mountains, and through Turkey and Greece under that of the Balkan (Hæmus), Despot Dag (Mount Rhodope), and Pindus.

Cevennes—Mont Mezenec	ft. 5,820	Southern Appennines—Majella	ft. 9,131
Puy de Sancy	6,234	Vesuvius V.	3,452
Puy de Dome	4,840	Ætna V.	10,871
Plomb de Cantal	6,100	Stromboli V.	2,687
Vosges—Ballon de Guebwiller	4,685	BALKAN (Hæmus)—Mount Scardus	10,000
Jura—Reculer	5,639	Athos	6,778
Dole	5,515	Despot Dag (Rhodope)	
ALPS—Maritime Alps—Longet	10,345	Menkion (Cercine)	6,395
	9,988	Pouhar Dag (Pangæus)	5,800
Cottian Alps—Pelvoux de Vallouise	13,442	PINDUS—	
Olan	13,819	Sperchius	7,673
Trois Eilions	12,737	Chimera (Acrocræanian)	5,000
Monte Viso	12,586	Liakura (Parnassus)	5,750
Graian Alps—Iséran	13,372	Zagora (Helicon)	4,500
Cenis	11,460	Cithæron	4,000
Little St. Bernard	9,600	Lacha (Olympus)	7,000
Pennine Alps—Mont Blanc	15,732	Kissova (Ossa)	5,750
Cervin or Mat-		Pellon	5,115
terhorn	14,837	Clia	5,110
Monte Rosa	15,152	Pentelicus	3,500
Le Geant	13,800	Trelovoyno (Hymettus)	3,000
Combin	14,125	Taygetus	5,115
Helvetian or Lepontine Alps—		Cyllene	7,600
Finsterarhorn	14,111	Psilorite (Ida)	7,674
Jungfrau	13,718	CARPATHIAN MTS.—Ruska Poyana	9,912
Schreckhorn	13,386	Tatra	8,524
Simplon	11,542	SUDETIC MTS.—Schneeberg	4,784
St. Gothard	10,850	Schneekoppe	5,394
Rhetian Alps—Ortlerspitz	12,852	Kellberg (Erzgebirge)	4,160
Zebru or Königspitz	12,271	SECONDARY CHAINS—	
Dreyherrenspitz	10,130	Fichtelgebirge—Schneeberg	3,461
Monte Cristallo	12,961	Bahnerwald—Haydelberg	4,616
Noric Alps—Gross Glockner	12,776	Ran Alps—Hohenberg	3,370
Carnic Alps—Marmolata	11,510	Schwartwald—Feldberg	4,575
Julian Alps—Terglou	10,863	Odenwald—Katzenbuckel	2,900
APPENNINES—Northern Appennines—		Thuringerwald—Schneekopf	3,075
Mont Cimone	6,975	Harts—Brocken	3,658
Ambia	5,794	Spessart—Orberreisig	2,130
Central Appennines—Monte Corno or		Rhengebirge—Kreutzberg	3,085
Cavallo	9,521	Vogelgebirge—Oberwald	2,430
Velino	8,183	Taunusgebirge—Gross Feldberg	2,775
St. Orose (Soracte)	2,140	Westerwald—Salzburgerkopf	2,776

The SARDO-CORSICAN system extends through the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

The SCANDINAVIAN SYSTEM stretches from Cape Lindesnoes in Norway to North Cape.

Dojrne Mts.—Skagstöldin	8,400 feet.
Thulian Mts.—Sognefjeld	8,300
Thulian Mts.—Sognefjeld	1,187

The BRITANNIC SYSTEM comprises the mountains of the British Archipelago.

Grampian Hills—Ben Nevis	ft. 4,380	Welsh Mountains—Snowden	ft. 3,557
Schehallien	3,514	Cader Idris	3,550
Central Chain—Skiddaw	3,038	Cheviot Hills	2,657
Croisefell	2,383	Pentland Hills	1,878
Helvellyn	3,313		

ASIATIC MOUNTAINS.

We are less accurately acquainted with the courses, connections, and heights of the mountainous chains of Asia, but with our present knowledge of them, we may comprehend them all in four principal systems. These are the great Eastern System, comprising the Himalaya, Altaic, Teenshan, and Kwanlun groups, and the mountains of Japan; the Uralian Mountains; the Tauro-Caucasian System, and the Hindoo System.

The Group of the Altai surrounds the sources of the Irtilsh and Yenisei, and extending into the east under the names of the Sayanian, Upper Kental, Daourian, and Jablon-nokhret Mountains, advances along the Sea of Okhotsk.

The Teenshan Group is in about 42° N. Lat. Its western prolongation is the Mustag. A transverse chain, called the Beloor Tag, running from north to south, connects this group with the Kwanlun; this latter chain runs parallel to the Teenshan in Lat. 35, into the Chinese province of Shensi. The Hindoo khs is its western prolongation.

The Himalaya Mountains separate the valleys of Cashmere and Nepal, from Bootan and Thibet, and contain the most lofty summits in the known world.

Himalayas—Chamoulari	ft. 28,100 ?	Teenshan—Bokhda-Ovya (Bogdo	ft. 19,200 ?
Dhawalagiri	28,000 ?	Mts.)	187
Altaic Group—Tyiktoo (Siberia)	10,520	Mustag	16,000 ?
Tagtau (Soongaria)	10,240 ?	Beloor Tag	19,000 ?
Avatcha V.	6,500	Kwanlun—Highest summits	16,000 ?

The TAURO-CAUCASIAN SYSTEM covers western Asia with its numerous branches—

Ararat—Mt. Ararat	ft. 17,280	Libanus—Lebanon	ft. 10,880
Demavend V.	12,800	Anti Libanus	15,800
Taurus Mountains—Sogut Tag	15,360	Carmel	9,230
Anti-Taurus—Ardis (Argæus)	15,400	Tabor	2,000
Olympus	8,950	Sinal	7,940
Ida	4,950	Caucasus—Elboorz	17,920

The HINDOO SYSTEM includes the heights of Central and Southern India.

Western Ghats	9,600 feet.
Nigherry Hills—Murshuti Bet	8,800
Eastern Ghats	3,300
	5,280

AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

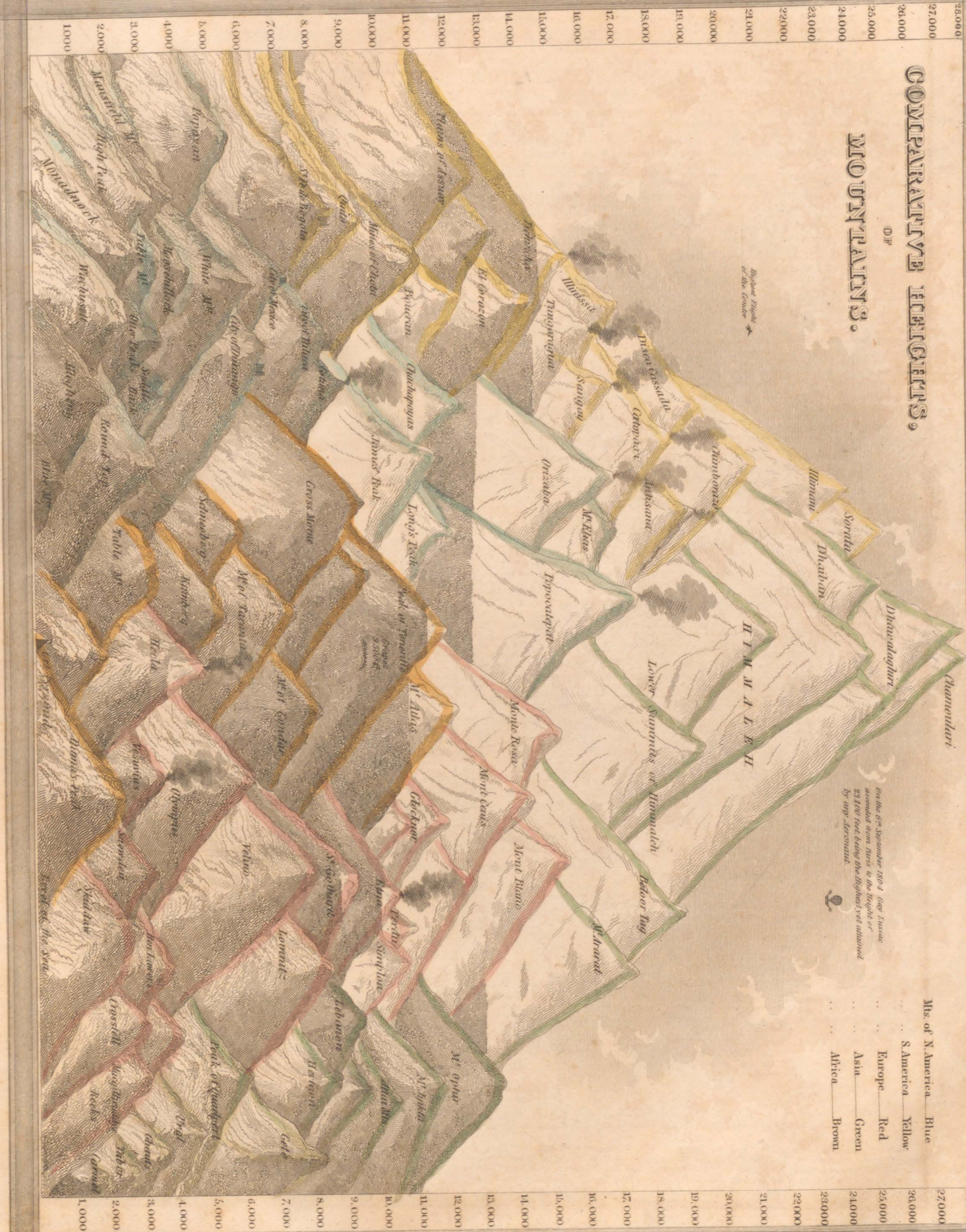
The orography of Africa offers little but doubts and conjectures. There are doubtless lofty ranges in the interior, but little is known of them. We shall only give some elevations in the Atlas Mountains, the Mountains of the Cape Colony, and in some of the islands.

Atlas Mts.—Highest summit in		Cape Mts.—Nieuweld	ft. 10,300
Morocco	ft. 12,800	Compass Mountain	10,000
Wanezeris (Algiers)	8,900	Canary Mts.—Peak of Teneriffe	11,800
Tauan (Tunis)	4,480	Cape Ford Mts.—Fogon V.	7,800
Abyssinian Mts.—Amha Geshen	14,730 ?	Madagascar Mts.—Ambostimene	11,500
Isle of Bourbon—Piton des Neiges	12,500	Mauritius—Peter Botte	3,764

MOUNTAINS OF OCEANIA.

MAYLANSIAN SYSTEM.		Timor Mts.	ft. 6,400
Sumatra Mts.—Gounong Kosumbra	ft. 15,125	Bornean Mts.—Cristal Mountains	8,000
Mount Ophir	13,862	Philippine Mts.—Mayon V. (Luzon)	10,540
Java Mts.—Prahon	12,800	Celebes Mts.—Lampo Batou	7,680
Passavan	12,800	Mountains of Moluccas—Peak of Ceram	8,664
Gede or Tagal V.	10,329		
AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.—Blue mountain (N. S. Wales)	6,500 feet		
Swan River Peak	10,000		
POLYNESIAN SYSTEM.—Peak of Mariannes V.	6,400 feet.		
Mauna Kea (Hawaii)	15,990		
Mauna Kea do.	12,950		
Oroena (Tahiti)	10,910		

COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS, MOUNTAINS.



PLAINS, DESERTS, STEPPES, PRAIRIES, VALLEYS.

PLAINS. We give the name of plains to extensive tracts, whose surface is in the main level or but slightly broken by gently swelling and subsiding eminences, or by inconsiderable and almost imperceptible depressions. They are found at all degrees of elevation above the sea and of every stage of fertility, from the inexhaustible fecundity of the Egyptian Delta to the irreclaimable sterility of the sandy deserts.

America contains several vast plains. One of these, which Balbi proposes to call the Mississippi-Mackenzie, extends from the shores of the Arctic Sea to those of the gulf of Mexico, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies; it embraces the valleys of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Nelson, the Churchill, and most of those of the Missouri, the Mackenzie, and the Coppermine, including an area of 3,240,000 square miles. Another great plain comprises the central part of South America, extending over an area of 3,000,000 square miles, including more than half of Brazil, the southern part of New Grenada, the eastern part of the Equator and Peru, and the northern part of Bolivia; its moist and warm climate, clothes it with a pomp and vigor of vegetation nowhere equalled. The plain of the Plata extending from the mountains of Brazil to the Strait of Magellan, comprehends the whole of the southern part of South America east of the Andes, with an area of 1,620,000 square miles. The plain of the Orinoco, including the region extending from the Caqueta to the mouths of the Orinoco, has an area of 350,000 square miles. These two are distinguished from the great plain of the Amazons by the absence of trees and the wide grassy tracts which cover their surface.

The most extensive plain on the surface of the globe is the vast tract stretching from the shores of the North Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and broken only by the Ural Mountains. It has an average breadth of 1400 miles, and a length of 6,000, comprehending an area of 6,500,000 square miles. It comprises large heaths, sandy deserts, and steppes, or open pastures, but has few considerable forests.

TABLE LANDS. Table-lands or Plateaux are elevated plains, forming in some instances the nucleus of the great masses of land, above the general surface of which they rise. They often contain chains of mountains, plains, and valleys, and their declivities present to the inhabitants of the low countries at their feet the appearance of a long chain of mountains. The whole of Central Africa is supposed to be a vast table-land descending by successive terraces towards the coasts on all sides.

The interior of Asia is composed of a succession of these lofty plains, among which the following are the most remarkable: the Persian table-land comprises nearly all the country south of the Caspian and Black seas, from Asia Minor to the Indus, including Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, Persia, Afghanistan, &c.; this region is from 2,500 to 6,000 feet above the sea: Zungaria and the adjacent region is from 2,000 to 2,500 high; Mongolia lies at an elevation of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, and Thibet is still more elevated.

There are some masses of this kind in Europe but of less extent; the central part of Spain is a lofty plain of about 2,200 feet in height, and between the Alps and the Jura is the Swiss table-land about 3,500 feet high.

One of the most remarkable of these masses is the Mexican table-land not less remarkable for its extent than its elevation. On the eastern and western coasts are low countries, from which on journeying into the interior you immediately begin to ascend, climbing to all appearance a succession of lofty mountains. But the whole interior is in fact thus raised into the air from 4,000 to 8,000 feet. This conformation of the country has most important moral and physical results; for while it gives to the table-land, on which the population is chiefly concentrated, a mild, temperate, and healthy climate, unknown in the burning and deadly tracts of low country into which a day's journey may carry the traveller, it also shuts out the former from an easy communication with the sea, and thus deprives it of ready access to a market for its agricultural productions. Carriages pass without difficulty on the summit of the table-land for hundreds of miles from Mexico to Santa Fe, but can descend to the eastern and western coasts only at a few points.

A large part of New Grenada and the Equator is situated at an elevation of from 5,000 to 9,000 feet, and contains populous cities, such as Quito, Bogota, &c., 8,000 or 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Another of these table-lands includes an extensive tract in Peru, Bolivia, and the States of the Plata, stretching from 6° to 26° S. Lat. and raised above the sea to the height of from 4,000 to 10,000, and even 12,000 feet. These three great plateaux were each the centre of a native American civilization at the time of the discovery of the continent.

DESERTS. Deserts are tracts of greater or less extent utterly sterile, and incapable of supporting vegetable or animal life.—These frightful solitudes, destitute of water or verdure, present plains of sand or shingle,

interspersed with not less barren and arid heights, and exhibiting no indications of animated beings. In some parched by a scorching sun, burning winds, charged with poisonous exhalations, and columns of moving sands add to the horrors of the scene. Even these desert regions are, however, generally interspersed here and there with little fertile tracts rising like green islands out of the sandy ocean, well-watered and well-wooded, and affording shade and refreshment to the exhausted traveller; these spots are called oases or wadies.

The most extensive of these desert tracts, is the great sandy zone which stretches from the Atlantic Ocean across Africa and Central Asia nearly to the Pacific Ocean, or to 120 E. Lon. It includes nearly one fourth of the two continents, through which it passes, covering an area of 6,500,000 square miles. Sahara or the Great Desert of Africa, Arabia, and the Plateaux of Persia and Thibet, present the most continued surface of sand.

America is characterised by an almost entire absence of deserts, and it has been estimated that, although its surface is less than half of that of the Old World in extent, it contains at least an equal quantity of useful soil. The only true sandy deserts are that of Atacama, a belt of sand extending with considerable interruptions from the northern part of Peru to Copiapo in Chili, a distance of about 1700 miles, with a width of from 10 to 50; and the desert of Pernambuco which is also an arid waste of sand; but other tracts to which this name has been applied are, though incapable of culture, yet not destitute of vegetation.

STEPPES, PAMPAS, KARROOS, &c. The surface of the earth contains several extensive tracts, which, although possessing a productive soil, are yet in their natural state entirely destitute of trees, and in general spread out into wide unbroken plains. Such are the extensive open pastures of the great plain of northern Europe and Asia, called steppes, the jungles of India, the karroos of Southern Africa, the prairies of North America, the llanos and pampas of South America, and the heaths of Europe.

While the whole Atlantic slope of North America south of the St. Lawrence, and the region west of the Rocky Mountains were naturally covered with a dense forest, the great plain before described formed what Darby calls the grassy or prairie section, consisting chiefly of unwooded, but fertile plains, covered with a rich herbage and affording immense natural pastures, though occasionally degenerating into bare and arid wastes. An extensive tract of several hundred miles in width on the east of the Rocky Mountains approaches to the character of a desert, and much of the northern part of the continent exhibits the same features.

In Venezuela the wide plains called llanos are for half the year covered with a luxuriant verdure, but during the dry season become parched and burned so as to resemble sterile wildernesses.

The pampas, which occupy a large part of the plain of the Plata, are dotted here and there with palm groves, and in some places overgrown with thistles or incrustated with salt; but for the most part are covered with rich herbage, feeding countless herds of cattle.

Some of the steppes of Asia are merely sandy plains, bearing a few stunted shrubs and exhibiting only occasional spots of verdure; others are covered with herbage, and afford good pasturage for the numerous herds of the pastoral tribes that roam through them; others bear saline and succulent plants, or are coated with saline incrustations.

The karroos of Southern Africa are tracts of arid clay-land, bearing some succulent plants, but the meagre vegetation which clothes them with green and adorns them with flowers during the rainy season, disappears during the heats of summer, giving the country the aspect of a parched and barren plain.

The jungles of India are tracts covered with dense and impenetrable masses of vegetation crowded and twined together, consisting of thorny and prickly shrubs of every size and shape, canes, which in a few months shoot up to the height of sixty feet, and creeping plants and bushes, and forming impassable barriers even to an army.

VALLEYS. Valleys are the spaces lying between opposite ridges of mountains or hills, and their lowest part is commonly the bed of some torrent or river, which has its sources in the higher grounds. Those between high mountains are in general narrow and long, resembling large clefts or fissures.

Some valleys lying between opposite mountainous chains are of great extent, comprising whole provinces or countries. Such are the great valleys of the Ganges in Asia, and of the Mississippi in North America. Some are situated far above the level of the Ocean, although sunk deep below that of the adjoining country.—Such are that of Chota near Quito which is 5,000 feet deep, and that of Rio Catacu in Peru, which is 4,000. Boottan, Thibet, and Nepal, are deep valleys of Asia. Those of the Po, of Savoy, the Tyrol, &c. in Europe, are of less extent.

TABULAR VIEWS,

ILLUSTRATING THE CHARACTER, FORMATION, HEIGHT, &c. OF CATARACTS.

When a river bed suddenly changes its level, so that the stream is plunged down a considerable distance, a cataract, cascade, or fall is formed; when the change of the level is less abrupt, and the inclination is yet such as to render the current violent and broken, we give it the name of rapids.

Falls are generally formed by the descent of rivers or streams from primitive mountains to secondary countries; compact, durable rocks are requisite for producing a permanent effect of this kind; such are the cataracts of the Nile, the Ganges, and other rivers.

Some cataracts, like those of Tunguska in Siberia, have gradually lost their elevation by the wearing away of the rocks over which they are precipitated, and have become merely rapids, and the same effect is produced in others by the gradual filling up of the gulf into which they plunge. "Cataracts," says Lamouroux, "must have been both more numerous and more lofty in the ancient world than they are at present. They are daily diminished both in number and height by the action of the universal leveller, time, and perhaps in some future age the cataracts of the Nile and the Ganges, the Falls of Niagara, and the cascades of Tequendama will be looked upon as a fiction of poetry."

The Falls of Niagara have been found to be gradually receding from lake Ontario; this great body of water is hurled over a ledge of hard limestone, below which is a layer of soft shale, which decays and crumbles away, so that the superincumbent limestone is left without a foundation, and falls from time to time in large masses. The bed of the river below the falls is strewn over with the huge fragments, that have been thus detached and plunged into the abyss. Within the last forty years the falls have receded nearly fifty yards, and there is little doubt that they were once at Queenstown, about seven miles below their actual site. Should they continue to recede at the rate above stated or a little more than one yard annually, it will be 30,000 years before they reach Lake Erie.

Some of the most beautiful cataracts have been created, at least in part, by human labor. The celebrated cascata del marmore at Terni, "which," says Byron, "is worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together," is attributed to a work of Curius Dentatus (270 B. C.), who caused the rock to be cut through for the purpose of draining the marshes, and making an outlet for the Velino.

Some cataracts owe their celebrity to the vast volume of water, which is poured in an unbroken sheet over a great descent, as with Niagara; others are remarkable only for the vast height from which they fall, whether they plunge down the abyss at a single leap, or dash themselves successively from shelf to shelf till they reach the bottom of the precipice; some falling in a small riband-like current over the edge of the rock, are dispersed before they reach the ground into thin spray, forming glittering showers of brilliants, or gaudy rainbows: others driven forward by the force of the current, fall over in a continuous arch, between which and the bottom of the ledge from which they have fallen, the visitor may pass; and yet others are visited and admired chiefly for the picturesque beauties of the glen, the grandeur of the precipices, or the gloomy horrors of the deep chasms which surround them.

"If it be difficult," says Humboldt (*Vues des Cordillères*), "to describe the beauties of cataracts, it is still more difficult to make them felt by the aid of the pencil. The impression they leave on the mind of the observer depends on the occurrence of a variety of circumstances. The volume of water must be proportioned to the height of the fall, and the scenery around must wear a wild and romantic aspect. The Pissevache and the Staubbach in Switzerland are lofty, but their masses of water are inconsiderable; the Niagara and the falls of the Rhine on the contrary furnish an enormous column of water, but the height even of the former does not exceed 170 feet. A cataract surrounded by hills merely, produces much less effect, than the waterfall which rushes into the deep and narrow valleys of the Alps, and still more of the Andes. Independent of the height and body of the column of water, the figure of the landscape, and the aspect of the rocks, it is the luxuriant form of the trees and herbaceous plants, their distribution into groups or scattered thickets, the contrasts of the craggy precipices to the freshness of the vegetation, which give a peculiar character to these grand scenes of nature. The Niagara, which in a northern sky is in the region of oaks and pines, would be still more beautiful, were its drapery composed of heliconias, palms, and arborescent ferns."

TABLE OF REMARKABLE FALLS IN EUROPE.

Name.	Height.—Feet.
Gavarnie, France, Pyrenees	1,350
Fugloe, Isle of Fugloe, Norway	1,000
Staubbach, Switzerland	960
Doby Myllin, Wales	900
Ginfael, Wales	900
Rjukan Fossen, Norway	800
Holme's Fall, Scotland	800
Nant d'Arpenaz, Savoy	800
Nemelsaskas or Lulea, Lapland	600
Serio, Lombardy	500
Tosa, Valais	400
Gray Mare's Tail, Scotland	350
Pisse Vache, Switzerland	300
Terni or Velino, Roman State	300
Acharn, Scotland	240
Fyers, do.	212
Reichenbach, Switzerland	200
Cetina or Velika Goubavizza, Dalmatia	150
Tendon, France	120
Ray Pic	120
Kerka, Dalmatia	100
Devil's Bridge, Switzerland	100
Schaffhausen, do.	80
Trollhatta, Sweden,	60
Tivoli, Roman State	50

REMARKABLE FALLS IN AMERICA.

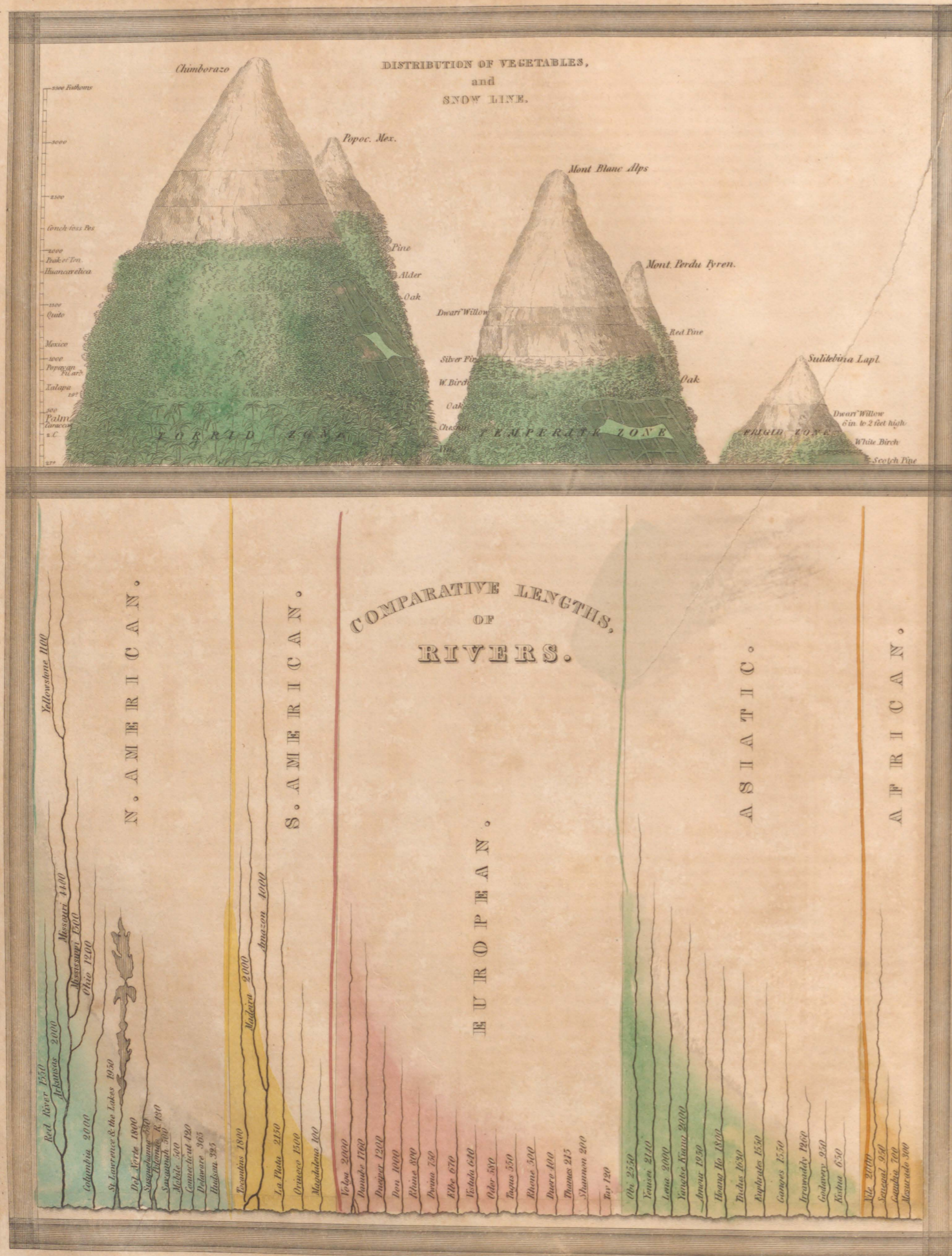
Name.	Country.	Height.—Feet.
Tequendama	New Grenada	580
Las Vegas	Mexico	?
Pusambio or Purace	New Grenada	400
Montmorency	Canada	250
Falling Spring	United States	200
Cauterskill	do.	175
Niagara,	do.	170
Taukanie	do.	160
Great Falls,	do.	150
Chaudiere	Canada	100
Missouri	United States	90
Guanacualtan,	Mexico	80
Passaic,	United States	70
Cahoos	do.	60
St. Anthony	do.	40
Glenn's	do.	40

This is far from being a complete list even of the most remarkable waterfalls of these two continents; but it has been found quite impossible to give the dimensions of many striking cataracts, particularly in America, with any approach to accuracy;—nor have the highest known falls been mentioned here, because they are nothing more than the merest rills, and seldom offer any peculiar interest. Thus the little stream of Ache in Bavaria throws itself over an elevation of 2,000 feet, and there is said to be a cascade of equal height in the island of Nukahiva.

REMARKABLE FALLS OF ASIA, &c.

Some of the most remarkable cataracts of Asia, with which we are acquainted are the fall of Garispa in the Indian Ghauts, 1000 feet high; the Birra Chuki 100 feet, and the Ganga Chuki 200 feet in the Cauvery; and those of Bilohi 400, Chachai 362, Tonse 200, and Booti 400 feet in height in Bundelcund. There are many beautiful and magnificent cascades in the Ghauts, and the Ganges, Indus, and Burrampootra exhibit many falls which have not been described.

The cataracts of the Nile, so much celebrated by the ancients, have an elevation of not more than ten or twelve feet.



RIVERS.

RIVERS. Rivers are natural drains which convey to the sea that portion of the waters falling upon the earth, that does not pass off by evaporation, or go to nourish organic bodies. They invariably occupy the lowest parts of the surface of the districts which they drain, and these districts are called their basins or valleys.

BASINS. The basin is bounded by high lands which are sometimes mountainous; the water descending from these collects into brooks, the brooks unite into rivulets, the rivulets united form the main trunk or river, which conveys the waters of the whole to the sea. All these descend over inclined planes, so that the lowest point of each brook, is that where it joins the rivulet, of each rivulet that where it joins the main stream, and of the whole system, that where the main river falls into the sea. These basins form natural divisions of the earth's surface.

DIMENSIONS. In estimating the actual dimensions of a river it is necessary to determine its length and depth, the area of its basin, and the amount of its annual discharge of waters. In estimating its length we may trace its windings by its channel from its source to its mouth, or compute only its principal detours; and it is this different manner of estimating the length of the river-courses, added to other causes of error, that leads to so many apparently inconsistent statements in this respect. The table given below states the length obtained by allowing only for the principal bends, and it is often necessary to add from one fourth to one sixth, to give the entire length of the channel.

Rivers.	Length. Miles.	Area of Basin. Square Miles.
Amazon,*	3,200	2,500,000
La Plata,	2,130	1,250,000
Orinoco,	1,150	300,000
Magdalena,	820	?
Tocantim or Para,	1,500	?
San Francisco,	1,275	?
Madeira,	1,800	?
Topayos,	1,000	?
Napo,	800	?
Xingu,	1,080	?
Negro,	1,400	?
Mississippi,*	2,300	1,250,000
Missouri,* to mouth of	?	?
Mississippi,	3,500	?
Oregon or Columbia,	1,200	?
St. Lawrence,	2,000	600,000
Mackenzie,	1,500	300,000
Nelson and Winnipeg,	1,000	250,000
Ottawas,	?	?
Arkansas,	1,300	200,000
Red River,	1,150	?
Ohio,	800	200,000
Colorado,	800 ?	?
Bravo del Norte,	1,250	?
Susquehanna,	300	30,000
Tennessee,	680	41,600
Cumberland,	400	18,000
Potomac,	370	13,000
Hudson,	300	?
Mobile or Alabama,	400	40,000
Delaware,	275	12,000
Illinois,	400	24,000
Connecticut,	310	?
James,	370	10,500
Volga,	1,900	640,000
Danube,	1,630	310,000
Dnieper,	1,050	200,000
Don,	860	205,000
Rhine,	830	70,000
Northern Dwina,	700	125,000
Vistula,	650	70,000
Loire,	620	48,000
Elbe,	580	50,000
Rhone,	540	?
Dwina,	490	?
Dniester,	480	?
Tagus,	520	28,760
Meuse,	520	?
Seine,	480	26,200
Oder,	460	43,926
Douro,	455	35,000
Elbro,	410	?
Po,	380	27,000
Thames,	240	5,000
Shannon,	220	?
Severn,	210	?
Tiber,	210	?
Nile,	2,750	500,000
Niger,	2,300	450,000 ?
Congo or Zaire,	1,400 ?	?
Senegal,	850	?
Gambia,	600	?
Orange,	1,050	?
Zambese,	950 ?	?

* Including the minor windings, the length of the Missouri (from its source to the Gulf of Mexico) is 4,500 miles; of the Amazon, 4,000 miles; of the Mississippi, 3,160 miles.

Rivers.	Length. Miles.	Area of Basin. Sq. Miles.
Yenisei,	2,900	1,200,000
Yangtsekiang,	2,700	600,000
Obi,	2,800	1,200,000
Lena,	2,500	960,000
Indus,	1,700	400,000
Cambodia (Mecon),	1,700	?
Amour,	2,240	900,000
Ganges and Brahmaputra,	1,350	600,000
Irawaddy,	1,100	?
Euphrates,	1,360	230,000
Hoangho,	2,400	400,000
Jihon (Oxus),	1,300	?
Sihon (Jaxartes),	1,200	?
Ural,	1,050	?
Maykiang,	1,700	?
Takiang,	1,050	?
Meinam (Siam),	850	?

SNOW-LINE AND LIMITS OF VEGETATION.

INFLUENCE OF ELEVATION UPON TEMPERATURE. As climate is chiefly influenced by distance from the equator, and elevation above the sea, in ascending high mountains we pass through different zones of vegetation, answering to the different climates of the successive elevations reached, until we arrive at the snow-line or zone of perpetual snow, the frigid zone of the mountain.

The following table of the ratio of decreasing temperature at different altitudes, in the equatorial zone between 0 degrees and 10 degrees Lat., and in the temperate zone between 45 degrees and 47 degrees, shows that the mean decrease is about 1 degree for 340 feet. In the first thousand yards it is 1 degree for 310 feet; in the second 1 degree for 524 feet, but in the third and fourth stages of ascent the fall of temperature is more rapid.

Height.	Equatorial Zone.	Temperate Zone.
0 feet,	81.5 mean temp.	53.6 mean temp.
3,195	71.2	41.0
6,392	65.1	31.6
9,587	57.7	23.4
12,762	44.6	?
15,965	34.7	?

SNOW-LINE. The elevation at which constant frost takes place is called the Snow-Line or line of perpetual congelation. The limit of perpetual snow does not exactly coincide with the height at which the temperature is equal to 32 degrees of Fahrenheit. In the torrid zone perpetual snow commences at an elevation where the mean temperature is a little above the freezing point, the snow maintaining its situation because it falls as fast as it melts; but in the temperate zone, where the quantity of aqueous vapor is less, and the days of summer much longer, it commences only at an elevation, at which the mean temperature is five degrees below the freezing point.

Latitude.	Height of Snow-Line.	Latitude.	Height of Snow-Line.
0	5,207 in feet.	50	6,334 in feet.
5	15,095	55	5,034
10	14,764	60	3,818
15	14,220	65	2,722
20	13,278	70	1,778
25	12,557	75	1,016
30	11,484	80	457
35	10,287	85	117
40	9,001	90	0
45	7,671		

VEGETATION. The greatest variety of vegetation in a given space is displayed in ascending a lofty mountain of the torrid zone. Under the burning sun of the regions at its foot, ananas and plantains grow profusely; oranges and limes occur a little higher up; then succeed fields of maize and luxuriant wheat, and still higher commences the series of plants found in the temperate zone.

On the summits of temperate regions the variety is rather less, but the change is not less striking. We may begin the ascent of the Alps, for instance, in the midst of warm vineyards, and pass through a succession of oaks, sweet chestnuts, and beeches, till we gain the elevation of the more hardy pines and stunted birches, and tread on pastures, fringed by borders of perpetual snow.

At the elevation of 1,950 feet the vine disappears, and at 1,000 feet high the sweet chestnuts cease to thrive; 1,000 feet farther, and the oak is unable to maintain itself; the birch ceases to grow at an elevation of 4,680, and the spruce fir at the height of 5,900 feet, beyond which no tree appears. The rhododendron ferrugineum then covers immense tracts to the height of 7,800 feet, and the herbaceous willow creeps two or three hundred feet higher, accompanied by a few saxifrages, gentians, and grasses, while the lichens and mosses struggle up to the imperishable barrier of eternal snow.

	Torrid Zone.	Temperate Zone.	Frigid Zone.
	Andes. 0° Lat.	Mts. of Mexico. 20° Lat.	Caucasus. 42° 30' Lat.
	15,200 feet.	13,478	9,900
Inferior Limit of Perpetual Snow.	10,800	12,000	6,000
Upper Limit of Trees.	4,400	478	3,900
Distance between Trees and Snow.	5,200	3,780	4,200
Distance between Snow and Corn.			2,700

CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

The Animal Kingdom, arranged according to the System of Cuvier in Four Divisions, Nineteen Classes, and Seventy-seven Orders.

CLASS.	ORDER.	EXAMPLES.
I. MAMMALIA	1. Bimana.	Man.
	2. Quadrumana.	Chimpanzee.
	3. Carnivora.	Hyena.
	4. Rodentia.	Rat.
	5. Edentata.	Armadillo.
	6. Pachydermata.	Hog.
	7. Ruminantia.	Cow.
	8. Cetacea.	Whale.
II. AVES (Birds)	1. Rapaces.	Hawk.
	2. Passeres.	Swallow.
	3. Scansores.	Woodpecker.
	4. Galline.	Cock.
	5. Grallae.	Heron.
	6. Palmipedes.	Duck.
III. REPTILIA	1. Chelonia.	Tortoise.
	2. Sauria.	Lizard.
	3. Ophidia.	Snake.
	4. Batrachia.	Frog.
IV. PISCES (Fishes).	1. Acanthopterygii.	Sword Fish.
	2. Abdominales.	Salmon.
	3. Subbrachiati.	Whiting.
	4. Apodes.	Eel.
	5. Lophobranchii.	Hippocampus.
	6. Plectognathi.	Sun Fish.
	7. Sturiones.	Sturgeon.
	8. Selachii.	Ray.
	9. Cyclostomi.	Lamprey.
I. CEPHALOPODA	(one) Cephalopoda.	Nautilus.
	(one) Pteropoda.	Clio Australis.
III. GASTROPODA	1. Pulmonia.	Snail.
	2. Nudibranchia.	Glaucus.
	3. Inferobranchia.	Lingula.
	4. Tectibranchia.	Bursatella.
	5. Heteropoda.	Carinaria.
	6. Pectinibranchia.	Whelk.
	7. Tubulibranchia.	Vermetus.
	8. Scutibranchia.	Sea Ear.
	9. Cyclobranchia.	Chiton.
IV. ACEPHALA	1. Testacea.	Oyster.
	2. Acephala.	Ascidia.
V. BRACHIOPODA	(one) Brachio-poda.	Lingula Anatina.
	(one) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.
I. ANNELIDA	1. Tubicola.	Amphitrite.
	2. Dorsibranchia.	Amphimome.
	3. Abranchia.	Leech.
II. CRUSTACEA	1. Decapoda.	Gebia Stellata.
	2. Stomatopoda.	Phyllosoma.
	3. Amphipoda.	Gammarus.
	4. Lepadopoda.	Whale Louse.
	5. Isopoda.	Anilocra.
	6. Branchiopoda.	Branchipus.
	7. Pectilopoda.	Dichestium.
III. ARACHNIDA	1. Pulmonata.	Spider.
	2. Trachearia.	Phalangium.
IV. INSECTA	1. Myriapoda.	Centipede.
	2. Thysanoura.	Velvet Spring Tail.
	3. Parasita.	Louse.
	4. Suctoria.	Flea.
	5. Coleoptera.	Beetle.
	6. Orthoptera.	Grasshopper.
	7. Hemiptera.	Aphis.
	8. Neuroptera.	Ant Lion.
	9. Hymenoptera.	Ichneumon Fly.
	10. Lepidoptera.	Moth.
	11. Rhipiptera.	Xenos.
	12. Diptera.	Gnat.
I. ECHINODERMA	1. Pedicellata.	Star Fish.
	2. Echinoderma.	Sipunculus.
II. INTESTINA	1. Cavitaria.	Cerebratula.
	2. Parenchyma.	Planaria Cornuta.
III. ACALEPHA	1. Acalepha.	Medusa.
	2. Hydrostatia.	Diphyes.
IV. POLYPI	1. Actinea.	Green Actinea.
	2. Gelatinosa.	Cristatella.
	3. Corallina.	Coral.
V. INFUSORIA	1. Rotifera.	Wheel Animalcule.
	2. Homogenea.	Globe Animalcule.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

The limitation of groups of distinct species of animals to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers, has long been recognised by naturalists as a general law in the geographical distribution of organic

beings. The discovery of America revealed a race of indigenous quadrupeds, all dissimilar from those previously known in the Old World; the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the camelopard, the camel, the dromedary, the buffalo, the horse, the ass, the lion, the tiger, the apes, the baboons, and numerous other species of mammalia, were nowhere met with on the new continent; while in the old, the American species of the same great class—the tapir, the lama, the pecaari, the jaguar, the cougar, the agouti, the paca, the coati, and the sloth—had never been seen.

Naturalists have accordingly divided the earth into eleven zoological regions, or provinces, each of which is the residence of a distinct set of quadrupeds:

1. The first of these provinces is the Arctic region, which contains the white bear, the rein deer, the Arctic fox, and other tribes common to both of the great continents. The communication established between the shores of the Old and New World by means of ice, renders the passage from one to the other practicable to such animals as are fitted to endure the intense cold of this region.

2. The temperate regions of the eastern continent form a second distinct zoological province, over which the same tribes of animals are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

3. But the quadrupeds which inhabit the temperate zone of North America, the bison, the musk ox, the moose, &c., are peculiar tribes:

4. The intertropical parts of Asia are inhabited by the tiger, the Asiatic elephant, the camel, the wild ass, the djiggatai, the grunting ox, the musk, &c.:

5. While the torrid zone of Africa is characterised by the lion, the African elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, &c.:

6. And that of America is inhabited by the lama, the vicugna, the jaguar, the whole family of sloths, &c.:

7. Malaysia or the Indian Archipelago approximates in regard to its native quadrupeds nearer to Africa than to Asia, containing the hippopotamus, which does not exist in the Asiatic rivers, the rhinoceros, the tapir, &c.:

8. The southern extremity of Africa, separated from the northern temperate zone by the intervention of the tropical regions, presents an animal creation of a peculiar character, comprising the camelopard, the Cape buffalo, the gnu, a distinct species of rhinoceros, the quagga, zebra, &c.:

9. In like manner, and for the same reason, the corresponding part of the American continent forms a separate zoological province:

10. New Holland possesses several entire genera of quadrupeds, which have been discovered in no other part of the world, and more than forty species of the marsupial tribe, which is exceedingly rare elsewhere:

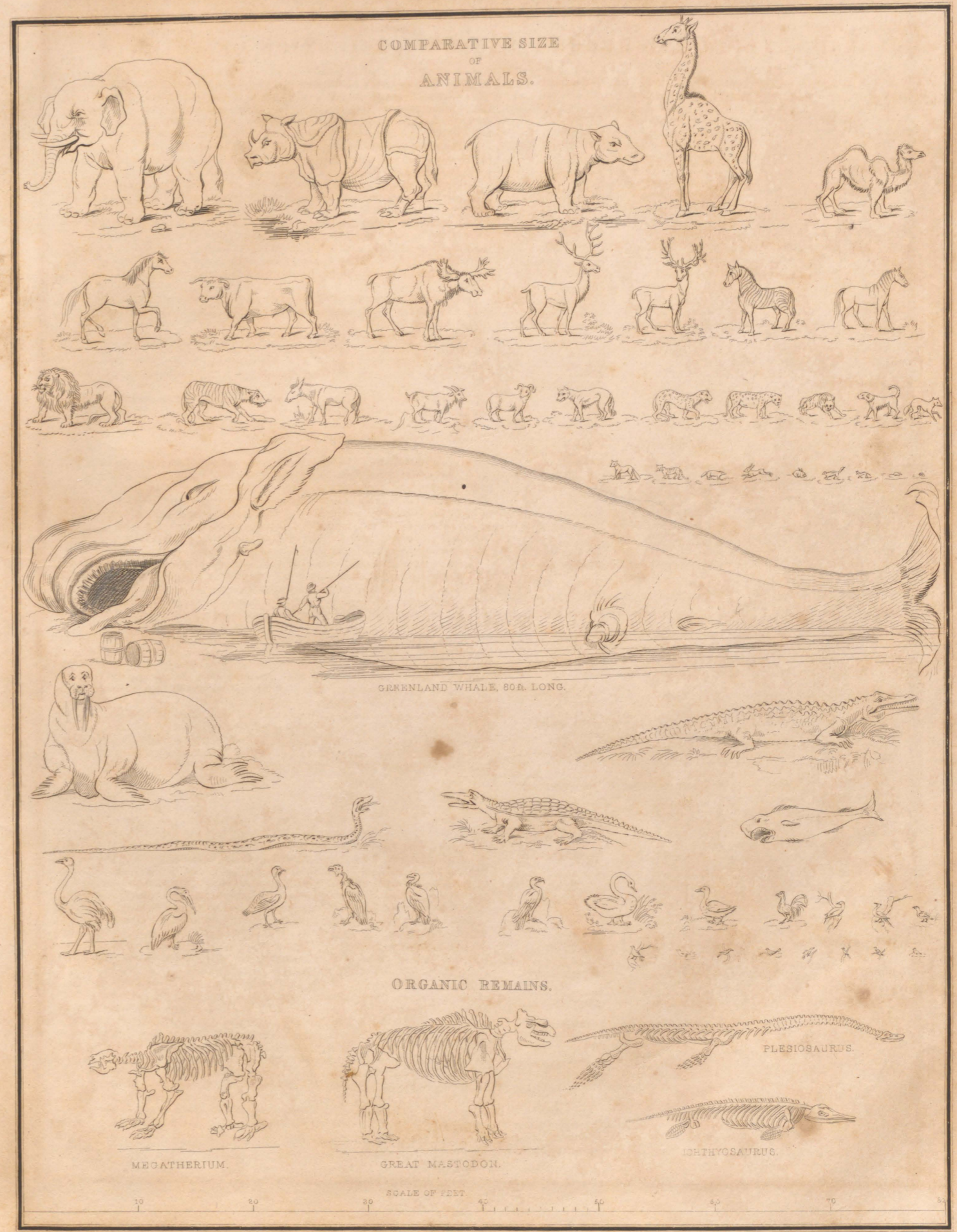
11. And lastly, the great Islands to the north and east of New Holland form an extensive zoological province almost wholly destitute of native warm-blooded quadrupeds.

This law of limitation to particular localities might be shown to prevail not less rigidly in respect to other classes of animals, even to those of fishes and birds, which seem at first glance to be almost unconfined in their range of sea and air. Thus it is well known that the whales which are met with in the South Seas are distinct from those of the north; the same dissimilarity has been found in all other marine animals of the same class so far as they have been examined; and it has been asserted by naturalists, who had spent years in collecting many thousand species of marine animals in the southern hemisphere, 'that there is not a single animal of the southern regions, from the sponges and the medusæ, to the cetacea, which is not distinguished by essential characters from the analogous species in the northern seas.'

ORGANIC REMAINS.

In examining the crust of the earth, it has been found to be full of different organic substances, animal and vegetable, which have remained as the memorials of the revolutions that have taken place on its surface, and the only monuments of races of beings long passed away. Naturalists have studied and classified these interesting relics, and have shown that while many belong to extinct species of still existing genera, many others belong to distinct genera of which no type now survives. Their relative positions in the different formations recognised by geologists, have also enabled scientific inquirers to determine the relative periods, at which they acted their part upon the changing stage we now occupy,—hereafter, perhaps, to be trod by an indefinite succession of new creations.

Among these remains there are some which are remarkable for their gigantic dimensions; such are the mammoth or fossil elephant, an extinct species of elephant found in Asia and North America; the mastodon, an extinct genus of the pachydermatous order, found in the United States, and attaining the enormous size of eighteen feet in length, by twelve in height; the gigantic elk, an extinct species of deer, discovered in Europe, measuring nine and a half feet in height to the tip of the horns; the megatherium, an extinct genus of the sloth, of which remains have been obtained in this country, and in South America, and which was about the size of the rhinoceros; the megalosaurus, a colossal monster of the lizard family, about seventy feet in length; the plesiosaurus, characterised by the immense length of its slender neck, and hardly less monstrous in size than the megalosaurus; the ichthyosaurus, of which several species have been discovered, attaining the length of about twenty feet, &c.



PHYSICAL VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN VARIETIES. In attempting to form a classification of the human race according to its physical varieties, the most eminent philosophers agree in considering man as forming a single species of the genus, and differ only as to the number of varieties into which it is to be subdivided. The celebrated Cuvier includes all these varieties under three primary divisions, which he terms, 1. The Fair or Caucasian variety; 2. The Yellow or Mongolian; 3. The Black or Ethiopian. Blumenbach extends these primary divisions to five, of which we shall here give a survey.

I. THE CAUCASIAN VARIETY, characterized by a white skin; red cheeks; copious, soft, flowing hair, generally curled or waving; ample beard; small, oval, and straight face, with features distinct; expanded forehead; large and elevated cranium; narrow nose; and small mouth. This race has given birth to the most civilized nations of ancient and modern times, and has exhibited the moral and intellectual powers of human nature in their highest degree of perfection. This variety derives its name from the group of mountains between the Caspian and the Black Sea, because tradition seems to point to this part of the world as the place of its origin. Thence its different branches have issued at different periods, in different directions, and here even at the present day we find its peculiar physical characteristics in the highest perfection, among the Georgians and Circassians, who are considered the handsomest people in the world.

It embraces several branches, distinguished by analogies of language, viz:

1. The Syrian branch comprising the
 - Chaldeans
 - Assyrians
 - Phenicians
 - Jews
 - Arabs
 - Egyptians (Copts)
 - Abyssinians (Arab colonies), &c.

From this branch, which directed its course southwards, have sprung the religions which have proved the most durable and the most widely extended in the west.

2. The Indo-Pelagic branch comprising
 - Hindoos
 - Persians
 - Greeks
 - Romans
 - Celtic Nations (Ancient Gauls, Celtiberians, Britains, &c. Welsh, Irish, Scotch Highlanders, &c.)
 - Teutonic Nations (Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, English, &c.)
 - Slavonic Nations (Russians, Poles, Servians, Croats, Bohemians, Slovaks, Wends, &c.)
 - Romanic Nations (French, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Belgians, Walachians, &c.)

The nations which compose this branch have carried philosophy, science, and the arts to the highest perfection, and for more than three thousand years have been the depositaries and guardians of knowledge.

3. The Scythian or Tartarian branch comprising
 - Scythians
 - Parthians
 - Turkish Nations (Usbecks, Turkmans, Kirghises, Osmanlees or Ottoman Turks, &c.)
 - Uralian Nations (Finlanders, Hungarians or Magyars, Estonians, Samos or Laplanders, &c.)

Accustomed to a roving and predatory life in the vast steppes of Asia, these wandering tribes have left them only to devastate the inheritance, and subvert the civil institutions, of their more polished brethren.

II. THE MONGOLIAN VARIETY has these characteristics:—The skin, instead of being white or fair, is olive yellow; the hair thin, coarse, and straight; little or no beard; broad, flattened face, with the features running together; small and low forehead; square-shaped cranium; wide and small nose; very oblique eyes; and thick lips. Stature inferior to the Caucasian. In this race the moral and intellectual energies have been developed in an inferior degree.

This variety, which stretches eastwardly from the Scythian branch of the Caucasian race to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and which has mostly retained the wandering life, appears to have had its origin in the Altai mountains, whence it has thrice carried the terror of its name, under Attila, Genghis, and Tamerlane, over half the Old World. The Chinese, belonging to this variety, are by some thought to have been the most early civilized of all the nations of the world.

- It comprises the
- Chinese or mass of the population of China
 - Coreans
 - Japanese
 - Tungooses (Tungooses Proper in Siberia, and Mantchoos, the ruling people of China)
 - Mongols (Mongols Proper, Kalmucks, &c.)
 - Birmese or Myammas
 - Annamites (Cochinchinese, Tonquinese)
 - Siamese
 - Samoyedes and numerous other Siberian hordes
 - Esquimaux (classed by some in the American variety), &c.

III. THE AMERICAN VARIETY has the skin dark, and more or less red; the hair is black, straight, and strong, with the beard small; face and skull very

similar to the Mongolian, but the former not so flattened; eyes sunk; forehead low; the nose and other features being somewhat projecting.

The moral and intellectual qualities of this race approach those of the Mongolian; like that it has remained stationary, but it has stopped at a point much below the Asiatic variety. The ancient and now extinct empires of Mexico and Peru may be considered analogous to those of China and India, exhibiting the highest point of civilization to which the two races have reached; but arts, sciences, and all those intellectual endowments which to a certain extent belong to the Asiatics, appear to have made little or no progress among the Americans.

The American race, blending with the Mongolian to the north, spreads over the whole of the New World; but whether any traces of it exist beyond these limits, is a question which has not been investigated.

IV. IN THE ETHIOPIAN VARIETY, the skin is black; hair short, black, and woolly; skull compressed on the sides, and elongated towards the front; forehead low, narrow, and slanting; cheek bones very prominent; jaws projecting, so as to render the upper front teeth oblique; eyes prominent; nose broad and flat; lips, especially the upper one, very thick. Different branches of this race spread over the whole of the African continent, excepting those parts bordering on the north and east of the Great Desert, which are occupied by Caucasian Syrians, and in which all traces of the Negro formation disappear.

The extension given to this variety seems to be rather arbitrary, and a more correct division of the African races will probably be the result of a better acquaintance with that continent. There is, indeed, little in common between the Negro and the Berber, and the Hottentot and the Caffre. The Ethiopian variety comprises the following leading branches, viz:

1. The Hottentots (Coronas, Namaquas, Bushmen, and other tribes within the Cape Colony and the basin of the river Orange).
2. The Caffres (Coosas, Tambookis, Betsuanas, &c., extending from Port Natal to an uncertain distance north).
3. The Negroes, occupying the whole continent from about 20° N. to the southern tropic, with the exception of some regions on the eastern coast, and including numerous families of nations.
4. The Gallas (comprising numerous wandering tribes who have conquered a great part of Abyssinia and the neighboring countries).
5. The Barabras or Berbers (including the native tribes of Northern Africa; Brebers Proper, Tuaricks, Tibboos, Shelluhs, &c. of the Atlas region; and the Nubas, Kenoos, Shangallas, Shillooks, Darfurians, Somaulis, &c. to the east.)

The Ethiopian variety has ever remained in a rude and comparatively barbarous state; their cities are but collections of huts; their laws, the despotic whim of the reigning chief. Incessantly occupied in war and the chase, they do not seek to perpetuate their ideas; they have no written language, the Arabic being the only character used in Africa, and although abundantly supplied with the necessities of life, they have retained their condition unchanged, after centuries of intercourse with enlightened nations. Let us hope that a better destiny awaits them.

V. THE MALAY RACE varies in the colour of the skin from a light tawny to a deep brown approaching to black; hair black, more or less curled, and abundant; head rather narrow; bones of the face large and prominent; nose full and broad towards the lips. Such is the account given by many writers of this variety, which is spread all over Oceania, and is found in Malacca, in Asia, and on Madagascar in Africa; but it certainly includes races of very different physical and moral qualities.

We may divide it into the Malayan race and the Melanesian or Papua race: the former is of a lighter complexion, longer hair and somewhat oval countenance; some of the nations of this race have long possessed alphabets, and made considerable advances in civilization, while others are in a low state: the latter have the black complexion and woolly hair of the Negroes, and are in the most degraded social condition, living by fishing or on the spontaneous productions of the earth, without clothing, without huts, and even without arms, except of the rudest construction. They form the only inhabitants of the great islands of Australia, and are found in the interior of the other principal islands of Oceania, in which the Malayan races are generally the ruling people.

- Malayans
- Javanese
 - Malays Proper (in Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, the Moluccas, &c.)
 - Battaks
 - Achinese } Sumatra
 - Bugis
 - Macassars } Celebes
 - Alfourous
 - Dayaks or Haraforas (Borneo)
 - Tagals
 - Bissayos } Philippines
 - Sooloos
 - Mindanaos
 - Carolinians
 - New Zealanders
 - Feejeeans
 - Sandwich Islanders
 - Society Islanders
 - Friendly Islanders, &c.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of a country comprises whatever relates to the degree of heat and cold to which it is subject, the dryness and moisture of the air, its healthfulness or insalubrity. The causes which affect and determine the climate of a place are nine; 1. the action of the sun upon the atmosphere; 2. the internal heat of the globe; 3. the height of the place above the level of the sea; 4. the general exposure of the region; 5. the position of its mountains relatively to the cardinal points; 6. the neighborhood of the sea and its relative position; 7. the geological character of the soil; 8. the degree of cultivation which it has received and the density of the population collected upon it; and 9. the prevalent winds.

These causes acting together or separately determine the character of a climate as moist and warm, dry and warm, mild and moist, mild and dry, cold and moist, cold and dry, &c.

The torrid zone has but two seasons; the wet and the dry. The latter is considered as the summer, and the former as the winter of the regions within this zone, but they are in direct opposition to the astronomical seasons, as the rains follow the sun. In some districts there are two rainy and two dry seasons every year. The temperature is uniform to the distance of 10° or 15° degrees from the equator, but in the neighborhood of the tropics there is a great difference between the temperature when the sun is in the zenith, and when he is in the opposite solstice of any place. The climate of the equatorial zone is more temperate than that of the tropical regions, in which extreme heats prevail during the presence of the sun.

In the temperate zones only is the year divided into the four seasons, exhibiting the grateful vicissitude of heat and cold, the varied charms of spring and autumn, the tempered fires of summer, and the healthful rigors of winter. This regular succession of the annual changes can, however, hardly be considered to extend further than from 35° to 60° of latitude.

In the frigid zones two seasons only are known; a long and severe winter is abruptly followed by the insupportable heats of a short but burning summer; this harsh transition and strong contrast is occasioned by the great length of the summer days, and the total absence of the sun in winter.

The decrease of heat as we recede from the equator follows different laws in the two hemispheres, being greater in the southern than in the northern, and is also affected by the longitude. On the west of Europe, the cold increases less with the latitude than in any other quarter. Under meridians which are 90° either east or west of London, the increase of cold, as we go northward, is more rapid than in England. According to Humboldt, continents and large islands are warmer on their western sides than on the eastern.

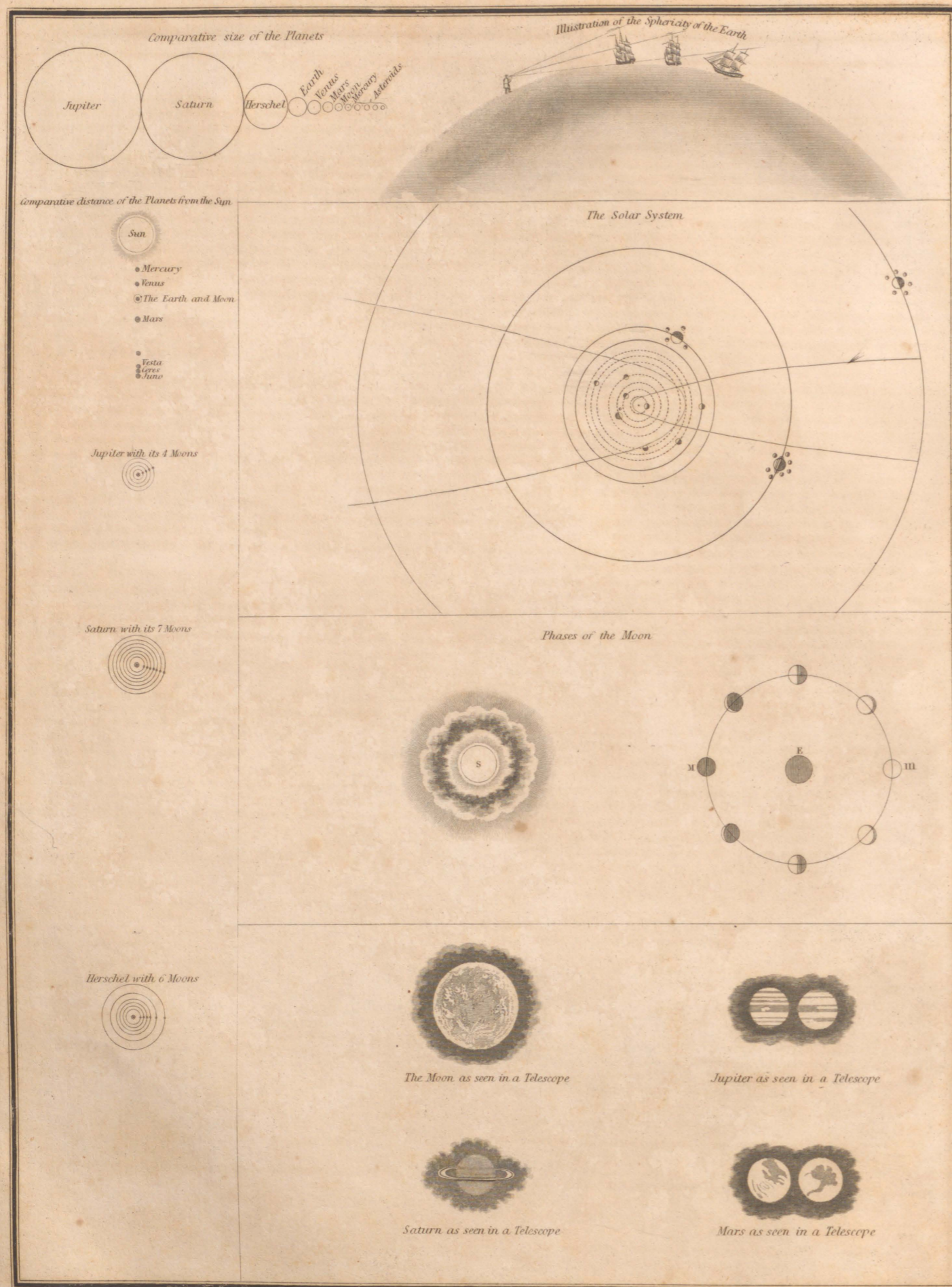
Isothermal lines have been considered as measuring the heat and cold of the earth. The climate of Eastern Asia comes nearer to that of Eastern America than of Western Europe. Thus the latitudes of Naples, Pekin, and Philadelphia are respectively 41°, 40°, and 40°, whilst their mean temperatures are 63.3°, 54.8°, and 53.4°. Such differences are rendered more sensible when we connect the places having the same mean temperature by lines which Humboldt denominates isothermal lines. Thus, the isothermal line of 50° F. traverses the latitude of 43° in Europe, but descends to lat. 36° in America; the isothermal line of 41° F. passes from lat. 60° in Europe to lat. 48° in America: but since the western coast of North America is warmer than the eastern, the isothermal lines, being traced round the northern hemisphere, would have concave summits at the east side of both worlds, and convex at the west.

The difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter is nothing at the equator, and increases continually with the latitude. But the extreme difference of the seasons is comparatively small in Western Europe, and great where the mean annual temperature is low, as on the east coasts of Asia and America. If we draw a line in a northeast direction from Bordeaux to Warsaw, and continue it to the Volga, in lat. 55°, then all places under this line, at the same elevation, will have nearly the same summer temperature of 69° or 70° F. The lines of equal winter temperature decline in an opposite direction. Thus a straight line drawn from Edinburgh to Milan almost at right angles to the former line, would pass over places which, if equally elevated, would have nearly the same winter temperature of 37° or 38° F.

The extremes of temperature are experienced chiefly in large inland tracts, and little felt in small islands remote from continents. In the United States intense cold is felt when the wind blows from the frozen regions round Hudson's Bay. From snow-clad mountains, gusts of cold wind, called *snow winds*, rush down and cool the adjacent plains. The heat accumulates to an astonishing degree when the wind passes over extensive deserts of burning sand, which are said, in some instances in Africa, to be heated to the boiling point. This fine sand, or rather dust, sometimes rises in the air and obscures it like a fog, communicating to it an intolerable heat. In Arctic countries the temperature is very much regulated by the freezing of the water and the melting of the ice; by the freezing of the water great quantities of heat are given out which moderate the severity of the winter's cold, and thus save from destruction the Arctic land animals, and plants; while in summer, the intensity of the heat, produced by the long continuance of the sun above the horizon, is moderated by the abstraction of a considerable portion of that heat by the water during the melting of the ice. Had the Arctic regions been entirely of land, neither plants nor animals could have existed in them: for during summer, owing to the sun remaining above the horizon for months, an elevation of atmospheric temperature would have been produced fatal to animals and plants; and in winter, the long darkness and intense cold would have proved equally fatal to animated beings. The cold of the icy regions of the north has been alleged to reach, by currents of air, southern latitudes, and thus to lower their temperature.

Baron Humboldt has added more to our knowledge of the distribution of temperature over the globe than any other who has labored in the same boundless field of research. The following is his general summary, to which is added Melville Island. The temperatures have been reduced to Fahrenheit's scale, and the longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

Islands and Bays.	Names of Places.	Position.		Height.	Mean Temperature of the Year.	Mean Temperature of				Mean Temp. of		
		Lat.	Long.			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest Month.	Coldest Month.	
Band from 22° to 41°.	Melville Island . . .	74 47	110 49 W.	Feet.	0	-2.00	-31.35	6.50	33.73	-3.84	38.09	-36.52
	Nain	57 8	61 20 W.	0	+26.42	-0.60	23.98	49.38	33.44	51.80	-11.20	
	Esontekies	69 30	20 47 E.	1356	26.96	0.68	24.98	54.86	27.32	59.54	-0.58	
	Hospice de St. G. . .	46 30	8 23 E.	6390	30.38	18.32	26.42	44.96	31.92	46.22	+15.08	
	North Cape	71 0	25 50 E.	0	32.00	23.72	29.66	43.34	32.08	46.58	22.10	
	Ulea	65 3	23 28 E.	0	35.08	11.84	27.14	57.74	35.86	61.22	7.70	
	Umea	65 50	20 16 E.	0	33.36	12.92	33.80	54.88	33.44	62.60	11.48	
	St. Petersburg . . .	59 59	30 19 E.	0	38.54	17.05	38.12	62.06	38.66	65.66	8.60	
	Drontheim	63 34	10 22 E.	0	39.92	23.72	35.24	61.24	40.10	64.94	12.58	
	Moscow	55 45	37 32 E.	870	40.10	10.78	44.06	67.16	38.30	70.52	6.08	
Band from 41° to 59°.	Abo	60 27	22 18 E.	0	42.08	20.84	38.30	61.88	40.64	—	—	
	Upsal	59 51	17 38 E.	0	42.98	24.98	39.38	60.28	42.80	62.42	22.46	
	Stockholm	59 20	18 3 E.	0	42.28	25.22	38.20	61.88	43.16	64.04	22.82	
	Quebec	46 47	71 10 W.	0	41.74	14.18	38.84	65.00	46.04	73.40	13.81	
	Christiania	59 55	10 48 E.	0	42.80	28.78	39.02	62.60	41.18	66.74	28.41	
	Convent of Peyp. . .	47 47	10 34 E.	3066	42.98	28.58	42.08	58.46	42.98	59.36	30.20	
	Copenhagen	55 41	12 35 E.	0	45.68	30.74	41.18	62.60	48.38	65.66	27.14	
	Kendal	54 17	24 46 W.	0	46.22	30.86	45.14	56.84	46.22	58.10	34.88	
	Malouin Islands . .	51 25	59 59 W.	0	46.84	39.56	46.58	53.06	48.46	55.76	27.40	
	Prague	50 5	14 24 E.	0	49.46	31.46	47.66	65.90	50.18	—	—	
Band from 59° to 68°.	Göttingen	51 32	9 53 E.	456	48.54	30.38	44.24	64.76	48.74	65.28	29.66	
	Zurich	47 22	8 32 E.	1350	47.84	29.66	48.30	64.04	48.92	65.66	28.78	
	Edinburgh	55 37	3 10 W.	150	47.84	38.66	46.40	68.28	48.56	69.36	28.30	
	Warsaw	52 14	21 3 E.	0	48.56	38.76	47.48	69.08	49.46	70.34	27.14	
	Coire	46 50	9 30 E.	1876	48.92	32.36	50.00	63.32	50.36	64.58	29.48	
	Dublin	53 31	6 19 W.	0	49.10	39.20	47.30	69.54	50.00	61.16	35.42	
	Berne	46 5	7 26 E.	1650	49.28	32.00	48.92	66.56	49.82	67.28	30.56	
	Geneva	46 12	6 8 E.	1080	49.28	34.70	47.66	64.94	50.00	65.56	34.16	
	Mannheim	49 29	8 28 E.	432	50.18	38.80	49.84	67.10	49.32	68.72	33.44	
	Vienna	48 12	16 22 E.	420	50.54	32.72	51.36	69.36	50.54	70.52	26.60	
Band from 68° to 77°.	Clermont	45 46	3 5 E.	1260	50.00	34.92	50.54	64.40	51.98	66.20	28.04	
	Buda	47 29	19 1 E.	494	51.08	33.98	51.08	70.32	52.34	71.60	27.78	
	Cambridge, U.S. . .	42 55	71 3 W.	0	50.36	33.98	47.66	70.70	49.92	72.86	29.84	
	Paris	48 50	2 30 E.	222	51.08	36.96	49.38	64.58	51.44	65.30	26.14	
	London	51 30	0 5 W.	0	50.36	39.56	48.96	63.14	50.18	64.40	27.76	
	Dunkirk	51 2	2 22 E.	0	50.54	38.48	48.56	64.04	50.90	64.76	27.76	
	Amsterdam	52 22	4 50 E.	0	51.62	36.96	51.62	65.84	51.62	66.92	25.42	
	Brussels	50 50	4 22 E.	0	51.80	36.68	53.34	66.30	51.68	67.28	26.60	
	Frankfort	52 36	8 22 E.	0	51.80	36.68	51.68	67.28	54.32	69.08	22.90	
	Philadelphia	39 56	75 16 W.	0	52.42	32.18	51.44	73.94	56.48	77.00	32.72	
Band from 77° to 88°.	New York	40 40	73 58 W.	0	53.78	29.84	51.26	79.16	54.50	80.70	25.54	
	Cincinnati	39 6	82 40 W.	0	53.78	32.90	53.14	72.98	54.86	80.70	25.54	
	St. Malo	48 39	2 1 W.	0	54.14	42.36	52.16	69.02	55.76	74.30	30.20	
	Nantes	47 13	16 32 W.	0	54.68	40 46	54.50	68.54	55.58	70.52	39.02	
	Pekin	39 54	116 27 E.	54.88	56.48	36.42	56.20	82.58	54.32	84.28	34.62	
	Milan	45 28	9 11 E.	390	55.76	36.32	56.12	73.04	56.84	74.66	36.14	
	Bordeaux	44 50	0 84 W.	0	56.48	42.08	56.48	70.88	56.30	73.04	41.00	
	Marseilles	43 17	5 22 E.	0	59.00	45.50	57.56	72.50	60.08	74.66	44.42	
	Montpellier	43 56	3 52 E.	0	59.36	44.06	56.66	75.74	60.98	78.08	42.08	
	Rome	41 53	12 27 E.	0	60.44	45.86	57.74	75.30	62.78	77.00	42.38	
Band from 88° to 97°.	Toulon	43 7	5 50 E.	0	62.06	48.38	60.50	75.02	64.40	77.00	46.40	
	Nagasaki	32 45	129 55 E.	0	69.20	58.28	67.56	82.94	64.22	86.90	37.40	
	Natchez	31 28	90 30 W.	180	64.76	48.56	65.48	78.16	66.02	79.70	46.94	
	Punchal	32 27	16 56 W.	0	65.54	64.40	65.84	72.50	72.32	75.56	64.04	
	Algiers	36 48	3 1 E.	0	69.98	61.52	65.56	80.24	72.50	82.76	60.08	
Band above 97°.	Cairo	30 2	30 18 E.	0	72.32	58.46	73.58	85.10	71.42	85.92	56.12	
	Vera Cruz	19 11	96 1 W.	0	77.72	71.96	77.90	81.50	78.62	81.96	71.06	
	Havana	23 10	82 13 W.	0	78.08	71 94	78 98	83 30	78 98	83 84	69 98	
	Cumana	10 27	65 15 W.	0	81.86	80.24	83 66	82 14	80 24	84 36	79 16	



ASTRONOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIGURE OF THE EARTH. To a person placed in an elevated situation in an open country, where the view is unconfined on all sides, the earth appears an extended plane, with the heavens resting upon it; but this appearance is altogether illusory; the earth is a round body, and is isolated in space, as is proved by observation and experience; for not only the fact of its being constantly circumnavigated, and the figure of its shadow on the moon's disc in a lunar eclipse, show this to be the case, but the convexity of its surface is a matter of daily experience to every one: For to a spectator stationed upon an extensive level, only the higher parts of the most distant objects of vision appear; lower portions of those less remote become visible; and the whole mass of still nearer bodies is apparent. This is particularly striking at sea; as the ship recedes from the shore, low objects first disappear; then those more elevated; and at last the highest points of the land sink in the horizon, on account of the direct visual ray being intercepted by the intervening curved surface of the ocean. So when two ships come in sight, the spectators in each see at first the upper part of the rigging of the other vessel, and not till the distance of the vessels becomes less do their hulls become visible.

This phenomenon is explained by the spherical figure of the earth's surface, as illustrated in the annexed figure, which not only shows why the hull of the most distant vessel is not seen as well as her masts, but likewise why a distant object which could not be seen by a person on a certain level becomes visible to him merely by his ascending to a higher position, without approaching any nearer to the object; for it is evident that the spectator in the figure could not be seen from the deck of the most remote vessel, but that he might be discerned from the mast-head.

SOLAR SYSTEM. When we turn our eyes towards the heavens in a clear night we see thousands of stars scattered all over what seems to be a blue vault, and if we continue our observation during the whole night we find that new groups are constantly rising into view above the horizon. Out of this immense host astronomers have become acquainted with the dimensions, motions, relative distances, and physical properties of those few only which constitute the solar system; these are the sun, the centre around which the others revolve, and the source of light and heat, 11 primary planets, 18 secondary planets or satellites, and an unknown but considerable number of comets.

The other luminous bodies visible in the heavens, always retaining the same position in respect to each other, are for this reason called fixed stars, and are probably light-giving centres of other systems of worlds.

The eleven planets enumerated in the order of their distances from the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus or Herschel.

The planets are opaque bodies, of a spherical figure, turning on their own axes, and revolving, the primary planets round the sun, and the secondary round their respective primary planets, in elliptical orbits.

The earth is attended by one satellite, the moon; its rotation on its axis, completed in 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds, causes the apparently daily revolution of the heavens around us, and produces the alternation of day and night; its revolution round the sun, completed in 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45 seconds, gives rise to the apparent annual motion of the sun, which causes the succession of the seasons.

The sun, which far surpasses in volume and mass the aggregate of the volume and mass of all the other bodies of the solar system taken together, is the sole luminous body of the system, the planets shining only with reflected light.

Five of the planets are visible to the naked eye, and have been known by name from the remotest antiquity; these are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

The other five are visible only by the aid of the telescope, and have been discovered in modern times; these are Uranus or Herschel, discovered by Herschel in 1781; Ceres, by Piazzi in 1801; Pallas, by Olbers in 1802; Juno, by Harding in 1804; and Vesta, by Olbers in 1807; the four last are also called asteroids.

The 18 smaller spheres, which revolve around four of the larger planets, and are therefore called satellites or secondary planets, have all, with the single exception of the moon, been discovered in modern times by the aid of the telescope. Of these bodies one belongs to the earth, four to Jupiter, seven to Saturn, and six to Herschel.

Tabular View of the Distances from the Sun, Dimensions, Rotation, Revolution of the Primary Planets.

	Diameters in miles.	Mean Distance from Sun—miles.	Sidereal Rotation. h. m. s.	Sidereal Period. d.
Mercury,	3,200	36,000,000	24 5 28	87.97
Venus,	7,800	68,000,000	23 21 7	224.7
Earth,	7,912	95,000,000	24 0 0	365.25
Mars,	4,100	138,000,000	24 39 21	686.98
Vesta,	350	220,000,000	?	1,325.74
Juno,	1,420	250,000,000	?	1,592.66
Ceres,	1,620	260,000,000	?	1,681.4
Pallas,	2,140	260,000,000	?	1,686.54
Jupiter,	87,000	490,000,000	9 55 50	4,332.58
Saturn,	79,000	900,000,000	10 29 17	10,759.22
Herschel,	35,000	1,800,000,000	?	30,686.22

The diameter of the sun is 882,000 miles; that of the moon 2,160 miles; its mean distance from the earth 237,000 miles. The sun turns on its own axis in 25 days and 10 hours; the moon completes her rotation in 27 days 8 hours.

The third class of opaque bodies belonging to the solar system are the comets, which were long objects of superstitious fears, as the supposed precursors of wars, pestilence, famine, and other great calamities. Science has disarmed them of their terrors, by showing that their motions are regulated by the same laws as other celestial phenomena. They revolve round the sun in regular periods, but in orbits so elliptical that in parts of their course they approach nearer to the sun than any of the planets, and in others recede so far into the regions of space, as to be entirely beyond the reach of our most powerful telescopes. Their actual number is supposed to be at least several thousands; but we are acquainted with the periods of but few of this great host.

One of these, called Halley's comet, from the astronomer who first ascertained its period, reappears at intervals of about 76 years; Encke's comet completes its revolution in about 3½ years, and Biela's comet in 6½ years.

The peculiar characteristic of the comet, and that from which it derives its name is a long luminous train, proceeding from it in a direction opposite the sun, and called its hair or tail; the tail of the great comet of 1680 was found to be not less than 41,000,000 leagues in length, and that of the comet of 1811, was 36,000,000. Some comets, however, have been seen entirely without tails; and some have been known to be furnished with several.

MOON'S PHASES. The moon is, next to the sun, the most interesting to us of all the heavenly bodies. Her phases, or that series of changes in her figure and illumination which she undergoes in the course of about a month, are one of the most striking of the celestial phenomena; and present a division of time so remarkable that it has been the first in use among all nations.

The phases of the moon depend on her position with regard to the sun. The moon being an opaque body like the earth, is visible only in consequence of her reflecting the light of the sun.

When, therefore, she comes to the meridian at the same time with the sun, as at M, she must be invisible on account of her unenlightened side being turned towards us. It is then said to be *New Moon*; and in reference to her position in regard to the sun, the moon is said to be in *Conjunction*.

When she comes to the meridian at midnight, as at m, she is said to be in *Opposition*, and her whole enlightened side being then turned towards the earth, she presents an entire circular disc. It is then said to be *Full Moon*.

On the seventh night from the time of the new moon, having completed one fourth of her revolution, and being 90° from the sun, she is in her first *Quadrature*, when she exhibits the appearance of a *Half Moon*, and at the same distance of time from full moon, she is in her second quadrature, and exhibits the same appearance, only half of her enlightened side being visible.

Between the quadratures and the full moon, she becomes *Gibbous*, and between the quadratures and the new moon, appears as a mere crescent.

TELESCOPIC GLIMPSES. The telescope has enabled astronomers to lay down pretty accurate maps of the moon's surface, by an attentive examination of the spots on her disc. The spots are permanent, but of different degrees of brightness, and the inequalities of illumination are, indeed, visible to the naked eye. These lights and shades are shown by the telescope to be irregularities of the lunar surface, the bright spots being the tops of lofty mountains, the heights of many of which have been calculated; the highest summit is about 1½ mile in perpendicular altitude.

Spots also appear on the discs of Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, when they are viewed through a telescope. Mercury is too much immersed in the solar rays; Vesta, Ceres, Juno, and Pallas, are too small; and Uranus is too distant to allow points of unequal brilliancy to be observed on their surface.

In Mars we are able to discern distinctly the outlines of continents and seas, the parts occupied by the former being distinguished by a ruddy color, those covered by the latter greenish.

Jupiter has his disc marked with several parallel belts or dark bands, which are subject to considerable variations with regard to number, breadth, and relative situation. The telescope also reveals to us his four moons.

Saturn appears through the telescope to be attended by seven satellites and surrounded by two, broad, flat, thin rings, concentric with the planet and with each other. These rings are discovered to be solid opaque bodies by their throwing a shadow on the planet. The disc of Saturn is also striped with dark belts similar to those of Jupiter.

MAINE.

AREA. The area of Maine is variously estimated at from 33,000 to 35,000 square miles; it is of an irregular form, lying between 66° 50' and 71° W. Lon., and between 43° and 48° N. Lat. The northern boundary line proposed by Great Britain, extends from Mars Hill, Lat. 46° 30', to a point on the western frontier, in Lat. 46° 10', drawn so as to separate the waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot.

RIVERS. The St. John rises in numerous branches in the western and northern parts of the state and passes into New Brunswick.

The St. Croix or Schoodic empties itself into Passamaquoddy bay, after a course of 100 miles; it is navigable to Calais.

The Penobscot is the principal river; its western branch rises in the western frontier to the north of Bald Mountain Ridge, and a portage of two miles connects its navigable waters with those of the St. John. After flowing through Chesuncook and some other lakes, it receives the East Penobscot from the north and the Mattawamkeag from the east, and takes a southwesterly direction to Penobscot bay. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, at the head of tide, 52 miles.

The Kennebec rises on the western borders of the state to the south of the Bald Mountain Ridge, and passing through Moosehead lake, takes a southerly course into the ocean. It is navigable for ships to Bath, 12 miles, for sloops 45 miles, to Augusta at head of tide, and for boats to Waterville. Its principal tributary is the Androscoggin, which flows through Umbagog lake into New Hampshire, and returning into Maine, empties itself into the Kennebec at Merrymeeting bay, 18 miles from the ocean.

The Saco, Sheepscut, Damariscotta and Machias are among the other principal rivers.

BAYS. The coast of Maine is much indented with fine bays forming many excellent harbors.

Passamaquoddy bay is principally in New Brunswick; it is deep and never frozen over.

Penobscot bay, between Waldo and Hancock counties, contains several considerable islands, as Long island, Deer island, Isle au Haut or Isle of Holt, the Fox islands, &c. and affords many good harbors.

Machias bay, at the mouth of the river Machias; Frenchman's bay, between Mt. Desert island and Schoodic point; and Casco bay, between Capes Elizabeth and Small Point, are among the most important bays.

LAKES. Chesuncook, Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, and Schoodic lakes, are the principal.

MOUNTAINS. A range of highlands extends from the northeast corner of New Hampshire to the gulf of St. Lawrence, dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence basin, from those of the Atlantic streams. The heights in some parts attain an elevation of about 4,000 feet.

In the western and central parts of the state there are numerous detached ridges, among which are Saddleback Mountain, Bald Mountain Ridge, Katahdin Mountain, &c. The last named reaches the elevation of about 5,350 feet.

CLIMATE AND SOIL. The soil on the coast is various and of but moderate fertility. In the interior it is generally more productive, much of it is very fertile and well adapted to agriculture and grazing. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, but the air in all parts is pure and healthy. The winters are long and severe, and the summers short but agreeable.

ISLANDS. Grand Menan one of the principal islands on the coast of Maine, belongs to New Brunswick. Mt. Desert island, and Deer island are the other most considerable islands. The Isles of Shoals are eight small islands belonging mostly to Maine, but partly to New Hampshire. They are famous for their dun fish, and are inhabited by about 100 fishermen.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns.	Population.
Cumberland	60,113	Portland	12,601
Hancock	24,347	Castine	1,155
Kennebec	52,491	Augusta	3,980
		Wiscasset	2,443
Lincoln	57,181	Topsham	1,564
		Warren	2,030
Oxford	35,217	Paris	2,337
Penobscot	31,530	Bangor	2,868
Somerset	35,788	Norridgewock	1,710
Waldo	29,790	Belfast	3,077
Washington	21,295	Machias	1,021
York	51,710	York	3,485
		Alfred	1,453

TOWNS. Augusta is the capital of the state. There are two cities, Portland and Bangor; the latter has at present, 1833, a population of above 6,000.

The principal towns not mentioned above are Saco, 3,219 inh. situated at the falls of Saco river, the descent of which is about 50 feet, affording numerous mill-seats; Bath, 3,773, on the Kennebec, 12 miles from the sea; Hallowell, 3,961; Brunswick, 3,747, the seat of Bowdoin college, on the Androscoggin; Thomaston, 4,221, containing valuable limestone quarries, and the state prison; and Eastport, 2,450, on Moose island in Passamaquoddy bay.

POPULATION. In 1765, 20,788; in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,955, including 1,190 blacks.

CANAL. The Cumberland and Oxford canal unites Sebago pond with Portland harbor; length of excavation 20½ miles, affording a navigation natural and artificial of 50 miles.

COMMERCE. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The value of imports for the year 1832 was \$1,123,326; of exports, \$981,443. The shipping owned in this state amounts to 145,000 tons; the principal articles of exportation are lumber, salted provisions, dried fish, lime, pot and pearl ashes, &c.

EDUCATION. There are two colleges, Bowdoin college, with which is connected a medical school, at Brunswick, and Waterville college, at Waterville on the Kennebec. The Wesleyan seminary at Readfield in Kennebec county, is chiefly designed for the education of Methodist ministers, and is in part a manual-labor school. The Bangor Theological Institution was founded for the education of congregational ministers.

There is a great number of academies in the state, and by law each town is required to raise annually for the support of free schools, a sum equal at least to forty cents for each inhabitant, and to distribute this sum among the schools or districts, in proportion to the number of scholars in each. Beside the amount thus raised, certain sums are distributed by the state among the towns.

RELIGIOUS SECTS. The Baptists have 220 churches, and 165 ministers; the Orthodox Congregationalists 172 churches and 112 ministers; the Methodists 104 preachers and 14,350 communicants; the Friends or Quakers 30 societies; the Unitarians 12, Episcopalians 5, and there are some Roman Catholics, Swedenborgians and Universalists.

CONSTITUTION. The right of suffrage belongs to every male citizen of 21 years of age, who has had a residence in the state for the term of three months next preceding the election.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, with an executive council, and the legislature in a Senate and House of Representatives. The executive council is chosen by the legislature; the governor and legislature by the people.

The judiciary is appointed by the governor with consent of council; the tenure of office is during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 70 years.

HISTORY. The shores of Maine were visited and examined by Martin Pring, in 1603.

1607. The Plymouth company attempted to form settlements at the mouth of the Kennebec, but without success.

1622. The company granted the territory between the Merrimac and Kennebec to Gorges and Mason, and among other patents one was granted in 1630 of a tract on Penaquid bay, where a settlement had been formed in 1625.

1632. Massachusetts took possession of the colonies in the western part of Maine, as belonging to her jurisdiction.

1664. The country between Penaquid and the St. Croix, which had formed a part of the French colony of Acadia, or was at least claimed by the French, was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, under the name of the county of Cornwall.

1692. The whole of this territory was included in the limits of the Massachusetts.

1820. The District of Maine, as it was then called, was erected into an independent state.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. By the treaty with England in 1783, the boundary was thus defined: 'from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the Highlands, along said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut.' The Americans assert that these Highlands are the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the St. John from those of the St. Lawrence. The British find them in the heights which divide the tributaries of the St. John from the head streams of the Penobscot. The decision of the controversy was referred to the King of the Netherlands, who proposed a boundary line, formed by following up the course of the St. John and the St. Francis, a proposition agreeable to neither party, and the controversy still remains open.



MASSACHUSETTS.

AREA. Massachusetts, lying between 41° 15' and 42° 52' N. Lat., and 70° and 73° 20' W. Lon., has an area of about 7,800 square miles.

RIVERS. The Connecticut passes through the state into Connecticut. The Merrimack enters Massachusetts from New Hampshire, and passing by Lowell, Haverhill and Newburyport, enters the sea; it is navigable by vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill.

Charles river is a small stream which empties itself into the sea at Boston harbor. Miller's, Chickapee, Deerfield, and Westfield rivers are the principal tributaries of the Connecticut in the state.

BAYS. Massachusetts Bay lies between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south. Buzzard's Bay is on the south of the Cape Cod isthmus.

MOUNTAINS. Branches of the Green Mountains traverse the western part of the state; Saddle Mountain, in Williamstown, about 4,000 feet high, and the Taconic on the western border, nearly 3,000 feet high, are the highest elevations. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke are summits divided by the Connecticut; the former 1200 feet, the latter 910 feet high. Wachusett in Princeton, is the highest land east of the Connecticut.

Counties.	Population.	Shire Towns.	Population.
Suffolk	62,162	Boston	61,392
		Salem	13,886
Essex	82,887	Newburyport	6,388
		Ipswich	2,951
		Cambridge	6,071
Middlesex	77,968	Concord	2,017
Plymouth	42,993	Plymouth	4,751
Norfolk	41,901	Dedham	3,057
Bristol	49,474	New Bedford	7,592
		Taunton	6,045
Barnstable	28,525	Barnstable	3,975
Nantucket	7,202	Nantucket	7,202
Dukes	3,518	Edgartown	1,509
Worcester	84,365	Worcester	4,172
Hampshire	30,210	Northampton	3,613
Hampden	31,640	Springfield	6,784
Franklin	29,344	Greenfield	1,540
Berkshire	37,825	Lenox	1,355

Towns. Boston is the capital of the state, and the only city. The population of New Bedford, as above given, is by the census of 1830; it has now about 10,000 inhabitants.

Other principal towns are Lowell 12,000; Charlestown 8,787; Gloucester 7,513; Lynn 6,138; Marblehead 5,150; Middleboro 5,008; Roxbury 5,249; Pittsfield 3,570; and Andover 4,540. Fall River village in the township of F. R. is the seat of several large manufactories.

POPULATION. In 1700, 70,000; in 1740, 164,000; in 1765, 228,000; in 1776, 348,000; in 1790, 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408, including 7,048 colored persons.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. Middlesex canal reaches from the Merrimack at Chelmsford to Boston; length 26 miles. Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence, 45 miles. Hampshire and Hampden canal is the continuation of the Farmington canal, from Southwick to Northampton, 20 miles. Pawtucket canal at Lowell, Montague canal at Montague, and South Hadley canal, are short cuts, passing round falls in the Merrimack and Connecticut.

Quincy railroad extends merely from a granite quarry to Neponset river, 3 miles. The Boston and Lowell railway 25 miles; Boston and Worcester railroad 43 miles, and Boston and Providence railroad, 43 miles, are in active progress. The latter is to be extended to Stonington in Connecticut.

COMMERCE. The value of imports into the state in the year 1832 was \$18,118,900; of exports \$11,993,768. Amount of shipping 340,000 tons. The fisheries are also actively prosecuted by the inhabitants; the seal and whale fisheries in the southern seas, the cod fishery on the New-foundland banks, and the herring and mackerel fisheries on the coast.

Tonnage entered in 1831, 172,906; departed 153,300, of which 5,176 was foreign. About 100,000 tons of shipping are engaged in the whale fishery, occupying about 7,000 men. They bring home about 100,000 barrels of sperm oil, 110,000 barrels of whale or black oil, and 120,000 pounds of whale bone.

MANUFACTURES. The manufactures of this state are extensive, comprising woollen and cotton goods of various description, hats, shoes, cabinet work, salt from sea-water, ship-building, glass, &c. Lowell, Taunton, Troy, Waltham, Chickapee village in Springfield, Ware, Lynn, &c., are the chief manufacturing towns.

There are in the state upwards of 17,500,000 feet of salt works; in Lowell, are 21 cotton mills, with 100,000 spindles, and 3,550 power looms, employing 5,000 operatives, and producing annually 32,000,000 yards of cloth; and three woollen mills, manufacturing broadcloths, cassimeres, carpets, &c. In Taunton there are 7 cotton mills, a calico printing

establishment, Britannia ware factory, &c. In Troy are 13 cotton mills, running 31,000 spindles, iron works, satinet factory, &c. In Springfield are 3 cotton mills with 13,800 spindles, 3 papermills, &c. Three cotton mills at Waltham, running above 8,000 spindles, manufacture 2,000,000 yards of cloth annually. At Lynn more than a million and a half pair of shoes are made yearly.

EDUCATION. There are three colleges in the state; Harvard University at Cambridge, comprising theological, law and medical schools; Amherst college; and Williams college at Williamstown, with which is connected a medical school at Pittsfield.

There are theological seminary at Andover, founded by the orthodox congregationalist; a theological institution at Newton near Boston, founded by the Baptists, and an institution for the education of the Blind, in Boston.

There are 66 academies in the state, and each town containing 50 families is required by law to support a school, equivalent to six months in a year; containing 100 families, 12 months; 150 families, 18 months.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. There are in the state of Massachusetts 491 Congregationalist churches, and 423 ministers, of whom 118 are Unitarians; 181 Baptist churches, and 160 ministers; 71 Methodist preachers; 46 Universalist societies; 31 Episcopal ministers; 8 Swedenborgian societies, with some Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and Shakers.

CONSTITUTION. The Legislature is styled the General Court of Massachusetts, and consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives, both chosen annually by the people.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, likewise chosen annually by the people, with an Executive Council, chosen by the General Court, form the executive department.

HISTORY. The first settlement within the limits of Massachusetts was made at Plymouth in 1620, and this part of the country continued to form a separate colony until 1692.

1628. The colony of Massachusetts Bay founded by the settlement at Salem of a number of Puritans who had obtained a charter from the Plymouth company in England.

1635. Free schools instituted in Boston; 1636 Harvard college founded.

1637. The Pequod war, which terminated in the almost total destruction of the hostile Indians.

1643. New Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven form a confederation, under the title of the United Colonies of New England, which lasted till the seizure of the charters by James II.

1675. War with Metacom, commonly called king Philip.

1684. The charter of Massachusetts declared to be forfeited.

1686. Sir Edmund Andros appointed governor-general of New England, with instructions to suffer no printing press in his jurisdiction; 1689 he was seized, deposed, and sent home by the Bostonians.

1692. Nineteen persons were executed, and one person was pressed to death in Salem and its vicinity for being guilty of the crime of witchcraft.

1692. A new charter was granted including the colony of New Plymouth in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and vesting the appointment of the governor, and other principal officers of the province, in the crown.

1745. Capture of Louisburg by the New England troops, chiefly from Massachusetts, in what is familiarly called the Old French war, 1744—1745.

1755—1763. The Seven Years' war, commonly called in the colonies, the French war.

1765. The British parliament attempts to raise a revenue in the colonies, but a colonial congress having assembled at New York to remonstrate against the measure, the obnoxious acts were in part repealed the following year.

1770. The British troops in Boston, insulted by the citizens, fired upon the crowd, and killed four men; this is what is called the Boston Massacre.

1773. The tea which had been sent out from England, for the purpose of reducing the colonists to the payment of the duties imposed by parliament, thrown overboard in Boston harbor by the Bostonians.

1775. April 19th, British troops sent from Boston to seize provincial stores at Concord, resisted and driven back by the militia at Lexington and Concord.

June 17, battle of Bunker's Hill.

1776. The British compelled to evacuate Boston, May 17, by Gen. Washington.

1780. Constitution adopted; amended in 1820.

1786. Shays's Rebellion, occasioned by the interruption of industry, and the depreciated state of the currency; the object of the insurgents was to prevent the collection of debts by their creditors.



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RHODE ISLAND.

AREA. Rhode Island is the smallest state in the union, having an area of only 1,225 square miles; it comprises the islands of Rhode Island, Prudence and Conanicut, in Narragansett Bay, and Block Island in the ocean.

RIVERS AND BAYS. The rivers are small, but they afford many valuable mill seats. Narragansett bay is about 30 miles long, by 15 broad, and receives the Providence and Taunton rivers; it sets up from the sea between Point Judith on the west and Conanicut point on the east, and contains several excellent harbors, among which is that of Newport.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns.	Population.
Providence	47,014	Providence	16,832
Newport	16,534	Newport	8,010
Washington	15,414	South Kingstown	3,663
Kent	12,784	East Greenwich	1,591
Bristol	5,466	Bristol	3,054

POPULATION. In 1700, 10,000; in 1748, 34,123; in 1774, 59,678; in 1790, 68,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931; in 1820, 83,059; in 1830, 97,199, including 3,578 colored persons.

TOWNS. The General Assembly meets alternately at Newport, Providence, and South Kingstown. Providence, incorporated as a city in 1831, has now, 1833, above 20,000 inhabitants. Scituate, 6,853 inhabitants; Warwick, 5,529, and Smithfield, 3,994, are considerable towns. Pawtucket village is a manufacturing place, partly in the township of Pawtucket, Mass., and partly in North Providence. Pawtucket is a thriving, commercial and manufacturing village, in the townships of Warwick and Cranston. Woonsocket Falls village, is partly in Smithfield and partly in Cumberland.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. Rhode Island is one of the most commercial and manufacturing districts in the country. The value of imports for the year 1832, was \$657,969; of exports 534,459. The manufactures are chiefly of cotton, but there are also many of woollen, cordage, &c. Shipping 33,000 tons.

In the village of Woonsocket Falls, there are about twenty manufacturing establishments, running 20,000 spindles, and producing two and a half million yards of cotton stuffs annually. In Pawtucket village, partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts, are 18 manufactories, running 43,000 spindles, and containing about 750 looms. In Providence are four cotton factories with 11,200 spindles, and 245 looms, weaving yearly one and a half million yards; two bleacheries, one bleaching and finishing 13,000,000 yards a year; four dye houses; eight iron and brass foundries; eight machine shops, &c.

CANALS AND RAILROADS. Boston and Providence railroad terminates in this state; Providence and Stonington railroad, from the city of Providence to Stonington harbor, in Connecticut, is a continuation of that work. Blackstone canal, extending from Providence to Worcester, is partly in this state and partly in Massachusetts.

EDUCATION. There is a college in Providence, styled Brown University, and there are several academies in the state. Provision has lately been made for general education, the legislature having voted \$10,000 annually for the support of public schools, with authority to each town to raise by tax, double the amount of its proportion of that sum.

CONSTITUTION. The government is still founded upon the provisions of the colonial charter of 1663, slightly modified. The legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of two houses; the Senate, comprising the governor, lieutenant governor and counsellors, chosen annually, and a House of Representatives chosen semi-annually; the judiciary is appointed annually by the legislature. The official style of the state is Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

HISTORY. Providence founded by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions, in 1636.

1644. Williams obtained a charter, including also the plantations on Rhode Island, which had been made in 1638.

1663. A new charter granted by Charles II, which still forms the basis of the government.

1675-77. War with Metacomb, or Philip, chief of the Wampanoags, whose seat was near Bristol.

1776. The British take possession of Rhode Island.

1778. General Sullivan takes position, August 9, on Rhode Island, and besieges the British in Newport; August 28, the American lines abandoned; August 29, an attack of the British repelled by the Americans, who on the 30th retire to the mainland.

CONNECTICUT.

AREA. This state has an area of nearly 4,800 square miles; it lies between 41° and 42° N. Lat., and between 71° 50' and 73° 48' W. Lon.

RIVERS. The river Connecticut rises in Lower Canada, separates New Hampshire and Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts, enters Long Island Sound, after a course of 400 miles. The tide flows

up to Enfield Falls; the river is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet to Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth, and, by the aid of canals, for small steamboats 220 miles further. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its scenery, and is adorned with many pretty towns.

The river Housatonic rises in Massachusetts, and flows into Long Island Sound at Stratford, after a course of 150 miles; it is navigable by small sea-vessels, 12 miles.

The Thames is navigable for sloops to Norwich, 16 miles.

MOUNTAINS. Several ridges of the Green Mountain chain traverse the state, but are of inconsiderable elevation; two of them terminate at New Haven, in East Rock and West Rock.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns.	Population.
Fairfield	46,950	Fairfield	4,325
Hartford	51,149	Danbury	4,246
Litchfield	42,855	Hartford	9,789
Middlesex	24,845	Litchfield	4,458
New Haven	43,848	Middletown	6,892
New London	42,295	Haddam	3,025
Tolland	18,700	New Haven	10,678
Windham	27,077	New London	4,356
		Norwich	5,169
		Tolland	1,698
		Brooklyn	1,413

TOWNS. Hartford and New Haven are the two capitals of the state; those towns, with Middletown, New London and Norwich, are incorporated cities.

Other principal towns are Wethersfield, 2,862 inh.; Greenwich, 3,800; Saybrook, 4,980; Lyme, 4,098; Stonington, 3,401; and Groton, 4,750.

POPULATION. In 1700, 30,000; 1749, 100,000; 1775, 197,856; 1790, 237,946; 1800, 251,002; 1810, 261,942; 1820, 275,248; 1830, 297,675, including 8,077 blacks.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. Enfield canal, round Enfield Falls in the Connecticut, is 5½ miles long, and is used for navigation and for mills. Farmington canal, from New Haven to Southwick, Massachusetts, 56 miles, has been continued to Northampton by the Hampden and Hampshire canal; whole distance 78 miles. Providence and Stonington railroad is partly in this state; whole distance, 46 miles.

COMMERCE, &c. The value of imports for 1832, was \$437,715; of exports 430,466; amount of shipping 45,000 tons. The state contains 2,622,676 Acres of land,

42,852 Houses,	1,521 Manufactories,
237,989 Neat Cattle,	283 Distilleries,
34,250 Horses,	22,893 Clocks and Watches,
271,625 Sheep,	5,196 Riding Carriages,
1,572 Mills,	183 Fisheries,
	25 Quarries, &c.

EDUCATION. Yale College at New Haven, Washington College at Hartford, founded by the Episcopalians, and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, are the higher seminaries. There is a Law School at Litchfield, and an Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. A Theological Department, a Law School, and a Medical institution are connected with Yale college.

Free schools are supported by the proceeds of the school fund, which by the constitution are appropriated for that purpose, and are distributed to the school districts according to the ratio of persons between 4 and 16 years of age. The capital of this fund exceeds \$1,900,000; the amount of interest distributed is about \$82,000; the sum thus distributed is expended solely for instruction.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The Congregationalists in Connecticut have 226 churches, exclusive of several Unitarian societies; the Episcopalians 57 ministers; the Baptists 108 churches; the Methodists 40 preachers, and there are some Friends, Universalists, Shakers, Sandemanians, &c.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, which with the governor are chosen annually. A constitution was not framed until 1818.

HISTORY. 1635. Settlements on Connecticut river, made by emigrants from Massachusetts.

1638. The colony of New Haven founded by emigrants from England.

1643. Connecticut, New Haven, New Plymouth and Massachusetts, formed a confederacy, by the style of the United Colonies of New England, for mutual protection against the French, Dutch and Indians.

1662. The colonies of Connecticut and New Haven united by charter, granted to the former.

1687. Andros, as president of New England, demands the surrender of the charter of the assembly; the charter being finally produced, the lights were blown out, and the document was carried off, and hid in a large hollow oak tree.

1781. Expedition of Arnold against New London; the garrison of Fort Griswold massacred and the town burnt.

NEW YORK.

AREA. The area of this state is about 46,000 square miles; it extends from 40° 30' to 45° N. Lat., and from 72° to 79° 50' W. Lon.

RIVERS. The principal river is the Hudson, which rises in the hills west of Lake Champlain, and flows into New York harbor, after a course of 325 miles. It is navigable for ships to Hudson 120 miles, and for sloops to Troy, head of tide, 166 miles; the navigation is sometimes impeded by the Overhlaugh, a bar a few miles below Albany. The Mohawk rises in Lewis county, and runs into the Hudson at Waterford, after a course of 150 miles; it is much broken by falls; three miles from its mouth are Cahoon Falls, where the river descends in an unbroken sheet, 70 feet.

The Genesee, which runs into lake Ontario, the Onondaga, which forms the outlet of Cayuga lake, and the Black river, are the other principal streams within the state.

The Niagara forms the outlet of Lake Erie, discharging its waters into Lake Ontario. The former is 330 feet higher than the latter; and the descent of the river from the higher to the lower level forms the celebrated Falls of Niagara; the river is here precipitated down a ledge of rocks, 164 feet.

The Alleghany, Susquehanna and Delaware, rise within its limits, and the St. Lawrence washes its northwestern border.

LAKES. Lake George is a long and narrow body of water, about 32 miles long, by two wide, discharging its waters into Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga; it is celebrated for its beauty. Oneida lake is 24 miles long, by four wide; the Oswego or Onondaga is the common outlet of the Oneida, Skaneateles, Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked and Canandaigua lakes. Cayuga and Seneca are about 36 miles by from 2 to 4 wide; the latter is very deep and never freezes.

MOUNTAINS. Several ridges of the Alleghanies pass into this state; among these are the Highlands, which cross the Hudson at West Point, and the Catskill mountains, which rise to about 3,800 feet.

POPULATION. In 1700, 30,000; 1730, 50,395; 1770, 163,338; 1790, 340,120; 1800, 586,050, of whom 20,613 were slaves; 1810, 959,049; 1820, 1,372,812; 1830, 1,913,608, including 44,870 free colored persons.

TOWNS. There are eight cities in the state; New-York 203,007 inh.; Albany, the capital, 24,238; Troy 11,405; Schenectady 4,258; Hudson 5,395; Utica 8,328; Brooklyn, 15,396, and Rochester 12,000 inh.

Buffalo 12,000; Fishkill 8,292; Poughkeepsie 7,225; Newburg 6,424; and Catskill 4,861, on the Hudson; Plattsburgh 4,913 on Lake Champlain; Johnstown 7,700; Canandaigua 5,162; Ithaca 5,270; Schoharie 5,146; Bethlehem 6,092; Rome 4,360; Onondaga 5,668; Manlius 7,375; Salina 6,929; Seneca 6,161; and Hempstead on Long Island, are the other most considerable towns.

At Auburn, on the outlet of lake Oswego, and at the village of Sing Sing, in the township of Mount Pleasant, above New York city, are State-Prisons.

Saratoga, Ballston, and Lebanon are much resorted to on account of their mineral waters; Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain, Stillwater, near Saratoga, White Plains, 30 miles north of New York; Fort Lee, Stony Point and West Point on the Hudson, and Lewistown, on the Niagara, are places of historic interest; at Trenton, on West Canada creek, are fine falls, and Glenn's Falls, in the Hudson, at Queensburg, are also much admired.

ISLANDS AND BAYS. Long Island extends from New York bay, at the Narrows, to Montauk point, 140 miles; medium breadth about 10 or 12 miles. Long Island Sound is a long and narrow bay lying between the island and Connecticut, from 3 to 25 miles broad; it communicates with New York bay by a strait called East River, one mile in width and 25 in length, in which is a swift and broken pass called Horl Gatt or Hell Gate. Staten Island is separated from Long Island, by New York bay and its entrance called the Narrows, and from New Jersey by the Kills.

CANALS. Erie Canal extends from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Albany on the Hudson, 363 miles; rise and fall 698 feet, locks 84; Champlain canal extends from Whitehall to Albany, 72 miles; Oswego canal extends from Salina, on the Erie canal, to Oswego on lake Ontario, 38 miles; Cayuga and Seneca canal extends from Geneva on Seneca lake to Montezuma on the Erie canal, 20 miles; Crooked Lake canal connects that lake with Seneca lake, 7 miles; Chemung canal extends from Elmira, on the river Chemung or Tioga, to Seneca lake, 18 miles, with a navigable feeder from Painted Post, 13 miles; Chenango canal extends from Utica on the Erie canal, to the Susquehanna at the mouth of the river Chenango, 93 miles; Black River canal extends from Rome on the Erie canal, to Carthage on Black River, 76 miles; these canals have all been constructed by the state, making a total of 700 miles. A survey for a sloop canal from the Hudson to Lake Ontario has been ordered by the legislature.

The Hudson and Delaware canal extends from the Hudson, near Kingston, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, 83 miles, whence it is continued up the Lackawaxen in Pennsylvania, 25 miles, to Honesdale.

RAILROADS. The Ithaca and Owego railroad extends from Owego on the Susquehanna to Ithaca on Cayuga lake, 29 miles. The Hudson and Mohawk r.r. extends from Albany to Schenectady, 16 miles.

The Saratoga and Schenectady r.r. is a continuation of the preceding to Saratoga, 20 miles. It is proposed to continue it to Lake George. The Catskill and Canajoharie r.r., 70 miles, is in part completed. The Harlaem r.r., from Harlaem river across New York island, 6 miles, and the Keesville and Port Kent r.r., from the former place to Lake Champlain, 4 miles, are respectively considered as beginnings of roads from New York to Albany, and from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence. It is proposed to construct a railroad from the Hudson to Lake Erie through the southern part of the state.

COMMERCE. Value of the imports, in 1832, \$53,214,402, or more than one half of the total imports into the United States; of exports \$26,000,945. Shipping belonging to the state, 300,000 tons.

There are between eighty and ninety steam-boats plying on the waters of this state, some of which exceed 500 tons burden.

MANUFACTURES. Annual value of woollen manufactures \$2,500,000, cotton \$3,520,000; iron \$4,000,000; leather \$3,458,650; hats \$3,500,000; boots and shoes \$3,000,000, &c.

There are in this state 200 woollen manufactures; 112 cotton mills, manufacturing 21,000,000 yards annually; 200 iron works; 50 paper-mills; 121 oil mills; 2,300 grist-mills, &c. The annual amount of salt made from salt springs is about 1,500,000 bushels. Nearly 1,000,000 barrels of flour, and 500,000 bushels of wheat have been inspected in New York city in one year, beside above 1,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, and the same quantity of oats.

EDUCATION. There are in the state 780 towns, comprising 9,600 school districts; the proceeds of the school fund and of a state tax, are distributed among these districts, on condition that each district builds a house, and applies for payment of teachers a sum equal to that which it receives from the state. The income of the fund is \$100,000; the state tax \$188,384; the sum raised by the people in the districts \$358,320, making with some local funds, the total expenditure for teacher's wages, 1832, \$663,902. There are in the state 64 academies; one University, called the University of the city of New York; Columbia College in New York; Union College in Schenectady; Hamilton College in Clinton; Geneva College in Geneva; Brockport College at Brockport; a Baptist Theological and Literary Seminary at Hamilton; an Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York; a Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn; and a Lutheran Theological Seminary at Hartwick. There are medical schools in New York, and at Fairfield.

The military academy at West Point is supported by the United States; number of cadets limited to 250.

COUNTIES.

Albany	Franklin	Oneida	Schenectady
Alleghany	Genesee	Onondaga	Schoharie
Broome	Greene	Ontario	Seneca
Cattaraugus	Hamilton	Orange	Steuben
Cayuga	Herkimer	Orleans	Suffolk
Chataaugue	Jefferson	Oswego	Sullivan
Chenango	Kings	Otsego	Tioga
Clinton	Lewis	Putnam	Tomkins
Columbia	Livingston	Queens	Ulster
Cortland	Madison	Rensselaer	Warren
Delaware	Monroe	Richmond	Washington
Dutchess	Montgomery	Rockland	Wayne
Erie	New York	Saratoga	West Chester
Essex	Niagara	St. Lawrence	Yates

CONSTITUTION. The Governor is chosen by the people every two years; the Lieut. Governor, chosen in the same manner, is President of the Senate. The Legislature consists of two houses; a Senate of 32 members, chosen by eight Senatorial districts, for the term of four years, and the Assembly of 128 members, chosen by counties annually.

HISTORY. 1609. Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch East India Company, ascends the river which bears his name.

1613. The Dutch form settlements here, and call the country New-Netherlands, and their chief town New Amsterdam, now New-York.

1664. Charles II. grants this region to his brother, the Duke of York.

1755. The French under Dieskau defeated by General Johnson near Lake George.

1776. The British land on Long Island, Aug. 22; defeat the American troops, 27; take possession of New York, Sept. 15; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; Fort Washington taken by the British, Nov. 16.

1777. Burgoyne repels the American forces at Stillwater, Sept. 19; second action at Stillwater, Oct. 7; Burgoyne surrenders, 16.

1779. Capture of Stony Point by the Americans, July 16.

1783. New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25.

1813. The British repulsed in an attack upon Sacket's Harbor.

1814. The British fleet captured off Plattsburg by Com. Macdonough.



DELAWARE.

AREA. Delaware has an area of 2,100 square miles.
POPULATION. In 1790, 59,094, including 8,887 slaves; in 1800, 64,273; 1810, 72,674; 1820, 72,749; 1830, 76,748, comprising 3,292 slaves, and 15,855 free blacks.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns	Population.
Kent	19,911	Dover	4,316
Newcastle	29,710	Newcastle	2,463
Sussex	27,118	Wilmington	6,628
		Georgetown	

Dover is the seat of government.

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal lies chiefly in Delaware; it is 13½ miles in length, and navigable by sloops, being 10 feet deep, and 66 feet broad. The Newcastle and Frenchtown r.r., 16½ miles in length, affords communication between Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

CONSTITUTION. The Constitution was amended in 1831; the Governor is chosen for the term of 4 years; the General Assembly consists of a Senate of 9 members, chosen for 4 years, and a House of Representatives chosen for 2 years. The right of suffrage is confined to whites.

HISTORY. 1627. The Swedes formed here the colony of New Sweden, which in 1655 was conquered by the Dutch, and annexed to New Netherlands.

1682. It was granted to Penn., and continued to be under the government of Pennsylvania till 1775, but with a distinct legislative assembly from 1704.

1777. Sept. 11, Battle of the Brandywine.

MARYLAND.

AREA. Maryland is of very irregular shape, having a land area of about 9,350 square miles, of which about one third lies on the east of the Chesapeake, and is familiarly called the Eastern Shore. It extends from 38° to 39° 43' N. Lat.; the northern boundary line, having been run by surveyors of the name of Mason and Dixon, is called Mason and Dixon's line.

POPULATION. In 1660, 12,000; 1700, 25,000; 1750, 85,000; 1790, 319,728, including 103,036 slaves; 1800, 345,824; 1810, 380,546; 1820, 407,350; 1830, 447,040, comprising 102,994 slaves, and 52,938 free blacks.

TOWNS. Annapolis 2,623 inh. is the capital. Baltimore on the Patuxent 80,625, is the principal town. Hagerstown 4,427, and Frederick 4,427, are the other most considerable towns.

CANALS. Port Deposit canal, 10 miles, extends from the boundary line to Port Deposit, along a line of rapids. Chesapeake and Ohio canal, beginning at Georgetown and extending up the valley of the Potomac, is principally in Maryland; it is completed to a few miles above Williamsport, 100 miles from Georgetown; the projected length to the Ohio at Pittsburg is 340 miles; the Alleghany mountain is to be passed by a tunnel, 4 miles in length.

RAIL ROADS. The Baltimore and Ohio r.r. is completed to Harper's Ferry at the mouth of the Shenandoah; distance, including a lateral branch to Frederick, 85 miles; it will soon be continued to Williamsport, 30 miles further. Baltimore and Washington rail road, 33 miles, is now in progress. The Baltimore and Susquehanna r.r. was begun in 1830, with the design of being carried to the Susquehanna at York Haven, 76 miles; but a few miles only at the Baltimore end have been constructed. Oxford r.r., from Baltimore by Port Deposit to Philadelphia, 118 miles, has been commenced.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. The annual value of imports into Maryland is about \$4,600,000; of exports \$4,500,000. The manufactures are extensive, comprising woollen, cotton, copper, and iron; flour is the staple of Maryland, and Baltimore is one of the first flour markets in the world.

EDUCATION. The state has a fund of about \$150,000, which, with the proceeds of some taxes, is appropriated to aid in supporting the primary schools, academies and colleges. St. John's college at Annapolis; the University of Maryland at Baltimore, of which only the law and medical departments are in operation; St. Mary's (Catholic) college, in Baltimore, and Mount St. Mary's college, in Frederick county, are the principal institutions for education.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly consists of a Senate, chosen for the term of five years, by electors chosen by the people, and a House of Delegates, chosen annually by the people. The Governor is chosen annually by the Houses, and there is an executive council elected in the same manner. The right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

HISTORY. 1632. Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.

1814. Battle of Bladensburg, Aug. 24th; battle near Baltimore, Sept. 12th.

VIRGINIA.

AREA. This state extends from 36° 32' to 40° 38' N. Lat., and from 75° 14' to 83° 33' W. Lon.; area 70,000 square miles. It is divided by the Blue Ridge into Western Virginia, lying between that range and the Ohio, and comprising the Valley, between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountain and Eastern Virginia, between the Blue Ridge, and the sea.

MOUNTAINS. The Appalachian system here exhibits the same appearance as in Pennsylvania, stretching through the state in numerous parallel chains; the Blue Ridge traverses Virginia from south-west to north-east, a distance of 260 miles, but is pierced by James River, and by the Potomac at Harper's Ferry; the Peaks of Otter, its highest summits, have an elevation of 4,200 feet; the Alleghany mountain extends from Monroe county into Pennsylvania, 300 miles, and is in its whole course the dividing ridge of the Ohio and Atlantic streams.

RIVERS. The Potomac rises in the Valley, and flows into Chesapeake Bay at Point Lookout, after a course of 500 miles; it is navigable by ships of the line to Washington, 110 miles from its mouth, and by smaller vessels to Georgetown at head of tide, three miles further. Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah, which flows through the Valley, and has a course of about 200 miles. The Rappahannock rises on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, and is navigable for small sea vessels to Fredericksburg, 110 miles. The James River rises in the Valley, and enters the Chesapeake at Old Point Comfort; just above its mouth it forms the fine bay called Hampton Roads; at its mouth is the Rip Raps, a shoal upon which an artificial island has been made, and fortifications erected; the James is navigable to Richmond, at head of tide, 150 miles, for small sea vessels, and 220 miles further for boats. The Appomattox, its principal tributary, is navigable 12 miles to Petersburg. The Roanoke passes into North Carolina. The principal river west of the mountains is the Great Kenawha, which has a course of about 320 miles.

TOWNS. Richmond 16,060 inh. is the capital. At Norfolk, 9,816, is a navy yard, with a graving or dry dock. Petersburg 8,322; Wheeling 5,212; Fredericksburg 3,307; Lynchburg 4,630; and Winchester 3,500, are the other principal towns. Williamsburg, formerly the seat of government, is now on the decline.

POPULATION. In 1640, 20,000; 1660, 30,000; 1700, 60,000; 1763, 170,000, comprising about 100,000 blacks; 1790, 747,610, including 292,627 slaves; 1800 880,200, (346,968 slaves); 1810, 974,622, (392,518) slaves; 1820, 1,065,366 (425,153) slaves; 1830, 1,211,405, including 47,348 free blacks, and 469,757 slaves. Of this population Eastern Virginia contains 832,980, comprising 416,259 slaves, and 40,780 free blacks, and Western Virginia 378,425.

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS. The Winchester and Potomac r.r. extends from Winchester to the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, 30 miles, where it meets the Baltimore and Ohio r.r. The Manchester r.r. is 13 miles in length, from Manchester opposite Richmond to coal mines. The Petersburg and Roanoke r.r. extends to Weldon in North Carolina, 60 miles, a continuation through Richmond and Fredericksburg to the Potomac, is in contemplation. The Portsmouth and Roanoke r.r. is completed to Suffolk, 17 miles. Dismal Swamp canal, partly in North Carolina, connects the waters of the Chesapeake with Albermarle sound, 22½ miles. The James River canal extends from Richmond, 30½ miles; with this, the Blue Ridge canal, 7 miles in length, and some other short cuts, the navigation of James River into the Valley is effected. The Roanoke navigation is a series of cuts, locks and sluices, rendering the river navigable from Weldon in North Carolina to Salem in the Valley, 244 miles.

EDUCATION. Provision is made by law for the appointment of school commissioners in the several counties and towns, who are authorised to create school districts; to each district that builds a school house and supports a teacher, assistance is given by the state. There are about 55 academies in the state. The higher educational institutions are the University of Virginia at Charlottesville; the college of William and Mary at Williamsburg; Washington college at Lexington, Bockbridge college; Hampden-Sidney college in Prince Edward county; Randolph-Macon college at Boydton, Mecklenburg county; the Union Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward county; the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, and the Virginia Baptist Seminary near Richmond.

CONSTITUTION. The constitution, as revised in 1830, vests the legislative authority in the General Assembly, composed of a Senate, chosen for four years, and a House of Delegates chosen annually; the Governor and Council are chosen by the General Assembly for the term of three years. In elections votes are given viva voce, and the right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

HISTORY. 1607, the first permanent English settlement made at Jamestown.

1620. First slaves brought into the country by a Dutch vessel.

1622. Massacre of the colonists by the Indians, followed by a long war.

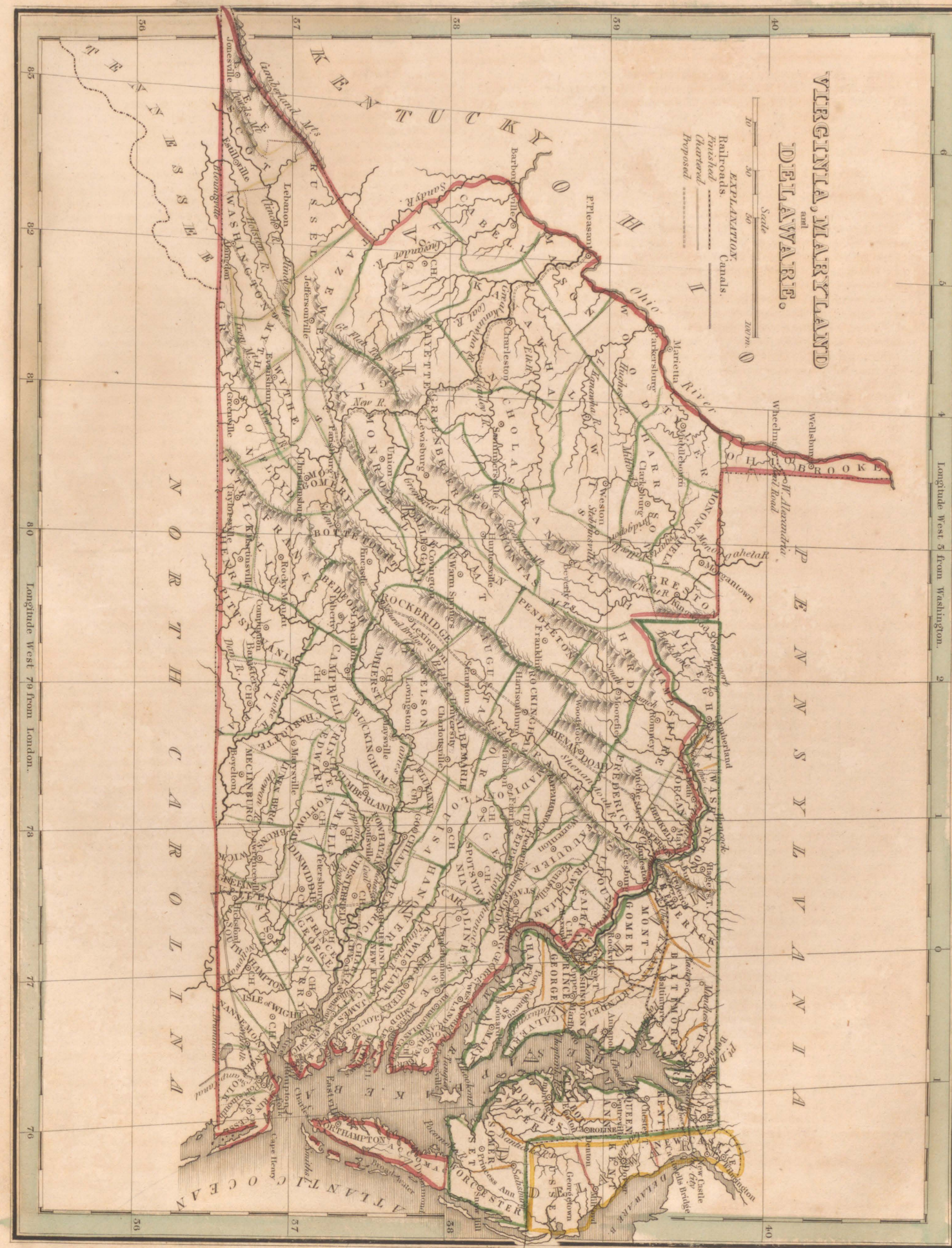
1624. The charter of the Virginia company vacated, and Virginia becomes a royal colony.

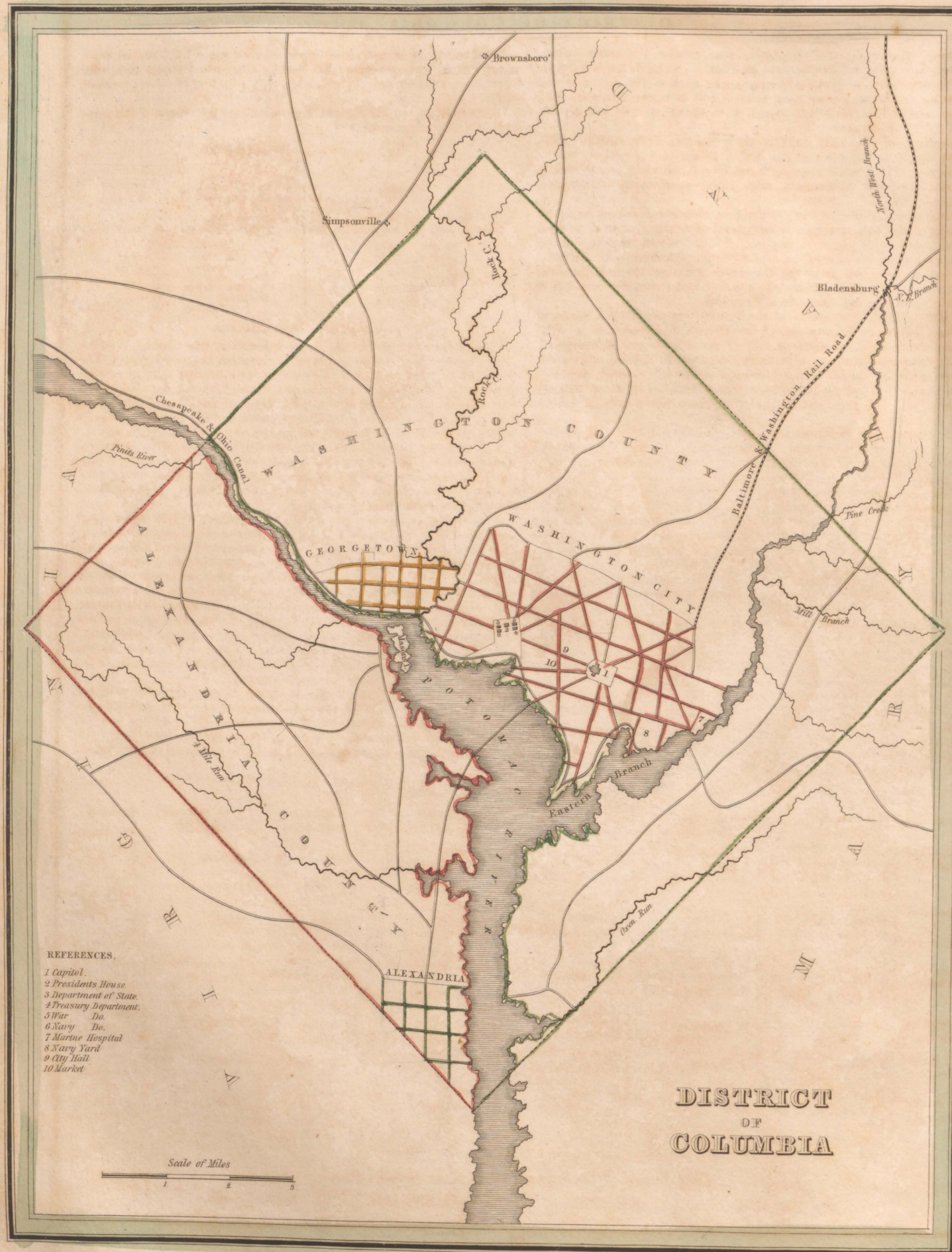
1636. The Virginians seize the royal governor and send him home.

1676. Bacon's rebellion.

1754. Virginia troops sent against the French on the Ohio, under Col. Washington.

1781. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AREA. The district of Columbia consists of a tract 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, and ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the Federal Government; surface 100 square miles. It became the seat of government, in 1800, and is under the immediate government of Congress. The capitol at Washington is in Lat. 38° 53', and Lon. 77° 1' 48" west.

POPULATION. In 1800, 14,093; 1810, 24,023; 1820, 33,039; 1830, 39,834, including 6,152 free blacks, and 6,119 slaves.

TOWNS. The district contains 2 counties, Alexandria and Washington, and 3 towns, Washington, with 18,827 inhabitants, Georgetown, 8,441, and Alexandria, 8,263.

Washington, on the left bank of the Potomac, which is here navigable by ships of the line, is regularly laid out over a large extent of ground, though but a small part of it has yet been built upon. Streets running north and south are crossed by others running east and west, and avenues, called from the states of the union, traverse these rectangular divisions diagonally; the principal avenues and streets are from 120 to 160 feet wide, and the others from 70 to 110.

Washington is the residence of the President of the United States, of the chief executive officers, and of the foreign diplomatic corps. The Federal Congress meets here annually on the first Monday of December, and the Supreme Court of the United States on the 2d Monday of January.

On the east of the city is the Anacostia or Eastern Branch, on which is the Navy yard; Rock creek separates it from Georgetown and the Potomac, which is crossed by a bridge of more than a mile in length, from Alexandria.

The capitol, built of free stone, painted white, and of the Corinthian order, consists of a centre and two wings, being 350 feet long, and 120 feet high to the top of the central dome; the depth of the wings is 121 feet, height 70 feet.

Under the central dome is the rotunda, 90 feet in diameter, and as many in height; it is ornamented with four reliefs, representing the landing at Plymouth, the treaty between Penn and the Indians, the preservation of Smith by Pocahontas, and the adventure of Boone with two Indians, and 4 paintings executed by Trumbull, representing the declaration of Independence, the surrender of Burgoyne, the surrender of Cornwallis, and Washington's resignation of his commission as commander in chief. Here is to be placed the colossal statue of Washington now in process of execution by Greenough.

Adjoining the Rotunda on the west is the library of Congress, consisting of about 16,000 volumes, in a hall 92 feet long, 34 wide, and 36 high. On the north, in the north wing is the Senate chamber, a semicircle 74 feet in length, by 42 in height, containing Peale's portrait of Washington; beneath the Senate chamber is the hall of the Supreme Court; in the south wing is the Representatives chamber, a magnificent semicircular hall, 95 feet long, and 60 high, the dome of which is supported by 26 columns and pilasters of polished breccia.

Opposite the east front is capitol square, containing 22 acres, and in the area on the west front is a naval monument erected to the memory of the naval officers who fell at Tripoli in 1804.

The President's House, stands about 1½ mile west of the capitol, from which Pennsylvania Avenue leads directly to it; it is 2 stories high, with a basement, 180 feet long and 85 wide, and is built of freestone, painted white.

In the vicinity are 4 brick buildings containing the offices of the principal executive departments.

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

	N.	S.
Baltimore	38	58
Philadelphia	99	137
New York	90	189
New Haven	77	167
Boston	132	209
Portland	118	250
Halifax	930	
Quebec	740	
Montreal	565	
Detroit	566	
Cincinnati	504	
Lexington	552	
Federicksburg	123	65
Richmond	146	88
Petersburg	163	142
Raleigh	288	230
Charleston	430	407
Savannah	535	512
Louisville	617	
Nashville	727	
St. Louis	856	
Natchez	1268	
New Orleans	1260	
Mobile	1086	
Natchitoches	1448	

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. **DEPARTMENT OF STATE.** This department was created in 1789, previously to which it belonged to the department of foreign affairs. The Secretary of State, conducts negotiations with foreign powers, corresponds with the ministers at foreign courts, and with foreign ministers to the United States, and also performs the duties of the Home Department, has the charge of the seal of the United States, is entrusted with the publication of the laws, and treaties, has control of the Patent Office, &c.

2. **TREASURY DEPARTMENT.** The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created in 1789; it is divided into the offices of the secretary, 2 controllers, 5 auditors, a register, a treasurer and a solicitor, each with the requisite number of clerks. The General Land Office is a subordinate branch of the treasury department.

3. **WAR DEPARTMENT.** The office of a Secretary at War was created in 1781, and the department was organized under the present constitution in 1789, and at first included the superintendence of naval affairs. Attached to the war department are a requisition bureau, a bounty land bureau, a pension bureau, an office of Indian affairs, an engineer office, a topographical office, an ordnance office, and offices for the subsistence department, the pay department, medical department, and clothing department, which, with the head quarters of the general in chief, and the offices of the adjutant general, and quarter master general, are at Washington.

4. **THE NAVY DEPARTMENT** was created 1798; the Secretary of the Navy issues all orders to the navy of the United States, and controls the concerns of the naval establishment in general.

5. **THE GENERAL POST OFFICE** is under the superintendence of the Postmaster General, who has the appointment of all postmasters throughout the country, &c. The length of the post roads in the United States is 120,000 miles; annual amount of transportation of the mail 20,000,000 miles; amount of postage received \$2,500,000; number of post offices 10,000.

SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Presidents.	Washington. 1789-1797.	J. Adams. 1797-1801.	Jefferson. 1801-1809.	Madison. 1809-1817.	Monroe. 1817-1825.	J. Q. Adams. 1825-1829.	Jackson. 1829-1837.
Secretaries of State.	Jefferson '89-94 E. Randolph '94-95 J. Pickering '95-97	T. Pickering J. Marshall 1800	Madison	R. Smith 1809-11 J. Monroe 1811-17	J. Q. Adams	H. Clay	Van Buren Livingston Mc Lane Forsyth Ingham Mc Lane Duane Taney Woodbury Eaton Cass
Secretaries of the Treasury.	Hamilton 1789-95 O. Wolcott '95-97	O. Wolcott 1800 S. Dexter 1800-01	S. Dexter Gallatin 1802-09	Gallatin 1814 Campbell 1814 Dallas 1814-17 W. Eustis 1809-13 J. Armstrong '13-14 J. Monroe '14-15 W. H. Crawford '15-17	Crawford	Rush	Branch Woodbury Dickerson Calhoun Van Buren Berrien Taney Butler
Secretaries at War.	Knox '89-95 T. Pickering '95-96 Mc Henry '96-97	Mc Henry 97-1800 S. Dexter 1800-01 R. Griswold 1801	H. Dearborn	Hamilton 1809-13 Jones '13-14 Crowninshield '14-17	J. C. Calhoun	Barbour '25-28 Porter	
Secretaries of the Navy.		B. Stoddert 1798-1801	B. Stoddert 1801-2 R. Smith 1802-09	Crowninshield '14-17 G. Clinton E. Gerry	Southard '23-25		
Vice Presidents.	J. Adams	Jefferson	A. Burr G. Clinton	Rodney Pinkney Rush	Tompkins	Calhoun	
Attorneys General.	Randolph Bradford Lee	Lee	Lincoln Breckenridge Rodney	Rush Wirt			

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jay, 1789-1795.	Cushing, 1796.	Elsworth, 1796-1800.	Marshall, 1801.
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NORTH CAROLINA.

AREA. North Carolina, extending from 33° 50' to 36° 30' N. Lat. has an area of 50,000 square miles, of which nearly one half is an alluvial plain.

POPULATION. In 1700, 5,000; 1750, 45,000; 1790, 393,951, comprising 100,571 slaves; 1800, 478,103; 1810, 555,500; 1820, 638,829; 1830, 737,987, including 19,543 free blacks, and 243,601 slaves.

RIVERS AND BAYS. The whole coast of North Carolina is bordered by a series of low, narrow sand banks, which towards the south are pierced by numerous inlets, but towards the north are unbroken. Currituck banks, formerly Currituck island, about 30 miles in length, the inlet of the same name being now closed; Hatteras banks, 65 miles, between New and Ocracoke Inlets, and the salient point of which forms the windy cape Hatteras; Core island, 20 miles in length, of which Cape Lookout is the southern point, and Smith's island, of which Cape Fear is the southern point, are the principal. These banks enclose a number of shallow gulfs, such as Currituck Sound, 50 miles in length by ten in breadth; Albemarle Sound, 60 miles by 8 in mean breadth, and Pamlico Sound, 70 miles in length by from 8 to 30 in breadth, into which the broad estuaries of the sluggish rivers expand. The Roanoke, with a course of about 400 miles; the Tar or Pamlico; the Neuse, which has a course of 350 miles, and is navigable for sea vessels, 12 miles above Newbern, and the Cape Fear River are the principal streams.

TOWNS. Raleigh, the capital, has a population of 1,700. The principal towns are Newbern, 3,776 inhabitants; Fayetteville, 2,868; Wilmington, 3,000; Edenton, and Salisbury. Beaufort is one of the best harbors in the state, being deep and safe.

CANALS. The Dismal Swamp canal is partly in this state, and partly in Virginia; the northwest canal, 6 miles in length, is a branch of this work. Weldon canal passes round falls in the Roanoke, 12 miles.

PRODUCTIONS. The most important mineral production is gold, which is found from the Potomac to Alabama, along the east of the Blue Ridge; in the counties of Burke and Rutherford it is obtained from washings; in Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davidson, and Cabarrus are the most important mines. The amount received at the mint from North Carolina, from 1824 to 1832 inclusive, was \$1,199,000, and it is supposed that about one half of the actual produce is otherwise disposed of. Amount received at the mint in 1833, \$475,000.

The eastern section of the state is covered with vast forests of pitch pine or long leaved pine (*pinus palustris*); which extend from the Chesapeake through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. They afford valuable ship-timber, tar, pitch and turpentine, constituting about one half in value of the exports of this state.

CONSTITUTION. The Governor is chosen annually by the legislature. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Commons chosen annually by the people. The right of suffrage is restricted to whites; and for senators, freeholders only can vote.

HISTORY. 1585. The first English colony in America planted by Raleigh, who called the country Virginia; it was abandoned the next year.

1650. The first permanent settlements about this time, when this tract formed part of Carolina.

1727. North Carolina becomes a distinct colony.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AREA. This state, extending from 32° to 35° 10' N. Lat., and from 78° 45' to 83° 20' W. Lon., has an area of 33,000 square miles.

RIVERS. The principal rivers are shallow towards their mouths, and the sea coast contains no deep harbor admitting the largest ships. The Great Pedee, called the Yadkin in North Carolina, flows into Winyaw Bay. The Santee is formed by the junction of the Congaree and the Wateree, in the upper part of its course called the Catawba.

DIVISIONS AND TOWNS. South Carolina is subdivided into 29 districts, answering to the counties of the other states.

The capital is Columbia, 3,310 inhabitants. Charleston, the principal town, has 30,289 inhabitants. Georgetown on Winyaw Bay, and Camden on the Wateree, are places of considerable trade.

POPULATION. In 1700, 7,000; in 1790, 249,073 including 107,094 slaves; 1800, 345,591; 1810, 415,115; 1820, 581,458; 1830, 315,401 slaves, 257,863 free whites, and 7,921 free blacks, in all 581,185.

CANALS AND RAILROADS. The Santee Canal, 22 miles in length, connects the Santee with the Cooper River, which enters the sea at Charleston harbor. The Winyaw canal of 10 miles was commenced, but is given up. Columbia, Camden, and other canals, have been constructed round the falls of the Saluda, Wateree, Pedee and Broad Rivers. The Charleston and Hamburg r.r., completed in 1833, terminates at the river Savannah, opposite Augusta; 135½ miles in length.

COMMERCE. The value of imports into South Carolina, for 1832, was \$1,213,725; of exports, \$7,752,781. The annual cotton crop of this state

is about 200,000 bales. Rice also furnishes an important article of export.

EDUCATION. The state has provided for the establishment and support of free schools; in 1832 the number of schools was 817 with 8,390 scholars. There are 40 academies in the state, and 2 colleges, that of South Carolina, at Columbia, and that of Charleston. There are Medical schools in Charleston, a Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia, a Baptist one, and a Lutheran one at Lexington.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate chosen for the term of four years, and the House of Representatives once in two years; the governor is elected by the Houses for the term of 2 years. Suffrage is restricted to whites, possessed of a freehold of a certain value, or paying a tax of 3 shillings.

HISTORY. 1662. Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others. 1669. The fundamental constitution of Carolina, drawn up by Locke, signed by the proprietaries.

1695. Rice introduced into Carolina.

1719. The people throw off the proprietary government, and put themselves under the protection of the crown.

1776. Sir Peter Parker repulsed in an attack upon Sullivan's island, 6 miles below Charleston.

1778. The British obliged to retire from before Charleston.

1780. Charleston captured by Sir H. Clinton; August 16, Battle of Camden; October 7, battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina.

1781. Battle of Cowpens, January 17; Gailford, N. C. Mar. 15; of Camden, April 25; of Eutaw Springs, September 8.

1788. Cotton introduced into South Carolina.

GEORGIA.

AREA. Georgia lies between 30° 20' and 35° N. Lat., and between 81° and 85° 40' W. Lon., having an area of 62,000 square miles.

RIVERS. The river Savannah is navigable for large vessels to Savannah 15 miles, for small sea vessels to Augusta, 250 miles, and for boats 150 miles further. The Ogeechee has a course of about 200 miles. The Altamaha, formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, has 14 feet of water on its bar; boats ascend to Milledgeville, 312 miles, and to Macon. The Chattahoochee and Flint, unite in Florida to form the Apalachicola; the former is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, 300 miles.

POPULATION. In 1750, 6,000; 1790, 82,548, including 29,264 slaves; 1800, 162,686; 1810, 252,433; with 105,218 slaves; 1820, 348,989; 1830, 516,823, including 217,531 slaves, and 2,486 free blacks.

TOWNS. Milledgeville is the capital of the state; population 1,600. Savannah, the principal town, has 7,423 inhabitants. Augusta, 6,696, Macon, 2,609, and Darien, 2,500, are the other most important towns.

INDIANS. The Creek title was extinguished in Georgia in 1827. That part of the Cherokee nation residing in this state, northwest of the Chattahoochee, has been declared subject to the state authorities, and their country divided into counties.

COMMERCE, &c. The value of the imports into Georgia, during the year 1832, was \$253,417; of exports, \$5,515,883. The cotton crop of the state is about 250,000 bales.

GOLD REGION. The gold mines are found in the tract between the Chattahoochee and the Blue Ridge, where the village of Auraria, but recently sprung up, is already a flourishing town. The amount received at the United States mint from this state in 1830, was \$212,000; in 1833, \$216,000; total during the last 4 years, \$744,000.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. The Savannah and Ogeechee canal, extends from Savannah to the Ogeechee, 16 miles; it is to be continued to the mouth of the Oconee in the Altamaha, 80 miles. The Brunswick and Altamaha r.r. extends from the harbor of Brunswick, to the Altamaha, 12 miles. Railroads have been projected from Savannah to Macon, 170 miles, and from Augusta to Columbus, 210 miles.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, both chosen annually. The governor is chosen by the people for the term of two years.

EDUCATION. The state has a literary fund of \$500,000, one half the proceeds of which is distributed among the academies, and the other half is appropriated to aid schools for the education of the poor. The university of Georgia is at Athens.

HISTORY. 1732. The Georgia patent obtained by a number of philanthropists, whose chief objects were the civilization of the Indians, and the relief of the poor at home.

1733. Savannah settled by Oglethorpe.

1742. Invaded by the Spaniards without success.

1752. Charter surrendered to the king.

1778. Savannah taken by the British, December 29.

1779. Unsuccessful attack upon Savannah by the French and Americans, October 9.





FLORIDA.

AREA. Florida lies between the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of Mexico, extending from 25° to 31° N. Lat., and from 80° to 87° 44' W. Lon. Its superficial area has been differently estimated by geographical writers at from 55,000 to 57,750 square miles.

ISLANDS and KEYS. On the coasts are numerous low rocky islets called Keys, by corruption from the Spanish Cayo, a rocky isle; among these, in the Florida reef, extending from Cape Florida to the Tortugas, is Key West (Cayo Hueso, Bone Isle) or Thompson's island, which has a good harbor and is a United States military station. The eastern coast is bordered by long, low, sandy islands like those on the coasts of Carolina and Georgia. Amelia island is about 15 miles long. Cape Canaveral is the extreme eastern point of one of these islands.

BAYS and CAPES. On the southeast is Florida Channel, into which projects Cape Florida; on the south is Cuba Channel, on which is Cape Sable, the extreme southern point of the continental part of the United States. Between Cape Sable and Cape Roman is Chatham Bay. In the north is Appalachee Bay, which affords 7 feet water to St. Marks, and offers the only anchorage for the distance of 230 miles, from Espiritu Santo or Tampa Bay, a wide shoaly bank from 3 to 15 miles wide extending the whole distance. Pensacola Bay is a fine sheet of water, about 28 miles in length, and admitting vessels of 21 feet draft.

RIVERS. The Perdido is the western boundary of Florida; it rises in Alabama, and after a course of about 50 miles, expands into the shallow bay called Perdido, the Lost, on account of its crooked and intricate channel. The Appalachee, formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint, falls into the gulf of Mexico by several mouths, after a course of 70 miles; vessels of 74 feet draft can enter the river. The St. Mary's rises in Georgia in the Okefinokee Swamp, and forming the boundary between Georgia and Florida, enters the Atlantic between Cumberland and Amelia islands; there are 134 feet of water on the bar at low tide, and 194 at high tide. The St. John's rises in the vast marsh, which covers a large part of southern Florida, and flowing north, enters the ocean after a course of about 150 miles. Vessels drawing 8 feet water may go up to lake George 107 miles, and there are 15 feet water for the distance of about 50 miles; but the water on the bar varies from 6 to 15 feet. The Escambia, Ocklockonnee and Suwanee are also considerable rivers.

SURFACE. The whole of the territory south of Tampa Bay and Cape Canaveral, Lat. 28°, is an immense marsh, which during the rainy seasons forbids an overland passage from the gulf to the ocean. Between this and Georgia the country is flat, and covered with pine forests, low grassy plains, swamps, and lakes; the dividing ridge between the Gulf and Atlantic rivers does not rise to the height of 160 feet. The soil is in general sandy, except at places called hummocks, which are scattered over the country, and produce live-oak, red-oak, pine and magnolia; they vary in size from a few acres to a thousand.

CLIMATE. The peninsular character of this territory, exposing it to the regular influence of the sea breezes, renders the climate milder than that of the neighboring regions. From October to June, the climate is generally healthy, but during the summer months the heat is great, and in many places fevers prevail.

SOIL. Much of the soil is in the highest degree productive, but there are extensive tracts which are considered as indifferent or sterile. The land has, however, in general proved more valuable upon examination, than was anticipated, and the high temperature compensates in part for the poverty of the soil. The basis is limestone. Pine barrens, sterile savannahs, swamps and marshes cover a considerable portion of the peninsular region.

PRODUCTIONS. A large portion of the territory is covered with dense forests, and there are extensive prairies producing tall native grasses. The pine forests furnish tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber for exportation, and the evergreen or live oak is invaluable for ship-timber. This tree so remarkable for the durability of its wood, is now become rare in the other states, and as it never thrives at a distance of more than 30 to 35 miles from the sea, the general government has reserved several tracts of live-oak land in Florida, to secure the preservation of a sufficient supply of timber for the navy.

Among the agricultural productions, are cotton, rice, sugar-cane, maize, indigo, palma christi or castor oil plant, oranges, figs, olives, coffee, and various other fruits and garden vegetables.

SPRINGS, SINKS. Florida is remarkable for the great number of its fountains, which gush up with great force from immense depths, constantly discharging large quantities of water. These springs are characterised by their astonishing transparency, which suggests to the traveller the feeling that he is suspended in mid air, rather than floating on the waters. They are impregnated with iron and sulphur.

The sinks are supposed to be owing to the underground passage of large bodies of water, traversing a weak and cavernous rock.

COMMERCE. The commerce of Florida is increasing with the rapid growth of the population. The exports are cotton, cedar and live-oak timber, boards, deerskins, beeswax, tallow, and hides, &c. Salt is also furnished in considerable quantities, by the salt ponds of Key West. Value of exports in 1832, \$ 65,716; of imports, \$ 107,787; shipping, 2,500 tons.

POPULATION. In 1830, 34,730, including 15,501 slaves, and 844 free blacks; since that time the number of inhabitants has been nearly double by immigration. The great bulk of the population is in the northern strip.

Counties.	County Towns.
Escambia,	Pensacola.
Jackson,	Marianna.
Walton,	Alaquia.
Columbia,	
Washington,	Holmes Valley.
Gadsden,	Quincy.
Hamilton,	Miccotown.
Leon,	Tallahassee.
Madison,	Hicktown.
Franklin,	Gadsden.
Jefferson,	Monticello.
Alachua,	Dells.
Duval,	Jacksonville.
Mosquito,	Timoka.
Nassau,	Fernandina.
St. John's,	St. Augustine.
Monroe,	Key West.

TOWNS. The capital is Tallahassee, in which the first buildings were begun in 1824. Population 1,000. St. Augustine, 1,377 inhabitants, has a safe and commodious harbor with from 28 to 30 feet of water. Pensacola, 2,000 inhabitants, is the deepest harbor in the United States on the gulf of Mexico, admitting vessels drawing 21 feet. St. Marks and Appalachee are favorably situated for commercial purposes, and are thriving trading towns.

INDIANS. The Indian population of Florida has been removed to the Indian district west of the states. The principal tribe was the Seminoles, a branch of the Creek nation, amounting to about 4000 souls. The small tribes on the Appalachee, called the Appalachee bands, belonging to the same national family, consisted of but a few hundred souls.

CANALS. It has for some time been considered a desirable object to form an inland communication between the gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean by a canal across the peninsula of Florida. Such a work would enable vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation among the Bahama islands, and round the southern point of the peninsula. Several routes have been surveyed, from the St. Mary's to the mouth of the Appalachee and the Suwanee, and from the St. John's to the Suwanee and to Hillsborough Bay.

HISTORY. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator, visited this region in 1512, and called it Florida, because he came in sight of it on Easter day, which is called by the Spaniards Pascua Florida. The object of Ponce's researches was the Fountain of Youth, which the Indians of Cuba assured the Spaniards lay somewhere to the north, and had the miraculous power of restoring youthful vigor to the old. This part of the continent had been previously discovered by Cabot.

1562. The Spaniards made no attempt to settle Florida, which name they applied to an indefinite extent of coast, and the first colony was planted here by some French protestants in this year. These colonists were, however, murdered by the Spaniards in 1565, who attached to the bodies of their victims the insulting inscription, 'Not as Frenchmen, but as heretics.' This atrocity was punished a few years afterwards by the French, who attacked the Spanish forts, and hanged the garrison upon the same trees, upon which they had before hanged the French Huguenots, fixing up an inscription in these words; 'Not as Spaniards, but as murderers.'

1565. The Spaniards build St. Augustine in East Florida, and in 1639 founded Pensacola in West Florida.

1763. The Floridas were ceded to Great Britain by Spain.

1783. They were restored to Spain.

1811—12. Spain having claimed the country to the Mississippi as part of Florida, which the government of the United States considered as bounded by the Perdido, the latter took possession of Baton Rouge and Mobile in the disputed territory.

1819. After protracted negotiations the Floridas were ceded to the United States, for the sum of \$ 5,000,000, and were soon after formed into a territory.

ALABAMA.

AREA. Alabama, extending from 30° 10' to 35° N. Lat., and from 85° to 88° 30' W. Lon., has an area of 52,000 square miles, or, according to some statements, of less than 50,000.

RIVERS. The Mobile, with its numerous branches, drains nearly two thirds of the whole state. It is formed by the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama; the latter is formed by the union of the Coosa, rising in Tennessee, and the Tallapoosa rising in Georgia, and receives the Cahawba. The Tombigbee or Tombigbee rises in Mississippi, and receives the Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats to Columbus in Mississippi; the Black Warrior to Tuscaloosa; the Coosa is navigable to the falls, 450 miles from the mouth of the Alabama. Small sea-vessels ascend to Claiborne on the Alabama, and to St. Stephen's on the Tombigbee. The Chattahoochee forms, in part, the eastern boundary of Alabama. The Conecuh passes into Florida under the name of Escambia.

The Tennessee runs with a circular sweep through the northern part of the state. Its navigation is interrupted by the Muscle Shoals, where the river spreads out from one to three miles in width, with a rocky bottom, and is so shallow, that it can be passed by boats only during the floods.

BAY. Mobile Bay, the estuary of the river of the same name, is about 30 miles long, by from 3 to 18 wide, and the bar at the main entrance has from 16 to 20 feet water. It communicates through Heron Pass with Pascagoula Sound, affording an interior water communication for steamboats and small sea-vessels, with New Orleans, by the Rigolets, Lake Pontchartrain, and Bayou St. John's. Anchorage in mud, sand, and shells, can be found any where in this chain of lagoons and straits.

SOIL AND SURFACE. The northern half of the state, from 33° is hilly, and down the southern slope descend the confluent streams of the Mobile basin into the low, level, sandy districts of the south, which are covered with pine and cypress. The northern part, including the Tennessee valley, is the most fertile, pleasingly diversified and populous.

PRODUCTIONS, &c. Cotton is the staple product, and is raised in great quantities, the annual crop amounting to about 200,000 bales. Sugar-cane is cultivated in the southern districts, and a great deal of maize is produced. The products of the northern part resemble those of Tennessee. The long-moss region begins a little below 33°; the moss, which is much used for making mattresses, hangs in long festoons from the trees, giving the forests a sombre appearance. The annual value of the exports is about \$2,800,000.

POPULATION. In 1810, nearly 10,000; in 1820, 144,041; 1830, 309,327, including 117,549 slaves, and 1,572 free blacks. The population is rapidly increasing by immigration, principally to the southern districts, from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; the immigrants are chiefly planters, bringing with them their slaves.

TOWNS. Tuscaloosa, the seat of government, contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The city of Mobile, at the mouth of the river of the same name, with 3,200 inhabitants, is the principal town in the state. Blakeley with about 500 inhabitants, owes its origin to an attempt to transfer the population and trade of Mobile to a healthier site, but the project has not been successful. Montgomery is a small, but thriving town on the Alabama.

Huntsville, with about 2,500 inhabitants, Florence, with 1,500, and Tusculumbia are flourishing towns in the Tennessee valley.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. The Tusculumbia railroad, extending from that town to the Tennessee, 10 miles, is to be continued along the southern bank of the river to some point above the Muscle Shoals. The Muscle Shoals canal will extend from Florence, at the head of steam-boat navigation in the Tennessee, to a point above the Shoals, whence the Tennessee and Holston may be ascended to Knoxville, 700 miles from the mouth of the former river. A series of railroads and canals has been projected, connecting the valley of the Upper Tennessee, which, with an area of 20,000 square miles, and a population of 200,000 souls, is now without any market of easy access, with the navigable waters of the Alabama. This highly important work can be executed at comparatively trifling expense.

INDIANS. The number of Indians in Alabama in 1830, was about 20,000, including Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and mostly Creeks. For an account of the removal of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, see Mississippi. The Creeks, in 1832, agreed to a treaty by which their lands are distributed among them, and each has the option to sell his portion, and receive a tract west of the Mississippi, or to remain and become a citizen of Alabama. Their number is about 20,000, most of whom have removed.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly consists of two houses, the Senate, chosen for the term of three years, and the House of Representatives, chosen annually. The Governor is chosen for the term of two years, by the people, the right of suffrage being restricted to whites.

HISTORY. 1800. The western part of Georgia erected into a separate territory.

1813-14. War with the Creek Indians.

1817. Alabama formed into a separate territory.

1819. The State of Alabama admitted into the Union.

MISSISSIPPI.

AREA. Mississippi extends from 30° to 35° N. Lat., and from 88° 12' to 91° 40' W. Lon., having an area of 48,000 square miles.

SURFACE. No part of this state is mountainous, but the surface slopes gradually from the north to the south, with a slight declivity to the east and west, as may be seen by examining the courses of the rivers by the map. The Tennessee passes along the northeastern edge of the state with a northwesterly course, but the Yazoo and the Tombigbee, which rise in that section, take southerly courses.

RIVERS AND BAYS. The Mississippi washes the western border of the state, and, with its principal tributaries the Yazoo, the Big Black and Homochitto, affords easy access to the most fertile and populous parts. The Pearl and Pascagoula rivers are the principal streams entering the Gulf of Mexico. The latter flows into a lagoon about 56 miles in length, by 8 in mean width, called Pascagoula Bay or Sound.

Pascagoula Sound has a depth of from 10 to 18 feet, but its entrances, called Passes, from the French Pas, a strait, afford only six feet of water. It is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of low, narrow islands of sand, and, communicating with Mobile Bay by Pass Heron, and with Lake Borgne by Pass Christian, it affords an internal navigation from Mobile to New Orleans.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. Some of the soil is thin and unproductive, but there is a great deal of fertile land. The common fruits are the peach and the fig; cotton is the most important agricultural production. Indigo and tobacco also thrive, but the cultivation of them is less attended to. As the frosts are more or less severe, the sugar-cane and orange thrive only in the extreme south. The climate is in general healthy, but bilious complaints are common along the water courses.

POPULATION. The population of Mississippi Territory, which included the present states of Alabama and Mississippi, in 1800, was 8,850; in 1810, 40,352; in 1820, of Mississippi alone, 75,448; in 1830, 136,621, including 65,659 slaves, and 519 free blacks.

TOWNS. The capital is Jackson, a small town on Pearl River. The principal town in the state is Natchez; it has a population of 2,789, and is the seat of considerable commercial operations. Natchez was made a port of entry in 1834. Woodville, 500 inhabitants, in a rich cotton district, Monticello, Warrenton and Vicksburg are small but thriving towns.

INDIANS. The whole number of Indians within the limits of Mississippi in 1830, was about 22,000, of whom about 18,000 were Choctaws, and the remainder Chickasaws. They are a kindred people, and have made some advances in civilization, particularly the latter. In 1830 a treaty was made with the Choctaws, by which they agreed to remove to the tract between the Canadian and Red rivers, ceding their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States. In 1830, 5,000 of them removed, and the remainder followed in 1832 and 1833. A treaty has also been made with the Chickasaws, stipulating their removal to the same region; by this treaty the Chickasaws are to receive the whole proceeds of the sale of their lands, which are to be surveyed and sold by the United States.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. The Woodville r.r. extends from that town to St. Francisville in Louisiana, 28 miles. Another railroad has been projected between Vicksburg on the Mississippi and Clinton.

CONSTITUTION. By the constitution, as it was amended in 1832, the Governor is chosen by the people for the term of two years, and the legislative body, styled the Legislature of Mississippi, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The latter is chosen for the term of two years, the former for four years. The judicial officers are also elected by the people for terms of years, varying from two to six, and the constitution provides that no office shall be held for life, or during good behavior. The right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

HISTORY. In 1716, the French settled in the country of the Natchez, whom they treated with so much cruelty, that the natives, in 1729, massacred the French colony.

1763. This country was ceded to England as part of Florida.

1800. The western part of Georgia was formed into a separate territory.

1816. The western part of Mississippi Territory erected into an independent state, and admitted into the union, under the name of Mississippi.





LOUISIANA.

AREA. This state extends from 29° to 33° N. Lat., and from 89° to 94° 25' W. Lon., having a length of about 260 miles, an area of 48,320 square miles, and a coast of about 400 miles on the gulf of Mexico.

SURFACE. No part of Louisiana has any considerable elevation above the sea; the northern part is somewhat hilly, and is in a great measure covered with pine forests, with some oak, elm, locust, and cypress, on the water courses.

The southern part, west of the Mississippi, is almost wholly composed of marshes flooded by the sea, and of prairies. The Atchafalaya being the highest mouth of the Mississippi, the whole country between the former river on the west and the Amite, lake Maurepas, and lake Pontchartrain on the east, about 220 miles in length, varying from 10 to 100 in breadth, and having an area of about 12,000 square miles, may be considered as the Delta of the Mississippi, of which the greater portion is daily flooded by the tides, or annually by the rivers.

RIVERS. The Mississippi forms the boundary in part between Louisiana and Mississippi, but has a course of about 335 miles wholly in this state; it begins to rise in this part of its course in the beginning of March, and continues to rise till the end of June, when its waters subside; at Baton Rouge the medium rise is 30 feet, at New Orleans 12. Below Red River it gives out, at certain seasons, portions of its waters by the Atchafalaya, Lafourche, and Plaquemine on the western side, and by the Iberville on the eastern.

The Red River is its principal tributary in Louisiana; rising in the mountains of Mexico, this great stream forms for some distance the boundary between the United States and the Mexican States, and passing through Arkansas Territory into Louisiana, enters the Mississippi, after a course of about 1,800 miles; above Natchitoches, about 200 miles from its mouth, its navigation is obstructed by what is called the Raft, consisting of an immense accumulation of drift wood, which quite dams up the river channel; steamboats have lately been employed by the federal government in removing this obstruction, and 75 miles of the bed have already been cleared; about 60 miles of the raft are still to be removed. The Wachita, a large stream, enters Red River from Arkansas.

The river Sabine, which here forms the boundary between the United States and the Mexican States, the Calcasieu, the Mermentau, and the Vermilion, expand before reaching the sea into shallow lagoons. The Atchafalaya also expands in the same manner, but its estuary has a greater depth.

LAGOONS. Along the coast are a number of shallow sheets of water, improperly called bays or lakes; such are lakes Borgne, Pontchartrain, and Maurepas; Pass Christian from Pascagoula Bay, and Pass Marian from the Gulf of Mexico, are the entrances into the first-mentioned, whence the Rigolets and Chef Menteur lead into lake Pontchartrain; they have from 16 to 18 feet of water, but are shallow along shore. The series of lakes and bays between the Mississippi and the Sabine, are of a similar character.

POPULATION. In 1763 the French colony of Louisiana had a population of about 12,000 souls; the territory of Orleans in 1810, 76,556; the state of Louisiana in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,739, including 109,588 slaves, and 16,710 free blacks.

DIVISIONS AND TOWNS. The subdivisions of Louisiana, corresponding to the counties of the other states, are called parishes.

The capital and principal city is New Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth; population 46,300.

The other towns are small; Baton Rouge and St. Francisville, on the east of the Mississippi, and Donaldsonville and Iberville, on the western bank; Alexandria and Natchitoches, on the Red River, and Jackson, Covington, and Opelousas, are the principal.

CANALS AND RAILROADS. The West Feliciana rr. extends from the Mississippi near St. Francisville to Woodville in Mississippi, 28 miles; Lake Pontchartrain rr. extends from New Orleans to lake Pontchartrain, 4½ miles. Carondelet canal is a short cut, admitting small sea vessels from lake Pontchartrain into a basin in the rear of New Orleans. The New Orleans and Teche canal, from that city to the Atchafalaya near the mouth of the Teche, is about 100 miles in length.

PRODUCTIONS AND COMMERCE. Sugar and rice are the staples of the southern portion of the state. Cotton, maize, tobacco, and indigo thrive in every part; the peach, fig, and orange are the most common fruits. New Orleans is the great mart of the western states. The value of the exports from Louisiana in 1832, was \$16,530,930, of which \$14,105,118 was in domestic produce; imports, \$8,871,653. The sugar crop in 1828 was 18,878 hogheads of 1,000 pounds each.

The yearly inspection of flour at New Orleans is about 360,000 barrels; export of cotton, 360,000 to 400,000 bales.

GOVERNMENT. The General Assembly consists of two houses, the Senate, chosen for the term of four years, and the House of Representa-

tives for two. The governor is chosen by the people for the term of four years. The right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

HISTORY. Louisiana was so called by the French, who gave the name to a vast and indefinite extent of country, and settled colonies here in 1699.

In 1763 it was ceded to Spain, but restored to France in 1800, and in 1803 it was purchased by the United States for the sum of 60 million francs.

In 1804 the Louisiana purchase was divided into the Territory of Mississippi north of Lat. 31°, and the Territory of Orleans, south of the same.

1812. The latter Territory admitted into the Union under the name of the state of Louisiana.

1815. January 8th, the British defeated in an attack upon New Orleans.

ARKANSAW TERRITORY.

AREA. Arkansas lies between 33° and 36° 30' N. Lat., and between 89° 44' and 94° 30' W. Lon., having an area of 54,860 square miles. On the west it is bounded by the Indian District, or tract to which the Indian tribes have been removed from various sections of the United States.

RIVERS. The Arkansas is the great river of this Territory; it rises in the Rocky Mountains, and has a course of about 2,500 miles, mostly through unwooded plains, of which a considerable portion of the soil is sandy and sterile. The White River and St. Francis River, flowing into the Mississippi, and the Red River, which passes into Louisiana, are the other principal streams. Much of the eastern part of the Territory is liable to inundations, and those of the Arkansas sometimes produce great devastations, by depositing sand upon the inundated tracts.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. Some of the soil of Arkansas Territory is unproductive, partaking of the character of the great sandy tract, which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi; but there are large districts of extremely fertile soil. Cotton can be cultivated to advantage in the south, but the climate of the northern and western parts is adapted to the cereal grains.

POPULATION AND DIVISIONS. Arkansas was erected into a separate Territory in 1819, and in 1830 contained 30,388 inhabitants, of whom 4,576 were slaves. It is divided into 23 counties, and contains no considerable town.

COUNTIES.

Arkansaw,	Lafayette,
Clarke,	Lawrence,
Conway,	Miller,
Chicot,	Monroe,
Crawford,	Phillips,
Crittenden,	Pope,
Hempstead,	Pulaski,
Hot Spring,	Sevier,
Independence,	St. Francis,
Izard,	Union,
Jackson,	Washington
Jefferson,	

TOWNS. Little Rock, a small village on the right bank of the Arkansas, 300 miles from its mouth, is the capital.

The Post of Arkansas, or Arkansas, on the river of the same name, contains about 600 inhabitants, chiefly of French origin.

Helena, and Chicot or Villemont, are little villages on the Mississippi.

In general the settlements are along the White River, the Arkansas, and the head streams of the Wachita.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The eastern part of Arkansas is for the most part level, and liable to inundations; the central portion, containing extensive prairies, is more broken and hilly, and the western section may be called mountainous. The Masserne or Ozark Mountains, a branch of the great Rocky Mountain chain, traverse the Territory from south to north, entering it from the Mexican territory, and losing themselves in the state of Missouri. They are but imperfectly known, and do not probably rise above the height of 3,000 feet.

MINERALS. This Territory abounds in salt, with which, in many places, the soil is so much impregnated as to render the water brackish, and to form incrustations upon the surface. There are also numerous indications of iron and lead, and coal probably exists in abundance. About 50 miles southwest of Little Rock are the Hot Springs, which are much resorted to by invalids. They are about the temperature of boiling water. There are also sulphur springs in this part of the Territory.

TENNESSEE.

AREA. Extending from 35° to 36° 40' N. Lat., and from 81° 40' to 90° 14' W. Lon., Tennessee has an area of 45,600 square miles; some statements give it but 40,000 square miles.

RIVERS. The principal river of this state is the Tennessee, which rises in Georgia and Virginia, and has a course of about 1,200 miles; having a rapid descent, it is favorable only to down stream navigation. The Cumberland rises in the Cumberland mountains, and is navigable for boats about 500 miles, and for steam-vessels 200 miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND CLIMATE. The eastern part of the state is mountainous, being traversed by several chains of the Appalachian mountains; here the soil is excellent and the climate resembles that of the northern states, being best adapted to the cereal grains. The western part is low, and has a climate suitable for the cultivation of cotton; tobacco and cotton are the staple commodities; hemp and maize are important productions. In general the soil of this state is remarkably fertile, and the climate agreeable and healthy.

TRADE. The inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in agriculture, and the trade consists chiefly in the exportation of cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, flour, live stock, and provisions. Saltpetre is also exported.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS. Limestone is the basis of a considerable portion of the soil; gypsum, bituminous coal, iron, copperas, and salt-petre, are among the most valuable mineral productions. Some gold has been found, about 7,000 dollars worth having been received at the mint from this state, in 1833. There are some valuable salt springs in Tennessee.

POPULATION AND DIVISIONS. The westernmost mountain range, called the Cumberland Mountains, divides the state into the two distinct physical regions above mentioned; Eastern Tennessee, comprising the counties of Campbell, Morgan, Bledsoe and Marion, and all to the east of them, has an area of about 16,000 square miles, and a population of 196,300 inhabitants, comprising 17,887 slaves; the remainder, or West Tennessee, has a population of 485,606, including 123,716 slaves.

Population in 1800, 105,602, including 13,584 slaves; in 1810, 261,727; in 1820, 420,813; in 1830, 681,904, of whom 4,555 were free blacks, and 141,603 slaves.

TOWNS. The capital is Nashville, a busy and thriving town on the river Cumberland, with 5,566 inhabitants, among whom 2,012 are slaves. Knoxville, the principal town in East Tennessee, has 3,000 inhabitants. Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, and Memphis, are flourishing villages in West Tennessee, as are also Blountsville, and Greeneville in East Tennessee.

EDUCATION. The University of Nashville at Nashville, the East Tennessee college in Knoxville, and Greeneville college in Greene county, are the principal educational institutions. There is also a theological and literary seminary at Maryville. A school fund for the support of common schools has been distributed among the school commissioners for each county, who are required to distribute the proceeds of the same among the trustees of the school districts, in which schoolhouses have been erected, in proportion to the number of white children between the ages of 6 and 16 years in each district.

GOVERNMENT. The General Assembly is composed of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives, both of which are chosen for the term of two years. The Governor is chosen by the people for the term of two years.

HISTORY. This state was originally included in the limits of the North Carolina charter, and was first permanently settled by the whites in the year 1757.

1760. Fort Loudon captured by Cherokees, and the garrison and inhabitants massacred.

1785. A conditional cession of this region having been made by North Carolina to the United States, the inhabitants formed a separate government, under the name of Frankland; this, however, was soon after abolished, and the country again placed under the jurisdiction of 1790. Tennessee was ceded to the United States by North Carolina, and formed into a territory under the name of the Territory South of the Ohio.

1796. The state of Tennessee was admitted into the union. North Carolina.

1834. A convention was held for revising and amending the constitution, which was adopted in 1796.

KENTUCKY.

AREA. Kentucky extends from 36° 30' to 39° 10' N. Lat., and from 82° to 89° 40' W. Lon., having a superficial area of about 40,500 square miles.

RIVERS. The Cumberland rises in Kentucky, and passing into Tennessee, returns by a northerly course through Kentucky into the Ohio; the Tennessee also passes through this state. The other rivers are the Green, Kentucky, Licking and Sandy rivers all flowing into the Ohio. These streams have rapid currents and rocky beds, but afford facilities for navigation; large steamboats ascend the Kentucky to Frankfort. The northern and western boundaries are formed by the Ohio and Mississippi.

SOIL AND SURFACE. The soil is in general in a high degree fertile, and the tract called the Barrens is covered with oak, elm and chestnut. The western part is quite level, but the surface becomes uneven towards the centre, and in the eastern part mountainous. The whole state below the mountains rests on a bed of limestone, which is generally about eight feet below the surface of the earth.

MINERAL SPRINGS. The Olympian Springs, 47 miles east of Lexington, and the Blue Licks, about 40 miles northeast of that place, are sulphureous. The Harrodsburg Springs belong to the saline class, being impregnated with sulphates of magnesia and soda, and carbonates of magnesia and iron. The Big Bone Lick Springs, about 20 miles below Cincinnati, are much resorted to.

CAVES. Kentucky, like other limestone regions, abounds in caves of great extent, in many of which the earth is strongly impregnated with nitre. In many places the waters of considerable streams entirely disappear for some time, in these apertures. Mammoth Cave, near Green River, is more remarkable for its extent, than for beauty; some of its passages have been explored to a distance of eight or ten miles.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. The Louisville and Portland canal, passing the falls in the Ohio below Louisville, is above two miles in length, and 200 feet wide at top; it overcomes a fall of 24 feet, and admits steam-vessels of the largest size. The Lexington and Ohio r.r., extending through Frankfort to the Ohio at Shippingport, about 70 miles, is in part completed.

POPULATION. In 1790, 73,677, including 12,430 slaves; in 1800; 220,959; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,317; in 1830, 687,917, comprising 165,213 slaves, and 4,917 free blacks.

TOWNS. Frankfort, on the Kentucky, with 1,682 inhabitants, is the seat of government. The principal town is Louisville, a thriving place, both as respects trade and manufactures, with 10,350 inhabitants. Lexington, has 6,087 inhabitants, with numerous cotton, woollen, and linen manufactories, paper-mills, rope-works, iron-works, &c. Maysville, on the Ohio, 2,040 inhabitants, Bardstown, 1,625, and Georgetown, 1,344, are the other principal towns.

TRADE. This state carries on an active trade with the towns on the upper Ohio, with New Orleans, and over land with the Atlantic states. The Ohio, Erie, and Pennsylvania canals, furnish it with new outlets to the lakes, and to the great markets of New York and Philadelphia.

Distances from Louisville:
to New Orleans, 1,450 miles;
to Philadelphia, 980 miles;
to New York, 1,095 miles.

PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES. The staple production of Kentucky is corn, but hemp and flax are produced of excellent quality, and cotton is cultivated in the southwestern part; salt, tobacco, spirits, salted provisions and live stock are also sent out of the state in great quantities. The manufactures are chiefly cordage, linen, iron, &c. About 150,000 bushels of salt are made annually from the salt springs.

EDUCATION. No provision has been made by the state for the establishment or support of common schools, and a great proportion of the children are uneducated. The higher educational institutions are Transylvania University at Lexington, Centre college at Danville, St. Joseph's college, (Roman Catholic,) at Bardstown, Augusta college, founded by the Methodists, Cumberland college, at Princeton, founded by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and Georgetown college, at Georgetown, instituted by the Baptists.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky consists of a Senate chosen for the term of four years, and a House of Representatives chosen annually. The Governor is chosen by the people for the term of four years, and is ineligible for the seven years succeeding the expiration of his term. The right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

HISTORY. In 1775, Boone, who had previously lived in this region for several years, made the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, which then formed a part of Virginia.

1790. Kentucky was separated from Virginia, and in 1792 was admitted into the union as an independent state.

1799. The constitution, which was formed on the admission of the state into the Union, was new modelled.





ILLINOIS.

AREA. Extending from 37° to 42° 30' N. Lat., and from 87° to 91° 30' W. Lon., this state has an area of 53,480 square miles, or according to some estimates of nearly 60,000 square miles; length 382 miles; greatest breadth, 206.

RIVERS. Washed by the Mississippi on the west for the distance of 550 miles, by the Ohio on the south for 130 miles, the Wabash on the east for 120 miles, having lake Michigan on its northeastern border, and traversed by several noble rivers, no country in the world has greater natural facilities of navigation.

The principal river within the state is the Illinois, whose head branches rise in Michigan territory and Indiana. There are rapids near the mouth of Vermillion River, 220 miles from the mouth of the Illinois, but at seasons of high water, the river is navigable to within 12 miles of Chicago, on lake Michigan. The Rock River, and the Kaskaskias, are the other principal streams.

SOIL AND SURFACE. The soil of the whole state is, with very trifling exceptions, productive, and highly fertile. The face of the country is little broken, and the prairies, or unwooded plains, which are so remarkable a characteristic of the interior of North America, here begin to form a striking feature of nature. Although these are arable and productive, the want of timber is sometimes an inconvenience in the prairies. The climate and productions resemble those of the Middle and Northern states.

MINERALS. Copper, lead, salt, and coal, abound; but the lead mines constitute the most valuable source of mineral wealth. They occur in the tract stretching from Fever River, in the north of Indiana, to the Wisconsin in Huron district, a space of about 75 miles by 50; the ore is easily worked, and yields 75 per cent. of pure lead. The quantity of lead made since 1821, at these mines, is 58,634,488 pounds; the annual product during the last five years has fluctuated from four to above thirteen million pounds. The mines are owned by the United States, but are worked by individuals, who pay to government a certain proportion of the produce.

POPULATION. Population of Illinois in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,211; in 1830, 157,445, comprising 2,384 blacks.

TOWNS. Vandalia, the capital, has about 500 inhabitants. Shawneetown on the Ohio, Kaskaskias, 1,000 inhabitants, near the mouth of the river of the same name, Galena, in the lead region, and Chicago on lake Michigan, are of recent origin, but are thriving towns.

CANAL. It is proposed to construct a canal from Chicago, on lake Michigan, to the mouth of the Vermillion in the Illinois, a distance of 96 miles.

INDIANS. The Indian title has recently been wholly extinguished in this state, and the Indian tribes removed beyond the Mississippi. The Sacs and Foxes, (Ottogamis), and the Winnebagoes, with whom, under Black Hawk, there was some fighting in 1832, were the last aboriginal tenants of Illinois; the Kaskaskias, Shawnees, Ottawas, and Pottawattomies, having previously removed.

CONSTITUTION. The General Assembly consists of a Senate, chosen for the term of four years, and of a House of Representatives, chosen for two years. The Governor is elected by the people for the term of four years.

HISTORY. LaSalle, a French traveller, visited this country towards the end of the 17th century, and some French settlements were made at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, &c.

By the peace of 1763, the country east of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain.

In 1789, the Western Territory was organized, including all the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.

In 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted.

In 1818, the State of Illinois admitted into the Union as an independent state.

MISSOURI.

AREA. The state of Missouri extends from 36° to 40° 35' N. Lat., and from 89° 15' to 94° 30' W. Lon. It has an area of about 64,000 square miles, being the largest state in the Union after Virginia.

RIVERS. The Mississippi forms its eastern border through a distance of 450 miles. The Missouri flows through the centre of the state with a course of 370 miles within its limits. Rising in the Rocky Mountains, and receiving numerous large tributaries, it reaches the Mississippi after a course of somewhat more than 3,200 miles, and the sea after a course of 4,600. Though much the largest river, it loses its name after the confluence, in that of the Mississippi, the latter having been earliest known.

The Osage, its principal tributary within the state, is a fine navigable river, flowing through a fertile country; it has a course of about 800 miles. The Grand River, Chariton, and Gasconade, are the other most considerable tributaries of the Missouri; and the Maramec and Salt River, of the Mississippi.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND SOIL. The Ozark mountains stretch across the southern part of the state in a southwesterly direction; none of their summits reach an elevation of 2,600 feet. Most of the soil is productive, and much of it highly fertile. A considerable portion of the state is prairie land.

MINERALS. Lead and iron are abundant, particularly in what is called the mineral tract in Madison, Washington, and St. Francis counties. The lead mines are highly productive; previous to 1829, the annual product varied from 900,000 to 1,300,000 pounds; and it has sometimes amounted to 3,000,000 pounds.

POPULATION. In 1810, the population of Missouri was 19,833; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,455; by a state-census taken in 1833, 176,286, comprising 32,184 slaves.

TOWNS. The capital is Jefferson City. The principal town is St. Louis, which, situated in the heart of the Mississippi valley, near the confluence of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, is, doubtless, destined to become a great city; population in 1830, 6,694. Saint Charles and Saint Genevieve, with about 1,200 inhabitants each, are the other principal towns.

CONSTITUTION. The constitution was adopted in 1820; it establishes a General Assembly, composed of two Houses, a Senate, chosen for the term of four years, and a House of Representatives, chosen for two years. The Governor is chosen for the term of four years.

HISTORY. French settlements were formed at St. Louis and St. Genevieve, in the middle of the last century.

After the cession of Louisiana, in 1803, the whole country north of 31°, was formed into a separate territory, by the name of the territory of Louisiana, which was afterwards changed into that of Missouri. In 1821, the territory within the limits already described, was formed into a state, and admitted into the Union, after a long and stormy debate upon the question of the exclusion of slavery from the new state. The subject was finally settled by the admission of slavery under restrictions, providing for the legal protection of the slaves in certain cases.

STEAM BOATS IN THE WEST.

An official list of steam boats on the western waters, on the first of January, 1834, gives the whole number at 234, whose aggregate amount of tonnage is equal to 39,000 tons; they have cost three millions of dollars. The total yearly expense of running them is four million and a half. 66 boats went out of service during 1831, 1832, and 1833; of these 15 were abandoned as unfit for service; 7 were lost by ice; 15 were burnt; 24 snagged; and five destroyed by being struck by other boats; thus 51 were lost by accidents.

The whole number of boats built in the west is about 500; the largest class consists of boats of about 450 or 500 tons; the medium size embraces those of 300 tons; those calculated for shallow water are from 100 to 200 tons.

The following table of distances will give an idea of the immense facilities of intercommunication in the Valley of the Mississippi, and between places in the Valley and on the Atlantic shores.

PRINCIPAL STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, 400 miles;
to American Fur Company's establishment, mouth of Yellow Stone, 1,800 miles;
to St. Anthony's Falls, up the Mississippi, 900 miles;
to Pittsburg, 1,150 miles;
to New Orleans, 1,250 miles.

Pittsburg to New Orleans, 2,030 miles;
Little Rock, Arkansas, to Pittsburg, 1,500 miles.

BY STEAM BOATS AND CANALS.

From New Orleans to New York, by Ohio and Erie canals, 2,540 miles;
to Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania canal and rail road, 2,430 miles.

Steam boats have ascended the Missouri 2,100 miles from the Mississippi, or nearly 3,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

OHIO.

AREA. Ohio extends from 38° 30' to 42° N. Lat., and from 80° 30' to 84° 48' W. Lon., having an area of 44,000 square miles, with a lake coast of 150 miles, and a southern river border of 450 miles.

RIVERS. There is a narrow strip of from 30 to 75 miles in width, sloping down to lake Erie; and the rivers flowing into that lake are therefore small, and broken by rapids. The Maumee, however, from Indiana, is a considerable stream.

The rest of the state has a very gradual southern declivity over a distance of about 258 miles; down this descend the Muskingum, which is navigable for boats, by the aid of a short cut round the falls at Zanesville, to Coshocton, 100 miles; the Scioto, which has a rapid current, but is navigable for boats 130 miles; and the Miami, which affords a boat navigation of 75 miles to Dayton.

The Ohio, formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburg, falls into the Mississippi after a course of 950 miles, with a descent of about 400 feet; the only cataract is at Louisville, which is overcome by a steamboat canal; but in the upper part of its course the navigation is closed in winter by ice, and in autumn by the lowness of the water. The Ohio valley, having an extent of about 200,000 square miles, is unsurpassed for fertility.

SOIL and PRODUCTIONS. At least three fourths of the soil of this state are fertile, and a large portion of it is first-rate land. In a state of nature, about forty years ago, the whole region was covered with a dense forest of noble trees.

Indian corn yields, on good lands, from 50 to 75 bushels the acre; wheat, and the other cereal grains, grow abundantly. Hemp, flax, and tobacco, are cultivated to a considerable extent, and fruits and other culinary vegetables thrive remarkably well.

MINERALS. Ohio abounds in the most valuable of all mineral productions; iron, coal, salt, and lime. Marble and other useful stones, as millstones, oilstones, &c., also occur.

TRADE. The exports consist of flour, corn, fruit, salted provisions, lumber, salt, various manufactured articles, &c. The trade on the lakes is increasing with astonishing rapidity, and a vast number of steam boats and flat bottomed boats, are engaged in transporting the productions of the state to New Orleans. Since the opening of the canal the arrivals at Cleveland, during one year, have been nearly 1,100, including 470 steam boats. The value of exports, from the same port, during the year 1833, was about \$2,000,000.

CANALS and RAILROADS. The Ohio canal extends from Portsmouth up the Scioto a little below Columbus, thence through Newark to the Muskingum at Coshocton, up that river and down the Cuyahoga to Cleveland, 310 miles; with navigable feeders to Columbus, 11 miles, and Granville, 6 miles, &c., and a lateral canal of 9 miles to Lancaster; total length 341 miles. The Miami canal extends from Cincinnati to the Miami near Hamilton, up the valley of the Miami to Dayton, 66 miles. It is to be continued to the Maumee at Defiance, and down that river below the rapids.

The Wabash and Maumee canal will terminate in this state. It is probable that the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will be united by a canal extending from Akron on the former, to the Beaver division of the latter, a distance of about 110 miles. The Mad River r.r. is projected, from Dayton to Sandusky, 175 miles.

POPULATION. The population of Ohio in 1790, was about 3,000; in 1800, 43,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,434; in 1830, 937,903, including 9,568 free blacks.

TOWNS. Ohio is divided into counties, which are subdivided into townships. The capital is Columbus, 2,437 inhabitants. The principal town is Cincinnati, of which in 1810, the population was 2,540; in 1830, 24,831, and in 1833, nearly 30,000.

In the north are Sandusky and Cleveland, at present small towns, but thriving with a wonderful rapidity with the growing commerce of the lakes, and the business of the canal. Chillicothe, on the Scioto, 2,847 inhabitants; Zanesville, on the Muskingum, 3,094; Dayton, 6,828, which has the advantage of great water power; Steubenville, 2,937; Marietta, 1,200; and Portsmouth, 1,063, at the mouth of the Ohio canal, are all thriving towns.

MANUFACTURES. Ohio is the principal manufacturing state west of the Alleghany, and Cincinnati as the only rival of Pittsburg, in the Mississippi valley. Salt is made in great quantities on the Muskingum and in other places. Iron is extensively wrought and manufactured, and the manufacture of glass, hats, cabinet work, &c., employs much capital and industry.

There are in Cincinnati nearly 50 steam engines, carrying rolling, flour, and cotton mills, and mills for the manufacture of machinery. 150 steam boats have been built here within the last 17 years. Zanes-

ville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe, are the other principal manufacturing towns.

EDUCATION. A school fund, consisting of the proceeds of a tax of one mill on a dollar upon all the taxable property in the state, with the proceeds of the lands appropriated by Congress for purposes of education, is employed in the support of common schools. The Ohio University at Athens, the Miami University at Oxford, the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Kenyon College at Gambier, and Franklin College at New Athens, are among the principal educational institutions.

GOVERNMENT. The General Assembly consists of a Senate chosen for the term of two years, and a House of Representatives chosen annually. The Governor is chosen by the people for the term of two years. The right of suffrage is limited to whites.

HISTORY. The first settlements were made in Ohio from New England in 1788, and the country northwest of the Ohio, was soon after constituted a territory.

1802. Ohio was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

INDIANA.

AREA. Indiana extends from 37° 50' to 41° 50' N. Lat., and from 84° 50' to 88° W. Lon., and has an area of 36,500 square miles.

RIVERS. The principal river of the state is the Wabash, which is navigable through nearly its whole length, and enters the Ohio after a course of about 500 miles, through one of the most fertile regions in the world. The White River is its principal affluent. The St. Joseph's of Michigan, and the Maumee, rise in this state, at a little distance from the sources of the Wabash, and afford very easy natural communications between the lakes Erie and Michigan, and the Ohio river.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY and SOIL. In general the surface of this state is level, or gently undulating, although there are some tracts which may be called hilly. There are some prairies, but they are not very extensive, and a considerable part of the country is covered with noble forests.

There is a very large proportion of highly fertile land in Indiana, well wooded, and well watered, and the soil is inexhaustibly rich.

The climate is mild, pleasant, and healthful.

PRODUCTIONS. Maize and the cereal grains are the staple productions; hemp and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and large quantities of ginseng are prepared. All the culinary vegetables and fruits of the temperate climates thrive well. Great numbers of live stock are sent out of the state.

RAILROAD and CANAL. The Wabash and Erie canal, to extend from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to below the rapids of Maumee at Fort Meigs, in Ohio, a distance of 200 miles, is in progress; 130 miles of the route is within the limits of Indiana. A railroad has been projected from Indianapolis nearly north to Michigan on lake Michigan, about 145 miles.

POPULATION. Population of Indiana, in 1800, 5,641; in 1810, 24,520; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 343,031.

TOWNS. Indianapolis, the capital, has about 1,200 inhabitants; White river is navigable by steamboats to this place. Vincennes, an old French colony, has 1,500 inhabitants. New Albany, with 4,000 inhabitants, is a thriving town nearly opposite Louisville. Madison is a thriving town with about 1,800 inhabitants. Vevay, settled by a Swiss colony, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

New Harmony, founded by the Harmonites, in 1814, was purchased by Owen of Lanark in 1824, and became the scene of his experiment to establish a new social system. His followers abandoned the experiment after a trial of a few years.

INDIANS. The only Indians now remaining within the state, are the Miamis; the Delawares, Kickapoos, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies having removed, and their territorial claims having been extinguished.

CONSTITUTION. The constitution provides that the Governor shall be elected by the people for the term of three years, and that the General Assembly shall consist of a Senate chosen for the term of three years, and House of Representatives, chosen annually. The right of suffrage is universal. The constitution declares that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for a general system of education, from town schools to a state university, in which tuition shall be gratis.

HISTORY. The French early formed settlements, and founded Vincennes in 1690.

1809. Indiana was separated from Illinois, and constituted a distinct territory.

1811. The Indians defeated by the Americans, at the mouth of the Tippecanoe.

1815. Indiana admitted into the Union as an independent State.





MICHIGAN.

AREA. This extensive tract lies between 82° 20' and 95° W. Lon., and between 41° 38' and 48° 38' N. Lat., having an area of about 150,000 square miles, of which 34,000 lie to the east of Lake Michigan. The western part is sometimes but improperly called Huron Territory. It has been more appropriately styled the Wisconsin or Huron District.

The country north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi, which contains about 10,000 white inhabitants, engaged in working the lead mines, was also politically attached to Michigan by act of Congress, in 1834. It corresponds to the Sioux District of Tanner's Maps.

RIVERS. The rivers of Michigan Proper are small, and in general have rapid currents. The principal, beside St. Mary's, St. Clair, and Detroit, which connect the great lakes, are the Saginaw, Huron and Maumee, running eastwardly, and the St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, and Grand River, running westerly. The Mississippi forms the western boundary and receives the Wisconsin, Chippeway, and St. Croix rivers. The Fox and Menomones empty themselves into the Green Bay of Lake Michigan, and numerous small streams flow down the narrow strip of land sloping north to Lake Superior, into that lake.

The principal rivers of the Sioux District are the St. Peter's, which flows into the Mississippi, below the falls of St. Anthony, after a course of about 400 miles; the Lower Iowa, about 250 miles in length; the Des Moines, which enters the Mississippi in the northeast corner of Missouri, having a course of about 400 miles; and the Red River of Lake Winnipeg, a broad and deep stream, about 400 miles in length.

SOIL, SURFACE, CLIMATE. The face of the country is generally level or gently undulating; the peninsula between the straits of Mackinaw and Lake Superior, is wet and marshy; in the district beyond Lake Michigan, are extensive and fertile prairies, and in general the soil is highly productive. The winters are severe and long, and the spring backward, the transition from winter to summer being very rapid.

In the Sioux District the prairies constitute a remarkable feature of the country, and in general only the river tracts are at all wooded. Here there are extensive regions that seem to be unfit for human habitation or suited only to wandering shepherds, whose flocks may migrate from spot to spot in search of pasture.

MINERALS. In the southwest lies the rich lead-mine district, which extends into the state of Illinois, and beyond the Mississippi. The annual produce of these mines is about eight million pounds. Along the southern shore of Lake Superior are indications of copper. Iron, gypsum, bituminous coal, and salt, are also found.

DIVISIONS. Michigan is divided into counties, which are subdivided into townships: of these counties, Chippeway, Brown, Crawford, and Ioway, are in the region lying north and west of Lake Michigan.

POPULATION. The population, by the census of 1830, was 31,639, exclusive of Indians. But since that period Michigan has been the recipient of a strong tide of emigration from Canada and the United States, and the population at present is more than double that amount.

TOWNS. Detroit, the capital, which in 1830 had a population of 2,220, has at present about 6,000 inhabitants. About 100 vessels trade to this port, 50 of which belong to Detroit. Steamboats run regularly between this place and Buffalo, and between Detroit and Green Bay and Chicago. Prairie du Chien is a thriving town in the Huron District.

INDIANS. The number of Indians within the peninsula, were in 1831 about 8,000, consisting of the kindred tribes of Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Ottawas. These have all ceded their lands to the United States, and removed from the peninsula. The same tribes and the Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, have also ceded their territories south of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, in the Huron District, and retired from the same. Along the southern shore of Lake Superior are the Ojibways.

In the Sioux District, the Sioux or Dahcotahs are the most numerous and powerful nation. The Sacs and Foxes also occupy a part of this district. The number of Indians within the limits of the Territory, in the widest sense, is Winnebagoes, 4,590; Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Ottawas, 20,000; Sioux, 27,500, &c.

MILITARY POSTS. The United States have several military posts in these territories, in which are stationed garrisons to keep the Indians of the frontier in check. They are Fort Winnebago, at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; Fort Brady, at Sault Ste. Marie; Fort Mackinaw, on an island in the Straits of Michilimackinac; Fort Gratiot, at the outlet of Lake Huron; Fort Howard, at the mouth of Fox river, head of Green Bay, in the Eastern Department; and Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien; Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peters, and Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island in the Mississippi, at the mouth of Rock River, in the Western Department. Fort Dearborn, near Chicago, is in the state of Illinois.

HISTORY. This region was first settled, toward the end of the 17th century, by the French, who formed several settlements along the eastern coast, where their descendants are still found.

In 1763, it was ceded to England, and by the peace of 1783, was confirmed to the United States.

In 1805, the Territory of Michigan was constituted.
In 1812, it was overrun by British troops.

THE GREAT LAKES.

The American continent between the latitudes of 42° and 67° N., is remarkable for the vast number and great size of its lakes and marshes, which constitute one of the great geographical features of North America. Of these the five situated in the basin of the St. Lawrence and discharging their waters by a common outlet, are sometimes called by geographers the Canadian or Fresh Water sea. They cover an area of about 90,000 square miles, considerably less than that of the Euxine, but affording a much greater extent of coast, and a greater number of harbors, and therefore affording access to a larger tract of country.

A remarkable fact connected with the basins of these lakes is the circumstance that, although the surface of their waters is elevated several hundred feet above the level of the ocean, their beds have a depression much below that level, as appears by the following table of their depths, and of the elevation of their surfaces:

	Elevation.	Depth.
Lake Superior,	623 feet,	900 feet.
Lake Huron,	580	900
Lake Michigan,	600	900
Lake Erie,	560	120
Lake Ontario,	225	500
Descent from Lake Superior to Lake Huron by Sault Sainte Mary's,	- - - - -	23 feet.
By Rapids, - - - - -	- - - - -	9 feet.
By course of River St. Mary's, 50 miles in length (exclusive of falls and rapids),	- - - - -	12 feet.
Descent from Lake Huron to St. Clair, by river (exclusive of rapids),	- - - - -	6 feet.
By Rapids, - - - - -	- - - - -	3 feet.
Descent from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie by river Detroit, 25 miles,	- - - - -	6 feet.
Descent from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario by River Niagara (exclusive of falls), 36 miles, - - - - -	- - - - -	160 feet.
By Falls, - - - - -	- - - - -	175 feet.

Lake Superior alone constitutes the largest body of fresh water on the face of the globe, having an area of about 35,000 square miles; it is navigable for large steamboats and sea vessels. Some of its tributary rivers flow from lakes, which have also outlets discharging their waters into the Mississippi.

Lake Huron has a superficial area of about 28,000 square miles, and receives the waters of Superior and Michigan. It contains some fine harbors, and is navigated by large steamboats. The straits of Michilimackinac connect it with Lake Michigan.

Lake Michigan covers an area of about 16,000 square miles; it can be easily connected with the navigable tributaries of the Mississippi, by artificial channels, thus affording a northern and eastern outlet to the important countries on the Upper Mississippi.

Lake Erie, although of much less extent than the preceding, and comparatively shallow, yet being surrounded by a populous and fertile country, is the theatre of an active trade. The Ohio canal pours the rich productions of that luxuriant country into its harbors, and the Upper Lakes are rendered tributary to its commerce by means of numerous steamboats. Cleveland and Buffalo are its most important harbors, and the Erie canal affords it a communication with the ocean.

Lake Ontario is a much deeper body of water than Lake Erie, although situated on a lower level, being about 500 feet in depth, 335 feet below the level of Lake Erie, and 230 feet above that of the sea; owing to its great depth it is never frozen over.

The navigation of the river Niagara, between the two lakes, is interrupted by the falls and rapids; and that of the St. Lawrence, below lake Ontario, is impeded by rapids; but ship canals have been constructed by the British from one lake to the other, and round the falls of the St. Lawrence; and the Rideau canal connects Lake Ontario with the river Ottawa.

Two projects in regard to the lake navigation, of the highest importance to this country, are now on foot, but the necessary surveys are not yet completed. One of these is the construction of a ship canal between the Mohawk and Lake Ontario, rendering the river navigable for lake vessels, and uniting Lakes Erie and Ontario by a similar canal on the American side; thus affording ingress into the Upper Lakes from the ocean in sea vessels. The other contemplates a junction of the upper branches of the Susquehanna with the lakes, and the construction of the necessary works to render that river navigable by sail vessels, thus connecting the Chesapeake and the southern waters with Green Bay and Fond du Lac.

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AND OCEANIA.

[illegible]



CANALS AND RAILROADS.

UNITED STATES. The first canal constructed in this country was the Middlesex canal, completed in 1833; but it was not until about ten years later that the example began to be generally followed. During the last 15 years, however, not far from 3,000 miles of canal have been constructed, and no country in the world now presents such an extensive system of internal navigation, natural and artificial, as the United States.

Canals.	Length, Ms.	Course, Locks, &c.
Blackstone,	45	From Worcester to Providence (R. I.). Summit level 450 feet; cost \$700,000; 48 locks.
Black River,	76	From Rome to falls of Black River; 36 miles excavation, 40 improvement of river navigation, navigable feeder, 9 miles; estimated cost \$600,000.
Cayuga,	20	From Geneva to Montezuma on Erie canal; with a branch to Cayuga lake; opens a lake navigation of 100 miles; cost \$235,800. Descent 734 feet.
Champlain,	63	From Lake Champlain to Erie canal 9 miles from Albany; 21 locks; cost \$1,180,000. Summit level 134 feet.
Chemung,	22½	From Seneca Lake to Elmira on the Tioga or Chemung, with a navigable feeder to Painted Post 13½ miles; 52 locks; 76 bridges; cost \$342,133.
Chenango,	96	From Utica on Erie canal to Binghamton on the Susquehanna; estimated cost \$1,800,000.
Chesapeake and Ohio,	110	The total length of the projected route from Georgetown to Pittsburg is 340 miles, of which 110 have been completed to above Williamsport, with 44 lift locks, and 5 aqueducts; cost \$3,650,000.
Chesapeake and Delaware,	14	Summit level 12 feet; 2 lift locks and 2 tide locks; 66 feet wide, 10 deep.
Delaware,	108	From Easton to Bristol.
Delaware and Hudson,	42½	From the Hudson 90 miles above New York to Honesdale; from the Delaware to Honesdale, 36 miles, it bears the name of Lackawanna canal.
Dismal Swamp,	23	From the Raritan at New Brunswick to the Delaware at Bordentown; 7 feet deep; 75 wide; summit level 56.
Erie,	363	From Joyce's Creek to the Pasquotank.
Farmington,	78	From Lake Erie to Hudson; 84 locks; 40 feet wide, 4 deep; cost \$9,027,000.
Lehigh,	46½	From termination of Morris canal at Easton to Mauch Chunk railroad, at Stoddardsville; cost \$1,558,000; 41 lift locks; 7 guard locks.
Middlesex,	27	From Boston to the Merrimack; 20 locks; cost \$528,000.
Miami,	66	From Dayton to Cincinnati; cost \$746,852.
Morris,	97	From Jersey City opposite New York to Easton on the Delaware; principal elevations surmounted by inclined planes; 31 locks; 33 planes; cost \$1,300,000.
Ohio,	334	From Lake Erie at Cleveland, to the Ohio at Portsmouth; with the Miami canal, 66 miles, cost \$5,500,000.
Oswego,	38	From Salina on the Erie canal to Oswego on lake Ontario; cost \$55,437.
Pennsylvania,		This consists of a series of canals and railroads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and of canals up the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna; canals from Columbia to Hallowayburg 172 miles, and Johnstown to Pittsburg 105, with the Columbia and Alleghany railroads, form the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; the section from mouth of the Juniata to the Lackawanna is 114 miles; and that from Northumberland up West Branch to Bald Eagle Creek, 72 miles; Beaver division, from the Ohio to the Beaver, 25 miles.
Santee,	92	From the Santee to Cooper's River.
Schuylkill,	110	From Philadelphia to Port Clinton; 125 locks; 31 dams; tunnel of 450 feet; cost \$2,336,380.
Union,	80	From Middletown on Susquehanna, to Reading on Schuylkill canal; with feeder of 24 miles; tunnel 730 feet; 92 locks; 3 summit reservoirs, covering 35 acres.
Wabash and Erie,	200	From the Wabash to the Maumee.

CANADA. In Canada the principal works are the Welland canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, 41 miles, 35 feet wide, 8½ deep; summit level 330 feet; and the Rideau canal from Kingston to Hull on the Ottawa; actual excavation 30 miles; navigation opened 160 miles; lockage 437 feet.

GREAT BRITAIN. The first lateral navigable canal was begun in England 80 years ago, since which time £30,000,000 have been expended, and upwards of 2,700 miles of canalisation, exclusive of many of the smaller works, have been completed, in the construction of which 48 tunnels, of the total length of 40 miles, have been cut through rocks and hills.

Canals.	Length, Ms.	Course, Locks, Aqueducts, &c.
Aberdeenshire,	19	Aberdeen to Inverary; 17 locks; 170 feet lockage.
Andover,	22½	Southampton to Andover; lockage 177 feet.
Asby de la Zouch,	40	Coventry Canal at Marston Bridge to Tickall; 2 tunnels, 700 yards; 3 aqueducts; lockage 224 feet. £167,500.
Ashton and Oldham,	18	Rochdale canal at Manchester to Huddersfield; 3 aqueducts; lockage 152 feet. £198,550.
Basingstoke,	37	Wye to Basingstoke; 72 bridges; 29 locks; 195 feet.
Birmingham,	22½	From Birmingham and Staffordshire to Birmingham and Fazely canal; lockage 204 feet.
Birmingham and Fazely,	163	Coventry canal to Birmingham canal; lockage 248 feet.
Brecknock,	33	From Monmouthshire canal to Brecon; tunnel of 600 feet; 3 aqueducts.
Bridgewater,	40	Runcorn Gap on the Mersey to Manchester and Leigh.
Caledonian,	22	From Moray Firth to Atlantic; whole distance 59 miles; 37 river and lake; 27 locks, 180 feet long by 40 wide, summit level 90 feet; cost £275,000; lockage 190 feet.
Chester,	18	Chester to Nantwich.
Chesterfield,	46	Stockwith on the Trent to Chesterfield; 65 locks; 2 tunnels, 8,550 feet.
Coventry,	27	Part of line between London and Liverpool.
Cromford,	18	Langley to Cromford; 2 aqueducts over the Derwent, 900 yards each.
Dublin,	65½	Dublin to Shannon near Moy; branches 38 miles.
Dunley,	13	Worcester and Birmingham canal to Dudley; 61 locks; 3 tunnels of 6,325 yards.
Ellesmere and Chester,	109	1,362 yards of tunnelling; cost £475,500; lockage 755 ft.
Fazely,	11	Joining Grand Trunk with Coventry canal.
Forth and Clyde or Great Canal,	37	From junction of Forth and Carron to Glasgow; 28 locks, each 75 feet long by 20 wide; 15 aqueducts; cost £250,000.
Glasgow and Saltcoats,	35	From Glasgow to Saltcoats; lockage 168 feet.
Glamorganshire,	25	From Cardiff on the Severn to Merthyr.

Canals.	Length, Ms.	Course, Locks, Aqueducts, &c.
Gloucester, Grand Junction,	30	A ship canal along Severn from Gloucester to Berkeley.
Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey,	93½	From Brentford to Oxford canal; with 101 locks; 2 tunnels 3,125 yards; 7 branches of 53 miles.
Grand Union,	93	Connects the Trent with the Mersey; 75 locks; 5 tunnels. Branch of 37 miles; lockage 642 feet.
Grand Western,	23	From Grand Junction at Daventry to Grand Trunk.
Grantham,	35	From Topsham to Taunton.
Hereford and Gloucester,	33	From Grantham to the Trent.
Huddersfield,	36	From Gloucester to Hereford; 3 tunnels, 3,952 yards.
Kenner and Avon,	20	From Huddersfield to Marston on Ashton and Oldham canal; lockage 770 feet.
Kingston and Leominster,	57	From Bath to Newbury; lockage 263 feet.
Lancaster,	45	From Kingston to the Severn near Stourport; 2 tunnels of 5,100 yards; lockage 544 feet.
Leeds and Liverpool,	75	From Kendal to Houghton.
Leicester,	129	From Liverpool to Leeds; 2 tunnels; lockage 841 feet.
Leicester and Northampton Union,	35	From Loughborough to Leicester.
Leicester and Northampton Union,	44	Leicester to Harborough; 4 tunnels 3,212 yards; lockage 407 feet.
Monmouth,	92	From Newport to Brecknockshire canal; lockage 1,057 ft.
Montgomeryshire,	30	From Newton to Ebbwvale canal.
Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation,	50	Renders Yare navigable for sea vessels to Norwich.
Oxford,	91½	From Coventry canal to Oxford, lockage 370 feet; 42 locks; 250 bridges; cost £310,000.
Peak Forest,	21	From Ashton and Oldham canal to Chapel Milton.
Rochdale,	31	From Manchester to Halifax; lockage 613 feet.
Royal Irish,	68	From Manchester to Halifax; lockage 613 ft.; 41 locks.
Shrewsbury,	17½	From Shrewsbury to the Shropshire canal; half the ascent by inclined planes.
Shropshire,	17	From Coalport to the Shropshire canal; 3 inclined planes.
Stafford and Worcester,	46½	From Stourport on Severn to the Grand Trunk; 20 locks.
Stratford,	129	From Stratford to the Birmingham and Worcester canal.
Thames and Severn, Union Canal,	30½	From Stroudwater to Lechlade on the Thames.
Warwick and Birmingham,	30	From Falkirk on the Forth and Clyde canal to Edinburgh; cost £400,000; 1 tunnel; 3 aqueducts; no lockage.
Wilts and Berks,	95	From Warwick to the Birmingham canal.
Worcester and Birmingham,	52	From Abingdon to the Kennet and Avon canal.
Wyndley and Essington,	29	From Worcester to the Birmingham and Fazely canal.
Wyndley and Essington,	30	From Fazely canal at Huddersford to Wolverhampton.

FRANCE. Until recently France was far behind England in this great branch of internal navigation, but during late years she has executed a great number of important works, and there are at present no less than 26 canals, with an aggregate length of 2,350 miles, completed or in an advanced stage of progress, the whole cost of which will amount to \$300,000,000. Beside these, several great works are projected on a magnificent scale, of which the principal are, 1. A ship canal from Paris to the sea, admitting large ships to the capital; estimated cost 150 million francs; of harbor at Paris, 15 millions; 2. A canal from Paris to Strasburg; length 300 miles; estimated cost 75 million francs; 3. The canal of the Pyrenees from Toulouse to Bayonne; length 210; estimated cost 60 millions.

Canals.	Length, Ms.	Course, Lockage, &c.
Briare,	34	From Briare on the Loire to Montargis on the Loing, a tributary of the Seine; 40 locks; cost \$3,650,000.
Britanny,	290	From Nantes to Brest.
Berry,	197	From the Cher to the Loire.
Burgundy,	145	From Roche on the Yonne to Lons on the Saone.
Central,	70	From Chalons to Digoin; 80 locks; cost \$2,000,000.
Upper and Lower Deule,	40	From Roche Bernard to St. Malo, joining the rivers Rance and Vilaine.
Loing,	32	From Montargis on the Loing to St. Mammes on the Seine; a continuation of the Briare canal.
Languedoc, Royal, or Du Midi,	150	From Toulouse on the Garonne to Cette on the Mediterranean; summit level 630 feet; 62 locks; 72 bridges; 55 aqueducts; opened 1681; cost \$6,000,000.
Nivernais,	110	From the Loire to the Yonne.
Orleans,	45	From Combleux on the Loire to Buges on the Loing canal.
Ouse,	60	Joins the Rhine and Rhone, by the Saone and the Doubs.
Monsieur or Rhine and Rhone,	190	From St. Valery to the canal of St. Quentin.
Somme,	65	From Cambrai to Chauny on the Oise; tunnels 4½ miles.
St. Quentin,	58	

RUSSIA. Russia has the most extensive system of canalisation of any country in Europe, embracing lines of communication between the Baltic and the Caspian; the White Sea and the Baltic; the Baltic and the Black Sea; the Black Sea and the Caspian; and the Caspian and the White Sea.

The Vyshni-Volotchok, 3 miles long, unites the Volga and the Neva, by means of Lakes Ilmen and Ladoga, and their tributary streams: the Mary canal, 4 miles long with 11 locks in connection with the Swir canal, 20 miles, and the Chernet and Kovin canal, 47 miles, unites the same rivers by the way of lakes Ilmen and Onega: the Ladoga canal unites the preceding canals directly with the Neva, avoiding the dangerous navigation of lake Ladoga; 23 locks, which 25,000 boats annually pass: the Koubensk canal, unites the White Sea with the Caspian, connecting the tributaries of the Volga and the Dwina, by means of lake Koubensk: the North canal unites the same seas, in the eastern part of Russia, by connecting the Kama with the Vithegda: the Beresina canal, and the Oginski, unite the Duna with the Dnieper, and the Niemen with the same river: the Peter I and Ivanof canals connect the Black and Caspian Seas by means of the Don and the Volga: the James and the Courland canals unite the Vistula, Niemen, and Duna.

The Netherlands and Belgium are intersected in every direction by numerous canals, many of which are of great dimensions; there are also several considerable works in Italy and some in Spain; but our limits prevent us from enumerating them. We can only mention the Imperial canal of China, which is upwards of 700 miles in length.

RAILROADS.

UNITED STATES.	Miles.	GREAT BRITAIN.	Miles.
Alleghany Portage,	36½	Birmingham and London,	111
Baltimore and Ohio,	81	Leeds and Selby,	18
Baltimore and Washington,	33	Liverpool and Manchester,	31
Boston and Lowell,	25½	Cromford and Peak Forest,	33
Boston and Providence,	41	Leeds and Manchester,	58
Boston and Worcester,	43	Cardiff and Merthyr,	20
Columbia and Annapolis,	41	Delkeith and Edinburgh,	20
Columbia,	83		
Charleston and Hamburg,	132		
Davies and Potomac,	34	FRANCE.	14
Hudson and Mohawk,	16	St. Etienne and Lyons,	40
Illinois and Oregan,	39	Andreux,	42
Newcastle and Fenchtown,	16½	GERMANY.	75
Saratoga and Schenectady,	22	Danube and Moldau,	

UNITED STATES.

AREA. The northeastern boundary is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the Americans advancing it to about 48°, and the English reducing it to 46° 30'. The northern boundary beyond the Rocky Mountains is also unsettled, the English claiming the country west of the mountains; a convention between Russia and the United States, fixes it, as far as concerns those two powers, in 54° 40' Lat. As claimed by this country, the territory of the United States extends from 25° to 54° N. Lat., and from 66° 49' to 125° W. Lon., over an area of about 2,200,000 square miles. The political divisions comprise about one half of this immense tract, the whole region west of the Missouri, having no white inhabitants, and no political organization.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION. The confederacy consists of 24 states, three Territories, and the Federal District of Columbia, with a population in 1830, of 12,866,000, comprising 2,009,000 slaves, and 319,800 free blacks, and exclusive of about 200,000 Indians, mostly to the West of the Mississippi. The following table exhibits the names and area of the states and territories, and their population by five official censuses:

STATES.	Square miles.	POPULATION.				
		1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	35,000	96,540	151,719	238,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	9,491	141,885	183,558	214,460	244,161	309,338
Vermont,	8,000	85,539	154,465	217,895	255,704	380,692
Massachusetts,	7,800	378,787	492,845	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	1,225	68,825	99,123	76,931	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	4,764	237,946	251,092	261,942	275,248	297,675
New York,	46,085	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,098
New Jersey,	8,320	184,129	211,149	245,562	277,575	329,823
Pennsylvania,	47,000	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,348,233
Delaware,	2,100	59,096	64,273	72,674	79,749	76,748
Maryland,	9,356	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	70,000	747,610	889,200	974,622	1,065,306	1,211,405
North Carolina,	59,000	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,839	737,987
South Carolina,	33,000	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	69,000	82,548	162,686	232,433	340,989	516,823
Alabama,	51,770		8,850	40,352	127,301	309,527
Mississippi,	48,000			76,556	153,407	215,739
Louisiana,	48,330			261,727	420,813	681,903
Tennessee,	45,000		105,602	220,959	364,317	687,917
Kentucky,	40,000	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	44,000		45,363	230,700	361,434	537,903
Indiana,	36,400		4,651	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	55,000		215	12,982	55,211	157,445
Missouri,	64,000			19,783	66,586	140,455
Michigan Proper,	69,000		551	4,702	8,806	31,639
Arkansas,	55,000			1,062	14,373	36,388
Florida,	55,000					34,730
Dist. Columbia,	100		15,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Total,		3,929,326	5,300,758	7,339,903	9,638,166	12,866,020

SLAVES, ACCORDING TO FIVE OFFICIAL ENUMERATIONS.*

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,					
New Hampshire,	158	8			
Vermont,	16				
Massachusetts,			108	48	14
Rhode Island,	948	380	310	97	23
Connecticut,	2,764	951	15,017	10,088	76
New York,	21,394	20,613	12,422	7,557	2,954
New Jersey,	11,422	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,954
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,892
Maryland,	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,398	102,994
Virginia,	292,027	346,908	392,518	425,153	469,757
North Carolina,	109,571	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601
South Carolina,	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401
Georgia,	29,264	59,699	105,218	149,656	217,531
Alabama,			3,459	17,088	41,879
Mississippi,				39,814	65,659
Louisiana,			34,600	69,064	109,588
Tennessee,		13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Kentucky,	19,430	40,344	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio,	3,417			237	190
Indiana,			133	168	32
Illinois,				3,011	10,222
Missouri,				24	25,090
Michigan,					1,617
Arkansas,					4,576
Dist. Columbia,		3,244	5,395		6,119
Florida,					15,501
Total,	697,896	896,849	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,000

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. The annual value of the imports from 1822 to 1830, varied from \$71,000,000 to \$96,000,000; of exports, from \$72,000,000 to \$99,500,000. In 1831, value of the imports, \$103,191,124; of exports, \$81,310,583; in 1832, imports \$101,029,266; of exports, \$87,176,943, of which, \$63,187,470 was of domestic produce, as follows:

Derived from the sea (fisheries),	\$ 2,558,538	Cotton,	\$ 31,724,682
forest (lumber,		Tobacco,	5,998,769
naval stores, furs, &c.),	4,347,794	Other agricultural produce,	159,716
Product of animals,	3,179,722	Manufactures,	6,491,764
Vegetable food,	8,392,494	Articles not enumerated,	353,181

Exports for 1833, \$90,663,403, of which \$70,642,030 were of domestic produce; imports, \$109,000,000, of which \$34,000,000 were free of duty. Tonnage in 1829, 1,260,798 tons; in 1830, 1,191,776; in 1832, 1,267,846.

* Slavery is abolished in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and will cease on the death of the slaves now in them.

STATES.	IMPORTS. 1832.	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS. 1832.
		Domestic Prod.	Foreign Prod.	
Maine,	1,132,396	907,386	74,157	981,443
New Hampshire,	115,171	115,382		115,582
Vermont,	214,672	349,820		349,820
Massachusetts,	18,118,900	4,656,635	7,337,133	11,993,768
Rhode Island,	657,969	377,656	156,803	534,459
Connecticut,	53,214,402	15,057,250	10,943,695	26,000,945
New York,	70,460	53,991	7,803	61,794
New Jersey,	10,678,358	2,008,991	1,507,075	3,516,066
Pennsylvania,	23,653	16,242		16,242
Delaware,	4,629,303	3,015,873	1,484,045	4,499,918
Maryland,	553,639	4,493,916	16,734	4,510,650
Virginia,	215,184	338,246	3,795	342,041
North Carolina,	1,213,725	7,685,833	66,598	7,752,731
South Carolina,	253,417	5,514,681	1,302	5,515,883
Georgia,	306,845	2,733,554	2,833	2,736,387
Louisiana,	8,871,653	14,105,118	2,425,812	16,530,394
Ohio,	12,392	58,394		58,394
Florida Territory,	107,787	62,636	3,080	65,716
Michigan Territory,	22,648	9,234		9,234
Total,	101,029,266	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943

REVENUE. The revenue of the United States is derived from duties on imports, the sale of the public lands, the post office, bank stock, lead mines, &c. The revenue for 1832, was from customs, \$28,465,237; public lands, \$2,623,381; bank dividends, \$490,000; incidental, \$286,942; total, \$31,865,561. Expenditures for 1832, civil list, foreign intercourse, &c., \$4,577,141; military, including pensions, fortifications, and Indian affairs, \$7,982,877; naval, \$3,956,370; payment of debt, \$17,840,309; total, \$34,356,697. Public debt, January 1st, 1834, \$4,760,000. Balance in treasury, January 1st, 1834, \$7,983,790.

PUBLIC LANDS. These domains consist of tracts ceded to the United States by individual states, and of tracts acquired by treaty or purchase. There have been paid on the Louisiana purchase, \$23,514,225; on the Florida purchase, \$6,251,016; on the Georgia and Yazoo contracts, with Indian tribes, expenses of surveying and management, about \$20,000,000, in all about \$50,000,000; amount received from sales, to 1834, about \$45,000,000. Upwards of 150,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and about 40,000,000 have been sold and granted for purposes of education, public improvements, &c. The whole amount belonging to the United States, is estimated at about 1,090 million acres, of which 340,870,000 are within the limits of the states and territories. Salt springs and lead mines are reserved by government, and one thirty-sixth part is reserved for the support of common schools in the state or territory where the land is.

ARMY AND NAVY. The army of the United States is fixed by law at 6,442 men, comprising four regiments of artillery, seven of infantry, and one of dragoons. The number of officers is sufficient for a force three times as large, and the number of the army can therefore be easily increased. The command is in a Major General, styled the General in Chief, and two Brigadier Generals, one commanding the eastern, and the other the western department; the western department of Florida to the northwest-territory west of a line drawn from the southern point of Florida to the northwest-territory extremity of Lake Superior, and the eastern department the rest of the country. The navy consists of 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 17 sloops of war, and 7 schooners, including those on the stocks; there are also on hand live oak frames for 4 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 3 steam vessels, and 5 sloops. The navy yards are at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and Pensacola; those at Boston, or Charlestown, and Norfolk, contain each a dry dock or graving dock, built of granite, of a size to admit the largest vessels.

GOVERNMENT. The United States consists of a confederacy of democratic republics, with a federal government, also based on republican principles. The powers of the federal government, and its relations to the independent members of the confederacy, are fixed by a written document called the constitution, adopted by the people of the states in 1789. The head of the executive department is styled the President of the United States of America, and is elected for a term of four years, each electoral college is composed of the same number of members, as the representation of the respective states in Congress. The Congress is composed of two Houses; the Senate, consisting of two members from each state, chosen by the legislatures of the states, for the term of six years; and the House of Representatives, chosen for a term of two years, by the people of the respective states; the representation is based upon population, three fifths of the slaves being included in the representative population; according to the last apportionment, 1832, one representative is returned for every 47,700 inhabitants thus reckoned, and the whole number is 240. Of these New York sends 40; Pennsylvania 28; Virginia 21; Ohio 19; North Carolina and Tennessee, and Kentucky, each 13; Massachusetts 12; South Carolina and Georgia 9; Maine and Maryland 8; Indiana 7; Connecticut and New Jersey, each 6; New Hampshire, Vermont, and Alabama 5; Louisiana and Illinois 3; Rhode Island, Mississippi, and Missouri 2, and Delaware 1. (See Table for Dis. of Columbia.)

HISTORY. Delegates from eleven of the colonies met at Philadelphia in 1774, and adopted resolutions of non-intercourse and non-trade resolutions.

1775. Hostilities having commenced at Lexington, George Washington is appointed to command the forces to be raised for the defence of American liberty.

1776. July 4th, the thirteen United States of America declare themselves free and independent states.

1777. Capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

1778. Articles of confederation and perpetual union agreed to by the United States of America.

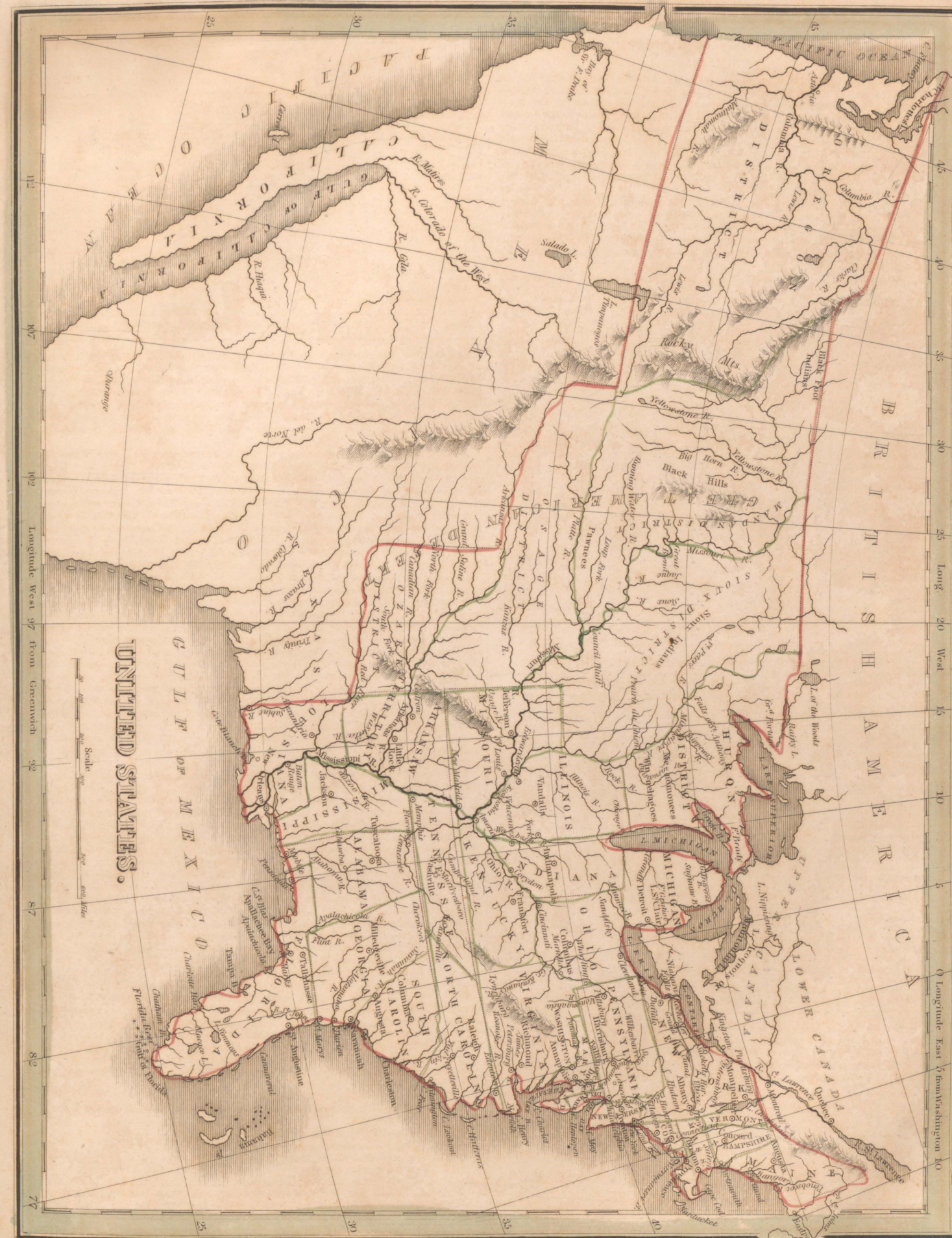
1781. Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

1789. The new constitution goes into operation.*

1812. War against Great Britain declared.

1815. Peace with that power.

* Vermont admitted into the Union 1791; Kentucky 1792; Tennessee 1796; Ohio 1802; Louisiana 1812; Indiana 1816; Mississippi 1817; Illinois 1818; Alabama 1819; Maine 1820; Missouri 1821.





LOWER CANADA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT. By the Quebec act of 1764 establishing the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as Canada was therein styled, a large tract of country between the Lakes and the Ohio and the Mississippi, was comprehended within its limits. This region was included by the treaty of 1783, in the territories ceded to the United States, and in 1791, the remainder of the province was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Lower Canada, in which Anticosti is now included, extends from 45° to 52° N. Lat., and from 64° to 81° W. Lon. Its eastern boundary is a line drawn from Anse du Sablon, north to the parallel of 52°, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its southern, the Bay of Chaleurs and the Restigouche, which separate it from New Brunswick, the Highlands separating it from Maine and New Hampshire to the Connecticut, and thence in lat. 45° the states of Vermont and New York; its western, a line drawn from the Lake St. Francis, up the Baudet, and thence to the Ottawa, up that river to Lake Tomisaming, and a line drawn due north from that lake to Hudson's Bay; its northern, the parallel of 52°.

Within these limits Lower Canada has an area of about 260,000 square miles, of which about 25,000 square miles have been granted, but not more than 6,000 are under actual cultivation. The whole inhabited portion is a narrow strip of land, of about 300 miles in length, on each side of the St. Lawrence.

RIVERS. The St. Lawrence, which, reckoning from the head waters of Lake Superior, has a course of about 3,000 miles, is 90 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable for large ships to Montreal about 600 miles, and to Quebec, 480 miles, for ships of the line. Above Montreal its current is broken by rapids.

The Ottawa or Ottawa, its principal tributary, is supposed to be about 1,000 or 1,200 miles in length, but above Hull it is much broken by falls and rapids. Settlements are extending rapidly up this river, and it is the theatre of an extensive lumber business.

The Saguenay is the other principal tributary of the St. Lawrence; it is remarkable for its great depth and breadth, but its navigation is much impeded by falls and rapids; the region through which it flows is uninhabited, and little is known of the upper part of its course. At its confluence with the St. Lawrence, it is 840 feet in depth, or 600 feet deeper than the former, and for a considerable distance from its mouth it presents rather the appearance of a mountain lake than a river.

The Sorelle or Richelieu, which is the outlet of Lake Champlain, and the St. Maurice, are the other most important rivers.

The Chaudiere and Montmorency are remarkable for their falls, the latter descending over a precipice 220 feet in height, into the St. Lawrence.

DIVISIONS. Lower Canada is divided into the five judicial districts of Gaspé, St. Francis, Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. In 1828, it was divided into 40 counties, which are subdivided into 208 seigneuries and fiefs, and 160 townships.

Quebec, the capital, consists of two distinct parts, the Lower Town, lying along the river, the theatre of business and commerce, and the Upper Town, situated on a lofty promontory about 350 feet above the river, upon the edge of which on Cape Diamond is the citadel. Art and nature have combined to render this American Gibraltar impregnable. Population 40,000.

Montreal, situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, just below the mouth of the Ottawa, is the centre of an active trade. Including its suburbs it is more extensive and somewhat more populous than Quebec.

There is no other considerable town; Three Rivers, with 2,000 inhabitants, is the principal.

GOVERNMENT. The office of Governor General of Canada is at once civil and military, and he is Captain General of all British America. In his absence the government is administered by the Lieutenant Governor. There are also Executive and Legislative councils appointed by the king for life, and a House of Assembly chosen by the qualified voters. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly constitute the two houses of the Provincial Parliament; bills passed by the two houses must receive the assent of the governor, before they become acts; some must receive the royal sanction, and yet others are required to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

POPULATION AND EMIGRATION. The population of Lower Canada according to the most probable estimates is about 600,000, nearly four-fifths of whom are Canadian French. The peasantry are known by the name of habitants. The French Canadians, together with many Irish emigrants, are Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians form a large proportion of the rest of the population.

The number of emigrants into Quebec in 1827, was 16,826; in 1830, 28,000; 1831, 50,254; 1832, 51,746; 1833, 26,060; besides which, many arrive by way of New York and Philadelphia. The whole number within the last ten years (1824-1834), does not fall far short of 300,000, most of whom settle in Upper Canada, many pass into the United States, and comparatively few remain in Lower Canada.

COMMERCE. Exports, flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, furs and skins, fish oil, &c., employing shipping of about 270,000 tons; annual value about £2,000,000; annual value of imports about £1,800,000.

UPPER CANADA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT. Upper Canada is bounded east by Lower Canada, and south by the Lakes, and stretches to an indefinite extent north and west. If we consider it to extend from 74° 30' to 117° W. Lon., and from 42° to 49° N. Lat., the region included within these limits will have an area of about 150,000 square miles. But of this vast country only about 33,000 square miles, on the southern border, between Lakes Huron, and Erie and Ontario, along the St. Lawrence, and a short distance up the Ottawa, have been settled, laid out, or granted.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, CLIMATE, &c. The climate is much milder than that of Lower Canada, as might be expected from its more southern latitude; the duration of winter is about two months shorter, and the atmosphere is clear and healthy. The surface is generally level or slightly broken, but some distance back from the lakes and rivers, it ascends by successive abrupt elevations, called steps or ramps, to the high table-land of the interior. The soil is unsurpassed in richness and variety, being adapted to every agricultural purpose; the ground is well wooded, and the earth yields gypsum and salt.

RIVERS. The Thames and the Ouse are the principal rivers of the southwestern peninsula, which is nearly encircled by lakes Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, and the rivers St. Clair, Detroit, and Niagara, which connect them. In the isthmus between the Georgian or Manitoulin Bay of Lake Huron, and Lake Ontario, is Lake Simcoe, 40 miles long, affording an easy communication with the aid of portages, across the country. The Rideau and the Madawaska are the principal tributaries of the Ottawa.

DIVISIONS. Upper Canada is divided into 26 counties, which are subdivided into 280 townships. There are also 11 judicial districts.

Counties.

Addington,
Brockville,
Carleton,
Dundas,
Durham,
Essex,
Frontenac,
Glengary,
Grenville,
Haldimand,
Halton,
Hastings,
Kent,

Counties.

Lanark,
Leeds,
Lennox,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Northumberland,
Prescott,
Prince Edward,
Russell,
Simcoe,
Stormont,
Wentworth,
York.

TOWNS. The capital, Toronto, lately York, stands on a shallow bay near the western end of Lake Ontario. Population, 8,730.

Kingston, at the bottom of Lake Ontario, has a fine harbor, and a dockyard; population about 4,500.

Prescott and Brockville are flourishing villages on the St. Lawrence; Queenstown and Chippewa, on the Niagara; Amherstburg, on the Detroit; Goderich on Lake Huron, and Hull on the Ottawa.

CANALS. The Welland Canal forms a communication by lake vessels of 120 tons between lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 41 miles in length, 56 feet wide, and 84 feet deep; summit level 330 feet. The Rideau Canal extends in a circuitous course from Lake Ontario at Kingston, down the Rideau to Hull; the excavation is 20 miles, but the whole navigation 160; lockage 437 feet; 47 locks.

POPULATION. The population of Upper Canada is 300,000, and is rapidly increasing by emigration. It is composed chiefly of Scotch and Irish emigrants, with some Americans, Canadian French, and English.

GOVERNMENT. The form of government is like that of the other British Provinces; the Lieutenant Governor, with the Executive Council, administers the Executive Department, and there is a Provincial Parliament composed of two houses, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly; the latter consists of fifty members, chosen by the qualified voters.

BRITISH AMERICA.

EXTENT. The British possessions in North America, exclusive of the West India colonies, are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and the vast regions lying to the north of the latter.

The last mentioned tract is inhabited only by Indians, if we except several Moravian missionary stations on the coast of Labrador, and is in a great measure condemned to perpetual sterility by the rigors of the climate and the poverty of the soil. It is however valuable for the great number of fur-bearing animals it affords.

There are 300 English vessels, manned by 20,000 men, employed in the Labrador fishery, which take 425,000 quintals of fish annually; and 500 American vessels, carrying 15,000 men, and taking 1,000,000 quintals.

The colonies are each governed by a governor and council appointed by the king, and a colonial assembly chosen by the qualified electors among the colonists.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

EXTENT, POPULATION, &c. This island has a rugged and mountainous surface, with few trees; the climate is not severe, but on the southern and eastern coast is humid and disagreeable; in the interior and western part the air is clear and healthy. The interior is imperfectly known, the coast has many excellent harbors. Population about 80,000.

TOWNS. St. John's, the capital, has about 12,000 inhabitants; Harbor Grace, 5,000. Exports; codfish, sealskins, salmon, furs, cod and seal oil, &c., to the annual value of about £496,000; imports, chiefly provisions and British manufactures, £550,000.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

This island is 140 miles in length, by 34 in breadth, with an area of 2,200 square miles. The coast is so much indented by arms of the sea, that no part is more than 8 miles from tide-waters. The soil is fertile, and the climate is dry, mild and healthy.

The population is stated by Bouchette to be 50,000, by Macgregor, 35,000; the latter is probably near the truth. The capital is Charlottetown, with 3,500 inhabitants.

NOVA SCOTIA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The province of Nova Scotia comprises the island of Cape Breton. The peninsula of Nova Scotia has an area of 15,500 square miles, and is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus. The Gut of Canso separates it from Cape Breton. On the northwest is the Bay of Fundy, remarkable for its high tides, which in some places rise to the height of 70 feet. The population of this province is about 160,000, of which 30,000 are on Cape Breton.

The Isle of Sable, the scene of numerous shipwrecks, is 85 miles from Cape Canseau, the nearest point of Nova Scotia.

SOIL, &c. Much of the soil is thin and rocky, yet there is a good proportion of productive land; the climate is humid, and variable, but healthy; the fogs on the Atlantic and Bay of Fundy are frequent and dense. Coal, gypsum, and dried and pickled fish, are the principal articles of exportation. Annual value of exports, £600,000, of imports, £1,000,000.

TOWNS. The capital is Halifax, 16,000 inhabitants, which has one of the best and most capacious harbors of North America, and contains a dock-yard. Pictou, 1,600, Liverpool, 1,500, Lunenburg, 1,200, Windsor, 1,000, and Digby, 800, are the principal towns on the mainland. Arichat, 2,000 inhabitants, is on a small island on the coast of Cape Breton; Sydney has about 600 inhabitants; Louisburg, once a strong fortress, and twice captured from the French, is now nearly deserted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This province lies between the Bay of Fundy and the Restigouche, which separates it from Lower Canada (48° N. Lat.) and is 200 miles in length, by about 120 in breadth, having an area of about 24,000 square miles. The population, chiefly confined to the banks of the St. John's, the Miramichi, and the coasts, is 110,000.

SOIL, COMMERCE, &c. The soil is fertile, and the climate is healthy; on the Bay of Fundy sea-fogs are frequent. The great extent of coast and of navigable rivers, among which are the St. John's, St. Croix, and Miramichi, give this province great commercial facilities. The annual value of the exports, consisting chiefly of fish, lumber, and gypsum, is about £360,000; of imports about £450,000.

TOWNS. Fredericton, a small village on the St. John's, is the seat of government. The principal town is the city of St. John's, with a population of 12,000. St. Andrews, on the St. Croix, has 3,000 inhabitants.

LOWER CANADA.

EXTENT. This province is divided from Upper Canada by the river Ottawa, and a line drawn due north from lake Tomiscoming to Hudson's Bay; its eastern boundary is a line from Anse du Sablon to the parallel of 52° N. Lat., and its northern that parallel; the space included within these limits is equal to about 260,000 square miles; of this vast region about 25,000 square miles have been granted to individuals, companies, &c., but the country under actual cultivation, does not exceed 6,000.

DIVISIONS and POPULATION. Lower Canada is divided into 40 counties, which are subdivided into seigneuries, fiefs, and townships. The seigneuries are large tracts of land, granted by the French, under a feudal tenure, to proprietors called seigneurs; the seigneurs in turn making grants to tenants (habitants), who pay a certain rent with certain services.

The population is estimated at about 600,000, of whom about four fifths are French Canadians.

TOWNS. The seat of government is Quebec, an impregnable fortress on the St. Lawrence; the population of the city and suburbs is about 40,000, of which more than two thirds are French Canadians. Montreal has about the same number of inhabitants as Quebec.

The annual value of the exports is about £2,000,000 sterling; of the imports about £1,770,000.

UPPER CANADA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This province, although more recently settled, has of late years increased in population and resources with a rapidity equalled only by some portions of our country. Its limits to the north and west are undefined. Bordering on the great lakes, and well watered by numerous rivers, with a mild and healthy climate, and a fertile soil, it has every advantage for easy communication, and has recently become the favorite resort of British emigrants. The population in 1829, was 225,000; at present (1833) it exceeds 300,000.

Upper Canada is subdivided into counties and ridings; the whole country laid out or granted, amounting to about 33,000 square miles.

CANALS. There are two canals in this province; the Rideau canal extends from lake Ontario at Kingston, down the Rideau to the Ottawa; the whole distance is 160 miles, but the actual excavation does not exceed 20. The Welland canal passes from Lake Erie to lake Ontario; length 41 miles, depth 8½ feet, width 56 feet; of dimensions therefore to admit lake vessels.

TOWNS. York, or Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, has 8,730 inhabitants. Kingston, with 4,500 inhabitants, a dock-yard, and an excellent harbor, is the other principal town. Among the new villages which have sprung up within the last few years are Hull, on the Ottawa, and Goderich, on Lake Huron.

HISTORY. Canada was discovered by Cartier, a French navigator, in 1534, and settlements were soon after formed on the St. Lawrence by that nation.

They likewise planted colonies in Acadie in the beginning of the 17th century, which were afterwards destroyed by the English, who gave the country the name of Nova Scotia. After having been restored to France, Nova Scotia was finally ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

Cape Breton was also settled by the French in 1714; they built a strong fortress at Louisburg, which was captured by the New England troops in 1745. The island was restored to France by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, but was taken possession of by the British in 1758, and by the peace of 1763 confirmed to Great Britain.

Canada, after having been several times ceded to Great Britain, was finally given up to that power in 1763.





UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

AREA. The territory of this republic, of which the official style is Estados Unidos Mexicanos, extends from 15° to 42° N. Lat., and from 86° to 125° W. Lon., having an area of 1,690,000 square miles.

DIVISIONS. The Mexican Confederacy is composed of 19 states, the federal district of Mexico, and 4 Territories, as follows;

States & Territories.	Area.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.	Productions.
Federal District,			Mexico,	180,000	
Yucatan,	79,534	500,000	Merida,	5,000	Dye woods, &c.
Chiapas,	18,750	100,000	Chiapa,	3,000	Indigo, &c.
Tabasco,	14,676	85,000	Tabasco,	5,000	Wheat and Tobacco.
Oaxaca,	32,697	600,000	Oaxaca,	40,000	Wheat, Maize, &c.
Vera Cruz,	27,660	233,700	Jalapa,	30,000	Wheat and Tobacco.
Puebla,	18,441	800,000	Puebla,	50,000	"
Mexico,	30,182	1,000,000	Tlalapa,	5,000	Gold, Silver, Corn.
Queretaro,	13,482	200,000	Queretaro,	40,000	Gold and Silver.
Mechacan,	24,166	500,000	Valladolid,	25,000	Gold, Silver, and Sugar.
Guanajuato,	6,255	450,000	Guanajuato,	40,000	Gold and Silver.
Xalisco,	72,389	800,000	Guanajuato,	65,000	Corn, Cochineal, Maize, &c.
San Luis Potosi,	19,017	250,000	San Luis,	20,000	Gold and Silver.
Zacatecas,	17,580	300,000	Zacatecas,	25,000	"
New Leon,	21,300	155,000	Monterrey,	15,000	"
Tamaulipas,	35,121	175,000	Aguares,	6,000	"
Durango,	54,800	300,000	Durango,	25,000	Gold and Silver.
Cochahuila and Texas,	193,603	130,000	Monclova,	6,000	"
Chihuahua,	107,581	125,000	Chihuahua,	30,000	Gold and Silver.
Sonora & Sinaloa,	354,703	300,000	Villa del Fuerte,	4,000	Gold, Silver, Pearls, &c.
New Mexico Terr.	214,800	150,000	Sante Fe,	5,000	Gold, Silver, Iron, &c.
Upper California,	376,300	32,000	Monterrey,	2,500	Corn, Wine, Pearls.
Lower California,	57,000	20,000	Loreto,	20,000	"
Tlascala,					
Colima,					

PHYSICAL FEATURES. A wide chain of mountains called the Cordilleras, stretches through the centre of the country, upon the back of which spread out vast table-lands, which gradually sink down toward the temperate zone, but in the torrid zone have an elevation of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. Upon this lofty tract is concentrated most of the population of the country. Above it rise into the regions of perpetual snow, scattered peaks, of which the most elevated are Popocatepetl, 17,880 feet high; Orizava or Citlalpetl, 17,375 feet; Istacihuatl, 15,710 feet; and the Nevado of Toluca, 15,170 feet high. On the east and west the surface rapidly descends to the sea, and continual heats prevail in the low countries.

In the equinoctial region, the climates are thus disposed, as it were, in layers one above another, and the traveller may ascend from the coast to the centre, or descend from the central plateau to the coast, through regions exhibiting the vegetation of the frigid, temperate, and torrid zones. Much of the table-land is arid and destitute of vegetation, but the tierra caliente or hot country, is remarkable for the luxuriance, splendor, and variety of its vegetable productions.

Between 15° and 22° N. Lat., the mean temperature of the coast, which is humid, and unhealthy for strangers, is from 77° to 80°, while that of the table-land in the same latitude, which is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, is from 60° to 62°.

The most populous part of the country is destitute of navigable rivers, but in the north there are many large streams. Of these the Brasos, Colorado, and Bravo or Del Norte, are the principal in the eastern part, and the Colorado of the West, Gila, Yaqui, Buenaventura, and Timpanogos, in the western.

The eastern coast has no good harbors, and the mouths of the rivers, which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, are obstructed by sand-bars. On the western coast are the fine harbors of San Francisco, Guaymas on the Gulf of California, Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS. The banana, manioc, maize, the cereal grains, and the potato, constitute the basis of the food of the inhabitants. The maguey, which furnishes pulque, a refreshing drink, and by distillation mescal, an intoxicating liquor, may be considered as the Mexican vine. The sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa, indigo, vanilla, tobacco, cochineal, wax, &c., form part of the vegetable wealth of the country. Vast herds of horses, mules, and horned cattle, cover the plains of the northern states.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, copper, and lead, abound. The annual product of the gold mines has been 4,239 lbs., of the silver mines, 1,439,532 lbs.; total value 23,000,000 dollars, or nearly one half of the annual value of the precious metals produced by all the mines of America. The mint of Mexico has issued, up to 1800, about 2,028,000,000 dollars, or nearly two fifths of all the gold and silver brought into circulation by the New World.

TOWNS. Beside the towns mentioned in the above table, are Tampico de Tamaulipas, 4,000 inhabitants; Vera Cruz, 10,000; Aguas Calientes,

20,000, and Sombretete, 15,000, in Zacatecas; Salamanca and Zelaya in Guanajuato, about 15,000 each; Leon, 14,000; Lagos, 10,000, and Tepic, 8,000, in Jalisco; Culiacan, 11,000; Alamos, 6,000, and Arispe, 5,000, in Sonora and Sinaloa, &c. Cholula and Tlascala, once seats of rival states, are now insignificant villages; and Acapulco, so famous for its magnificent harbor, is a mere collection of huts.

POPULATION. The population of the Confederacy is not far from 8,000,000, of which about 4,000,000 are Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles (descendants of Europeans), and the remainder mixed breeds: the mixed races are mulattoes, descendants of a white and a black; mestizoes, of a white and an Indian; zambos, of blacks and Indians, &c. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; slavery has been abolished.

GOVERNMENT. The republic is a Confederacy of Republics, each managing its own internal affairs; the head of the federal executive is a president, chosen by the state legislatures for the term of four years. The congress consists of a senate, chosen for the same term by the same bodies, two senators from each state; and a House of Representatives, elected by the people for the term of two years.

HISTORY. Cortez discovered the country in 1519, and overthrew the Aztec empire. The country was then formed into the Spanish viceroyalty of New Spain.

In 1810, an insurrection broke out, and in 1813 Mexico declared itself independent.

In 1822, Iturbide assumed the title of emperor of Mexico, but he was soon after obliged to abdicate, and in 1824 the present republican constitution was adopted. The country has since been constantly torn by civil wars.

CONFEDERACY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

AREA. This republic, Republica Federale de Centro America, lies between 8° and 17° N. Lat., and between 83° and 95° W. Lon., having an area of 186,000 square miles.

DIVISIONS. The confederacy, corresponding nearly to the Spanish Captain-generalship of Guatemala, consists of a federal district and five states, which are subdivided into partidos.

	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Federal District,	50,000	New Guatemala,	50,000
Guatemala,	850,000	Old Guatemala,	18,000
San Salvador,	350,000	San Salvador,	39,000
Honduras,	300,000	Comayagua,	18,000
Nicaragua,	250,000	Leon,	38,000
Costa Rica,	200,000	San Jose,	20,000

TOWNS. The principal towns of Central America, beside those above mentioned, are Chiquimula, 37,000 inhabitants; Omoa and Truxillo, on the eastern coast, important on account of their harbors, but unhealthy; Nicaragua, 10,000 inhabitants, and Granada, 8,000, on Lake Nicaragua; Realejo, 1,000 inhabitants, on the Pacific, with one of the finest harbors in the world, and Cartago, in Costa Rica, with 26,000 inhabitants. The English have a factory on the Belize, for cutting logwood and mahogany.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Central America is traversed by the Andes, which in some places sink down to a moderate elevation. The volcanoes of Fuego, Soconusco, Agua, Pacaya, St. Salvador, Granada, and Telica, are found in this part of the chain. The rivers have short courses, but several of them afford important advantages for internal navigation.

Lake Nicaragua is 123 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; it is connected with the Atlantic by a navigable outlet, and with Lake Leon, which is 35 miles long, by 15 broad, and only 14 leagues from the Pacific, by a stream much broken by falls.

The climate and productions of this region resemble those of Southern Mexico, and the towns on the coast are equally unhealthy.

POPULATION, &c. The population of the Confederacy is nearly 2,000,000, of which about one half are Indians, many of whom are entirely independent; one quarter mixed breeds (mestizoes, mulattoes, zambos, &c.); one sixth whites (Spanish Creoles), and the remainder negroes.

GOVERNMENT. The government is formed on the model of that of the United States.

HISTORY. Alvarado invaded the empire of the Quichos, the most powerful and civilized nation of this region, in 1523, and reduced it to a Spanish province.

It was governed by a captain-general, as a dependence of the viceroyalty of New Spain, until, in 1824, the Guatemaltecos proclaimed their independence.

The country has since continued to be distracted by civil dissensions.

WEST INDIES.

EXTENT AND DIVISIONS. This noble archipelago extends from 10° to 28° N. Lat., and from 61° to 85° W. Lon., having a land area of about 93,300 square miles.

It is commonly divided by geographers into several groups; viz.: the Bahamas or Lucayas, consisting of 14 principal islands, and about 650 islets; the Great Antilles, comprising the 4 large islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, with numerous small isles on their coasts; the Caribbean Islands, comprising the three groups of the Virgin Islands, lying between the Virgin and Sombrero passage, the Leeward Islands, extending from the latter pass to the channel between Dominica and Martinique, and the Windward Isles, extending south of the former to the South American coast; and the Little Antilles, comprising the islands lying along the coast.

By the French, Spaniards, and other continental Europeans, the name of Antilles is more frequently applied to the whole archipelago, which they divide into the Greater and Less Antilles.

The following table exhibits the comparative area of the larger islands, and the two general divisions.

Islands.	Area.	Population.
Cuba,	43,350	704,487
Hayti,	29,430	800,000
Jamaica,	5,520	414,500
Porto Rico,	3,865	323,840
Great Antilles,	82,165	2,242,830
Lesser Antilles,	11,130	700,000
Total,	93,295	2,942,830

CLIMATE. Lying almost entirely within the tropics, these islands know no winter; the year is divided into the wet or rainy and dry seasons. The former occurs during the presence of the sun north of the equator, and the climate is then unhealthy. But during the dry season nothing can exceed the softness of the air, the brilliancy of the heavens, and the splendor of the vegetation. Hurricanes often do great damage in some of the islands.

INHABITANTS. The native tribes have long since become extinct; the southern islands were inhabited, at the time of their discovery, by the fierce and warlike Caribs, and the northern, including the Bahamas and the Great Antilles, by the Arrowauks, a more mild and gentle race.

At present the great mass of the population is of African origin, and the remainder consists of Spaniards, French, English, Dutch, Danes, and individuals of other European nations.

The number of inhabitants is very nearly 3,000,000, of whom 40 per cent. are slaves, 43 per cent. free blacks and mulattoes, and 17 per cent. whites.

Islands.	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Spanish			
Cuba,	311,051	286,942	704,487
Porto Rico,	133,100	31,874	323,838
Hayti,			800,000
Antigua,	1,980	29,839	35,714
Anguilla,	365	2,388	3,080
Barbadoes,	14,959	81,902	102,007
Dominica,	840	15,392	19,838
Grenada, &c.	801	24,145	28,783
Jamaica,	37,000	322,421	414,421
Montserrat,	330	6,262	7,406
Nevis,	700	9,259	11,959
St. Kitts,	1,612	19,310	23,922
St. Lucia,	972	13,348	18,051
St. Vincent,	1,301	23,000	27,114
Tobago,	322	12,000	14,042
Tortola, &c.	477	5,399	7,172
Trinidad,	4,201	24,006	44,163
Bahamas,	4,240	9,268	16,499
Bermudas,	3,905	4,370	9,250
English			
Martinique,	10,000	81,142	101,865
Guadeloupe, with Mariegalante, Desirade, Saintes, &c.	12,800	88,000	111,000
French			
St. Eustatius, with Saba,	?	12,000	18,000
Curaçao,	?	6,500	11,000
St. Martin, (in part to France),	?	4,000	6,000
Santa Cruz or St. Croix,	2,500	29,500	34,000
St. Thomas,	800	5,500	7,000
St. John,	150	2,600	3,000
Dutch			
St. Bartholomew,	?	6,000	12,000
Swedish			

PRODUCTIONS. The West Indies produce all the varieties of tropical vegetation. Coffee, sugar, rum, molasses, wax, tobacco, hides, cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, &c., are among the most important articles of exportation; and maize, wheat, plantain, banana, yams, cocoa, manioc, &c. furnish valuable articles of food. The forests yield mahogany, iron wood, lignumvitæ, cedar, and other wood useful in the arts.

HAYTI.

This fine island, formerly called Hispaniola or St. Domingo, belonged partly to Spain and partly to France until 1791, when a servile insurrection broke out, which resulted in the expulsion of the whites after a prolonged and bloody struggle. Several states were formed by the blacks and mulattoes, but in 1822 the whole island was united into one state with a republican form of government.

Previous to the insurrection, the annual export of coffee amounted to 68 million pounds, and that of sugar to 163 millions; at present about 40 million pounds of coffee are exported annually, and the quantity of sugar exported is inconsiderable.

The capital is Port Republic, formerly Port au Prince, with 15,000 inhabitants. Cape Haytian, formerly Cape François, and St. Domingo, each with 10,000 inhabitants, Les Cayes or Aux Cayes, Jeremie, and Jacmel, are among the other principal towns.

SPANISH ISLANDS.

Cuba is one of the richest colonies in the world; it owes its political and commercial importance to the fertility of its soil, its geographical position, stretching from Florida to Yucatan, and its numerous fine harbors; and since the close of the last century, the removal of the restrictions upon its trade, and the increase of its population, owing to the revolution in Hayti and in the Spanish continental possessions, have given a wonderful impulse to its prosperity. During the last 30 years the population has more than doubled, and the exportation of sugar has increased from 110,000 to 250,000 boxes, and that of coffee from 1,250,000 pounds to 30,000,000 pounds. The revenue of the island is about \$7,500,000.

Havana, the capital, with one of the finest harbors in the world, is one of the first commercial cities in America; population 112,023. Matanzas, 15,000 inhabitants; Puerto Principe, 50,000; Santiago, 27,000; Bayamo or St. Salvador, 8,000; Trinidad, 13,000; and Manzanillo, 3,000, are the other principal towns.

Porto Rico has also shared in the prosperity of Cuba. The population, which is principally free, has more than doubled since 1800. The capital, Porto Rico, has 30,000 inhabitants. Guayama, Mayaguez, and Ponce, are active trading places.

ENGLISH ISLANDS.

The whole population of the English Islands is not far from 700,000, of which upwards of five sixths are colored. In 1833 an act was passed by the British parliament, prospectively abolishing slavery in the British colonies. The act provides that all children, born after the passing of the same, or who are at that time of six years of age and under, shall be free, or bound as apprentices to their masters, the males to the age of 24, and the females to that of 20 years. The adults are to become free after an apprenticeship of 6 years, beginning August 1, 1834, during which period one fourth of their time is to be their own, and the civil disabilities, under which they have lain as slaves, are to cease.

The most important of the English islands is Jamaica, of which the chief towns are Spanish Town, the capital, with 5,000 inhabitants; Kingston, the principal commercial place in the English colonies, 34,000 inhabitants; Port Royal, 15,000, and Montego Bay, 4,500 inhabitants.

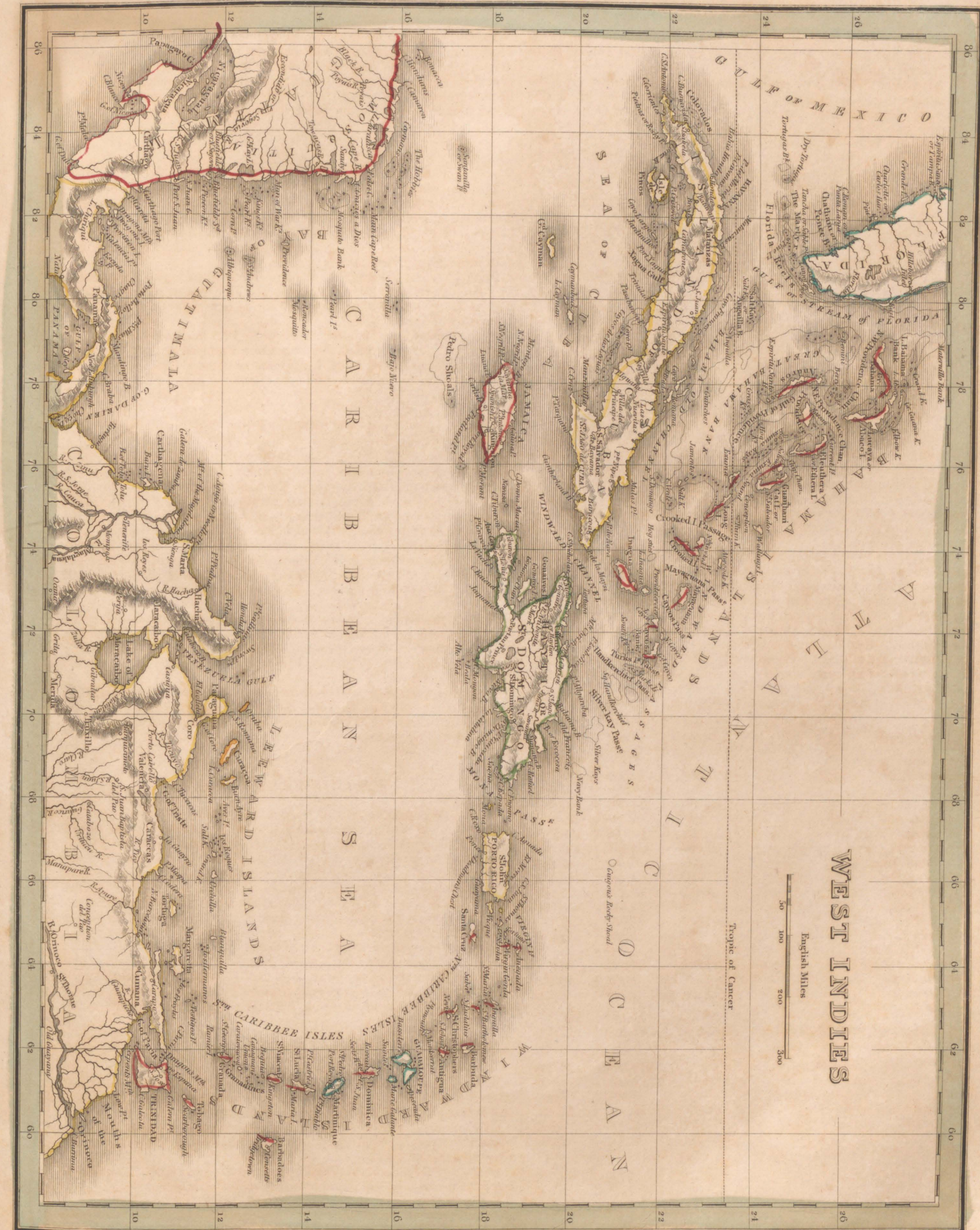
FRENCH, DANISH, DUTCH, &c. ISLANDS.

The principal towns of the French West Indies, are St. Pierre, 18,000 inhabitants, and Fort Royal, 8,000, on Martinique, and Basse Terre 6,000, and Pointe à Pitre, 10,000 inhabitants, on Guadeloupe.

The principal towns of the Danish colonies, are Christianstadt, on Santa Cruz, with 5,000 inhabitants, and St. Thomas, on the island of the same name, with 3,000.

In the Dutch Islands are Willemsstadt on Curaçao, 8,000 inhabitants, and St. Eustatius, on the island of the same name, with 6,000.

Gustavia, the capital of St. Bartholomew, has 10,000 inhabitants.





NORTH AMERICA.

EXTENT. North America extends, exclusive of its insular portions, from Lancaster sound, Lat. 74° N., to Lat. 8°, and from Lon. 56° to 168° W. It has an area of 7,500,000 square miles; or, including the West India islands, of 7,600,000. The extent of coast from Hudson's straits to Panama, is 8,500 miles; from the isthmus of Panama, on the Pacific side, to Behring's straits, about 10,500 miles.

POPULATION. The population of North America is about 27,000,000, including 3,000,000 in the West Indies; of which 14,000,000 are whites, 5,000,000 Indians or Aborigines, 4,000,000 blacks, and the remainder mulattoes, mestizos, zambos, or other mixed breeds.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. Exclusive of the West Indies, the whole continent is claimed by five powers, although a large portion of it is yet occupied by independent native tribes.

1. The northwest part, to 54° 20', is claimed by Russia. Russian America has an area of 500,000 square miles.

2. The northern part belongs to Great Britain; extending from the great lakes to the Frozen Ocean, over an area of 2,800,000 square miles, British America comprises vast tracts of sterile, frozen, and uninhabitable country.

3. The United States, washed by the Pacific and the Atlantic, the Lakes and the Mexican gulf, stretch over a surface of 2,200,000 square miles, in the central part of the continent.

4. The United States of Mexico, with one foot upon the Pacific and the other upon the Atlantic, cover a space of 1,650,000 square miles.

5. Upon the southern extremity of North America the independent republic of the United States of Central America, extends over a region of 186,000 square miles in extent.

Countries and Regions.	Population.	Area, sq. miles.
North America,	24,000,000	7,500,000
West Indies,	3,000,000	90,000
Russian America,	50,000	500,000
British Possessions, { English	1,000,000	2,800,000
United States, { America	13,000,000	2,200,000
Mexican States, { Spanish	8,000,000	1,650,000
Central America, { America	2,000,000	186,000

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS. North America is naturally divided into five great physical regions:

1. The table-land of Mexico, with the strip of low country on its eastern and western shores:

2. The plateau lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, a country with a mild and humid atmosphere, as far north as the 55th parallel, but inhospitable and barren beyond this boundary:

3. The great central Valley of the Mississippi, rich and well wooded on the east side; bare, but not unfertile, in the middle; dry, sandy, and almost a desert, on the west:

4. The eastern declivities of the Alleghany Mountains, a region of natural forests, and of mixed but rather poor soil:

5. The great northern plain beyond the 50th parallel, four fifths of which is a bleak and bare waste, overspread with innumerable lakes, and resembling Siberia both in the physical character of its surface and in the rigor of its climate.

MOUNTAINS. Two great mountainous systems traverse the continent:

1. The smaller and less elevated system, bearing the name of the Alleghany Mountains, is composed of three, four, and in some places five parallel chains, extending in a northeast direction from Alabama to New Brunswick, over a space 1,100 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 100 to 150 miles, and a mean height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Mount Otter in Virginia, reaches the height of 4,000 feet; and Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, of 6,600 feet. These mountains are almost everywhere covered with wood, and interspersed with delightful valleys:

2. Near the western coast a system of mountains, extends through the whole length of North America from the isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean, in about 125° W. Lon. It is known in the south under the name of the Cordillera of Guatemala and Mexico, and further north under that of the Rocky Mountains. Balbi proposes to call this whole system, which consists of several chains, Missouri-Mexican. In the southern part it contains numerous volcanoes, and reaches its highest elevation; the peaks of Popocatepetl, Orizava and Iztaccihuatl, are from 15,000 to 17,500 feet high. Long's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, has an elevation of 13,500 feet; the volcanic Mount St. Elias has been estimated to be about 17,700 feet high; if this estimate is correct, that volcano is the highest summit in North America.

RIVERS. No country is more bountifully supplied with rivers than North America; no extensive region upon its surface is indeed inaccessible by water.

The Mississippi, reckoning from the source of the Missouri, its true head, has a course of 4,300 miles, for 3,900 of which, it is navigable by boats. It has been estimated that the basin of this river has an area of upwards of 1,300,000 square miles, and that the whole amount of boat navigation, afforded by the river-system of which it is the main trunk, is nearly 40,000 miles.

The St. Lawrence, estimating its course from the head waters of the rivers flowing into Lake Superior, drains 600,000 square miles of territory, and affords 4,000 miles of boat navigation. The length of its course, calculated in the same manner, is 2,200 miles.

The other principal rivers are Mackenzie's river, the Columbia or Oregon, and the Del Norte or Bravo.

LAKES. North America contains the largest masses of fresh water in the world; Lake Superior alone exceeds in dimensions all other fresh lakes upon the globe, taken together. The whole region between 42° and 67° N. Lat., is so completely covered with lakes and marshes, that geographers have called it by way of eminence the Region of Lakes.

1. Lake Superior is 420 miles long, by 200 broad, and covers an area of 35,000 square miles; its surface is 625 feet above that of the ocean, but its depth is upwards of 900 feet:

2. Lake Michigan is 300 miles long, by 60 broad; area 15,000 square miles; medium depth 900 feet:

3. Lake Huron is 280 miles long, by 250 broad; superficial area 20,000 square miles; medium depth 900 to 1,000 feet:

4. Lake Erie is 230 miles long, by 40 broad; area 8,000 square miles; the elevation of its surface is 560 feet above the ocean, but its bed is comparatively shallow, its mean depth being but about 120 feet:

5. Lake Ontario is 200 miles long, by 40 broad; area 5,500 square miles; its level is 330 feet below that of Lake Erie, yet its mean depth is about 500 feet.

The other principal lakes are Athabasca, Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, and Nicaragua, in Central America.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. Iceland was visited in the 9th century by the Norwegians, who, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, appear to have been well acquainted with the northeastern coasts of the continent.

1492. October 12th, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, discovers St. Salvador.

1497. June 24th, John Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of Henry VII of England, re-discovered the American continent.

1498. Sebastian Cabot discovers Newfoundland.

1500. Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, discovers Labrador.

1512. Ponce de Leon visits Florida.

Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.

1518. Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.

1535. Cartier, a French navigator, sails up the St. Lawrence.

1539. The gulf of California visited by the Spaniards.

1587. The English navigator, Davis, enters the strait which bears his name.

1604. De Monts founds the first French settlement in Acadia, now Nova Scotia.

1607. The first permanent English settlement in North America, made at Jamestown.

1610. Hudson enters the bay which bears his name.

1618. Baffin penetrates the arm of the sea, now called Baffin's Bay.

1728. Behring, a Dane, in the Russian service, passes up the strait which bears his name.

1772. Hearne reaches the northern coast on the Arctic Ocean from Hudson's Bay.

1793. Mackenzie reaches the Arctic Ocean by an overland journey.

1804. Lewis and Clarke ascend the Missouri, cross the Rocky Mountains, and descend the river Columbia to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

1819. Parry sails through Lancaster Sound into the Polar sea.

1820. Franklin reaches the shores of the Arctic Ocean by an overland journey from Canada, and examines the coast to the east of Coppermine River.

1825. Franklin, on a second overland expedition, examines the coast west of Mackenzie's River, to 150° W. Lon., while another detachment explores the country between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine Rivers.

1830. Ross reaches the head of Prince Regent's Inlet, and discovers that it has no communication with the sea to the east.

COLOMBIA.

The northern part of Spanish America was divided under Spain into the viceroyalty of New Grenada, comprising the audiencia of Quito, and the captain-generalship of Venezuela. It was subsequently united into a republic styled the republic of Colombia, which has recently been again separated into three republics, the territories of which correspond with the former divisions.

MOUNTAINS. The Andes, entering the former republic of Colombia from Peru, divide near Popayan into three great chains, of which the eastern, passing to the east of Bogota, Merida, and Truxillo, to the north of Valencia, and Caracas, and to the south of Cumana, and terminating at Cape Paria, may be considered as the continuation of the principal chain. The central chain or Mountains of Quindiu, separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca; the western or Mountains of Choco, extends into the isthmus of Panama, and abounds in gold and platina. The highest summits of the principal chain, are Chimborazo, 21,600 feet high, the volcanic summits Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Antisana, and some of the peaks near Merida, which are about 20,000 feet high.

RIVERS. The great river Amazon flows through the department of Assuay, and receives numerous large streams which rise in Colombia; among them the Isa or Putumayo, the Caqueta or Yapura, and the Negro, are the principal.

The Orinoco, one of the great rivers of South America, is wholly within the limits of Colombia, and receives several large tributary streams, among which are the Meta, the Apure, &c. The Cassiquiare is a branch of the Orinoco, flowing into the Negro.

The Magdalena is a large river navigable to Honda, which after receiving the waters of the Cauca, enters the Caribbean Sea by several mouths.

PRODUCTIONS. The low regions of this country, lying within the tropics and having a fertile soil, yield in profusion all the vegetable wealth of tropical climates; cocoa, indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar, pepper, &c. The regions in the Andes, placed above the influence of the tropical climate by their great elevation, enjoy a perpetual spring, and produce the cereal grains, and other productions of temperate climates.

NEW GRENADA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The republic of New Grenada lies between 1° S. and 12° N. Lat., and between 68° and 83° W. Lon., having an area of 300,000 square miles, and comprising a population of 1,255,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians and mixed breeds.

DIVISIONS. New Grenada is divided into departments, which are subdivided into provinces:

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Isthmus,	105,000	Panama,	9,000
Magdalena,	180,000	Cartagena,	18,000
Cauca,	150,000	Popayan,	7,000
Cundinamarca,	400,000	Bogota,	38,000
Boyaca,	420,000	Tunja,	10,000

TOWNS. Bogota is the capital of the republic. Other principal towns, beside those above mentioned, are Medellin, 11,000 inhabitants, Santa Martha, 6,000, Mompox, 10,000, Honda, 5,000, and Pasto, destroyed by an earthquake in 1834. Porto Bello, celebrated for its fine harbor, is so unhealthy as to be almost deserted.

REVENUE, COMMERCE, &c. The country has been for several years in so distracted a state, that it is not easy to give any thing certain in regard to its finances, commerce, &c. The revenue for the year 1833 was \$2,385,000. The annual produce of the gold mines and washings of Choco, at the beginning of the century, was 20,500 marks, of the value of \$2,990,000.

CANAL. Several points have been proposed as suitable for constructing a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The most feasible of these are the isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico, that of Nicaragua in Central America, and those of Panama, Darien, and Cupica in New Grenada. In general there is no serious obstacle to a junction of the two oceans, the Andes here sinking down to a moderate height or entirely disappearing. The distance from Boston or New York to Nootka Sound by Cape Horn, is about 19,000 miles; by a canal between North and South America, it would be but 7,350 miles; from the same points to Canton, by the Cape of Good Hope, it is 15,750 miles, by the canal 14,700 miles, with the advantage of running from Mexico to China with the trades. In the isthmus of Tehuantepec (16°—18° N. Lat.), the distance from the navigable waters of the Guasacualco to those of the Chimalapa, the former running into the Gulf of Mexico, the latter into the Pacific, is 20 miles; height of the dividing ridge, 1,375 feet. In the isthmus of Nicaragua, the distance from the lake to the gulf of Papagayo

is 16 miles, to the gulf of Nicoya 60 miles, and from Leon to Realejo 36 miles; all these routes are over a level country. In the isthmus of Panama (Lat. 9°—9° 46'), which is about 50 miles wide, the most favorable points are from Chagres or Navy Bay to Panama or Chorrera. The isthmus of Darien between the Gulf of San Blas and that of San Miguel is 30 miles across, but has not been accurately examined. In the isthmus of Choco or Cupica (7° 10'), the distance from the port of Cupica on the Pacific to the navigable waters of the Naipa, which empties itself into the Atrato, is about 22 miles, over a level country.

VENEZUELA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The republic of Venezuela extends from 2° S. to 11° 30' N. Lat., and from 56° to 73° W. Lon., having an area of 450,000 square miles, and a population of about 800,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians and mixed races.

DIVISIONS. The republic is divided into four departments, which are subdivided into provinces:

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Zulia,	160,000	Maracaibo	20,000
Venezuela,	360,000	Caracas,	28,000
Maturin,	100,000	Cumana,	10,000
Orinoco,	175,000	Angostura,	3,000

TOWNS. Caracas is the capital. Barcelona, 5,000, Cariaco, with a good harbor, and considerable commerce, Valencia, 15,000 inhabitants, Merida, 5,000, Puerto Cabello, important on account of its fine harbor, and Laguayra, 4,000, are among the principal towns, besides those above mentioned.

ISLANDS. The islands of Margarita and Cubagua belong to the republic. The latter, now deserted, was once famous for its pearl fishery, and in the 16th century, contained the rich and flourishing city of New Cadiz, which on the decline of the fishery was entirely abandoned.

REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The republic of the Equator comprises the southwestern part of the former republic of Colombia, and lies between 6° 30' S. and 1° N. Lat., and between 65° and 81° W. Lon., having an area of 325,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000.

DIVISIONS. The Republic is divided into three departments, viz:

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Guayaquil,	90,000	Guayaquil,	22,000
Equator,	350,000	Quito,	70,000
Assuay,	150,000	Cuenca,	20,000

TOWNS. Quito is the capital. The other principal towns are Riobamba, 20,000 inhabitants, Otavalo, 15,000, and Ibarra 10,000.

ENGLISH GUIANA.

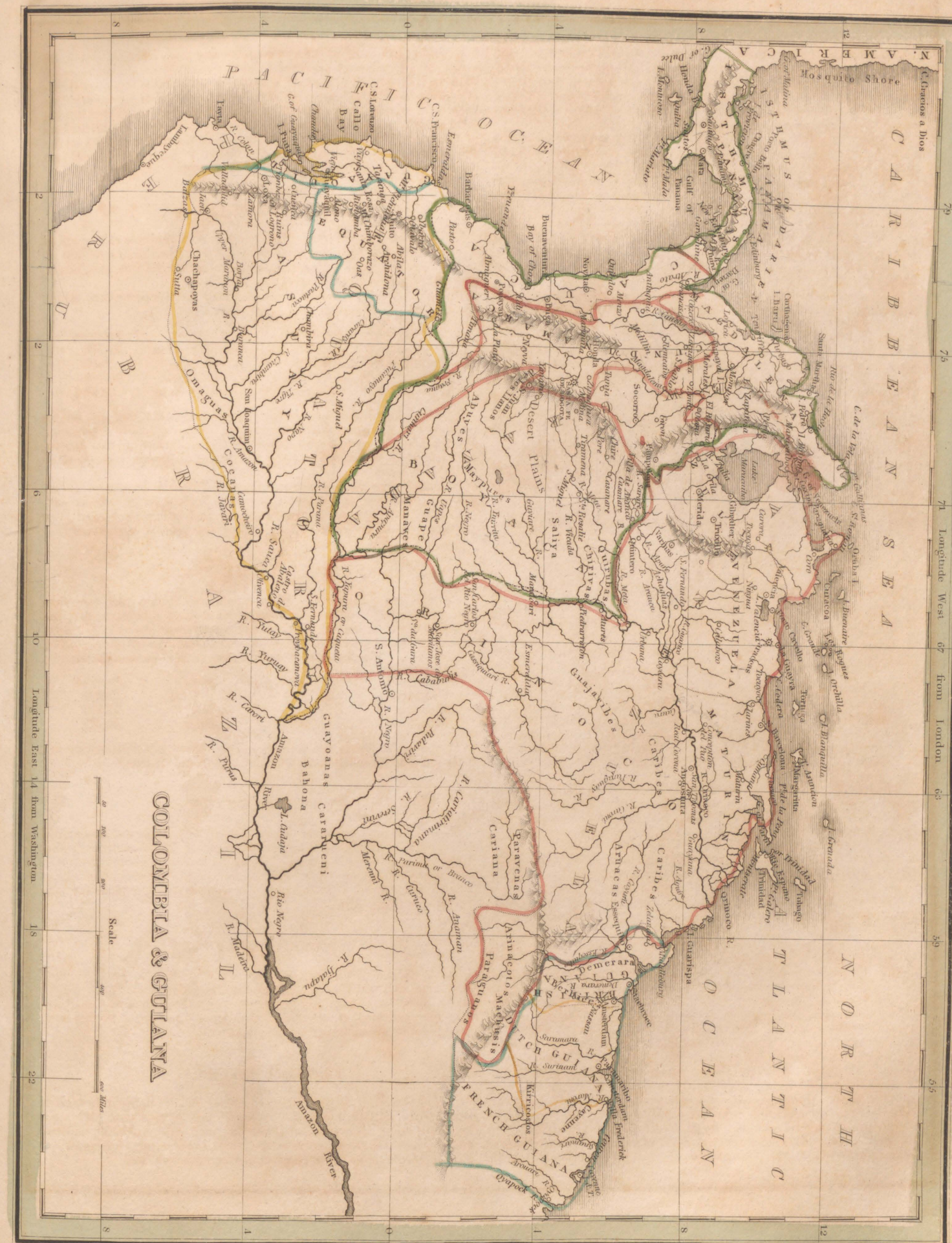
English Guiana comprises the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, and Berbice. The former has a population of 78,733 souls, including 3,006 whites, and 69,467 slaves. The capital is Georgetown or Stabrock, with 10,000 inhabitants. The latter contains 23,022 inhabitants, of whom 552 are whites, and 21,319 slaves. New Amsterdam, a small town, is the capital of this colony.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam, lies between 6° and 3° N. Lat., and has a population of about 60,000; Paramaribo, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants. Beside numerous independent native tribes, Dutch Guiana contains three independent republics of Maroon negroes, or runaway slaves, recognised by the colony as independent states.

FRENCH GUIANA.

French Guiana or Cayenne, has an area of 25,000 square miles, and a population of 23,050 inhabitants, of which 19,173 are slaves. The capital is Cayenne, on a small island on the coast, with 3,000 inhabitants. Sinamari is a small town, noted as the place to which many distinguished French politicians were transported during the revolution.







SOUTH AMERICA.

EXTENT. South America extends from 12° N. to 54° S. Lat., and from Lon. 35° to 81° W. Its greatest length from north to south is 4,550 miles; its greatest breadth 3,200, and it has an area of 6,500,000 square miles, about three fourths of which lie between the tropics.

POPULATION. The population is probably not far from 14,000,000, of which about 1,000,000 may be whites, 4,000,000 Indians, 3,000,000 blacks, and the remainder mixed races.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. South America at present contains the following states and colonies, beside an indefinite tract in the south called Patagonia, inhabited by independent Indians, and not claimed by any civilized power:

1. The republic of Venezuela,
2. The republic of New Grenada,
3. The republic of the Equator,
4. The empire of Brazil, having an area of 3,000,000 square miles.
5. The republic of Bolivia, with an area of 400,000 square miles.
6. The republic of Peru, with an area of 500,000 square miles.
7. The Dictatorship of Paraguay, covering a surface of 90,000 square miles.
8. The Argentine republic, or United States of the Plata, covering a superficial area of 910,000 square miles.
9. The republic of Chili, with an area of 172,000 square miles.
10. The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, with an area of 80,000 square miles.
11. French Guiana, or Cayenne; English Guiana, or Essequibo and Demarara; and Dutch Guiana, or Surinam.

Countries.	Area, square miles.	Population.
South America,	6,500,000	14,000,000
Venezuela,	450,000	900,000
New Grenada,	375,000	1,500,000
Equator,	325,000	650,000
Bolivia,	400,000	1,300,000
Peru,	500,000	1,800,000
Chili,	172,000	1,400,000
Paraguay,	90,000	250,000
Uruguay,	80,000	70,000
States of the Plata,	910,000	700,000
Brazil,	3,000,000	5,000,000
Cayenne,		40,000
Surinam,		80,000
Essequibo,	150,000	90,000
Demarara,		
Patagonia,	375,000	150,000

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS. South America may be divided into five great physical regions:

1. The low country skirting the shores of the Pacific Ocean, from 50 to 150 miles in breadth, and 4,000 in length. The two extremities of this territory are fertile, the middle a sandy desert.
2. The basin of the Orinoco, surrounded by the Andes, and consisting of extensive plains called Llanos, either destitute of wood or merely dotted with trees, but covered with a high herbage. During the dry season the parched soil opens into long fissures, in which serpents and alligators lie in a torpid state.
3. The basin of the Amazon, a vast plain embracing a surface of more than 2,000,000 of square miles, possessing a rich soil and a humid climate, almost entirely covered with dense forests.
4. The great Valley of the Plata, occupied chiefly by open plains called pampas, in some parts barren, but in general covered with weeds and tall grass, feeding prodigious herds of horses and cattle.
5. The high country of Brazil, eastward of the Parana and Araguay, presenting alternate ridges and valleys, covered with wood toward the Atlantic, but opening into steppes in the interior.

MOUNTAINS. Two mountainous systems traverse South America: 1. The Andes, in several parallel chains, extend from the Straits of Magellan to the Caribbean Sea, in many places spreading out over a breadth of several hundred miles, embracing lofty table-lands and containing mountain lakes. At Popayan, the main chain divides into three ridges, one of which shooting off to the northwest, passes into the isthmus of Panama, a second separates the valleys of the Cauca and the Magdalena, and a third passes off to the northeast, separates the valley of the Magdalena from the plains of the Meta, and terminates at Cape de la Vela.

The highest summits of the Andes are between 15° and 17° S. Lat., where Sorata reaches the elevation of 25,250, and Illimani, that of 24,300 feet. Several transverse chains proceed from the Andes, of which the

principal is the Maritime Cordillera, which extends along the coast of Venezuela from lake Maracaybo to the gulf of Paria. The Sierra of Merida, in this chain, is 15,000 feet high. The chain of the Andes contains thirty active volcanoes:

2. The Brazilian Andes, like the Alleghanies, occupy a great breadth, but are of moderate height, nowhere reaching an elevation of 6,000 feet. They extend from the Plata to the Amazon, over a space of 2,000 miles.

RIVERS. South America is not less remarkable than the northern part of the continent for the magnitude and number of its rivers:

1. The Amazon, the largest of rivers, spreads its hundred giant arms over a basin of more than 2,000,000 square miles in extent. It has a course of 4,000 miles, and with its branches affords a boat navigation of about 50,000 miles:

2. The Plata has a course of 2,400 miles; its basin has an area of 1,200,000 square miles; the length of its navigable waters is 20,000 miles:

3. The Orinoco has a course 1,800 miles in length, and drains a region of 400,000 miles in extent; the waters of this basin afford a navigation of 8,000 miles.

Many of the branches of these great rivers surpass in size the largest rivers of Europe; the Magdalena and the Tocantim are the other principal streams of South America.

LAKES. 1. Lake Titicaca, which has no outlet to the sea, is situated upon a table-land 12,700 feet high; it is about 240 miles in circuit, covering an area of 5,400 square miles, and in many places from 450 to 500 feet deep:

2. Lake Maracaybo is, properly speaking, a lagoon, or inland gulf of the Caribbean sea.

MINERALS. The equatorial regions of the American continent may be called the country of gold and silver, and the enormous quantities of the latter metal, which they have added to the circulating medium, have produced a revolution in the commerce and industry of the western nations; the mines of Pasco and Potosi have no rivals but those of Guanaxuato, Catorce and Zacatecas, in amount of produce.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA. Diamonds. Brazil (Minas Geraes, &c.).

Precious stones. Brazil, New Grenada, Chili, Peru.

Gold. New Grenada (Choco), Brazil (Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso), Chili, Peru, Bolivia.

Silver. Peru (Lauricocha or Pasco), Bolivia (Potosi), Chili, States of the Plata (Mendoza), &c.

Tin and Quicksilver. Peru.

Copper, Iron, Lead, Coal, &c.

HISTORY. August 1st, 1498, Christopher Columbus discovered South America, which he judged to be a continent from the volume of water brought to the sea by the Orinoco.

1499. Amerigo Vespucci accompanies Ojeda on a voyage to the coast of South America, which had already been visited by Columbus; having published an account of his voyage, his name was unjustly given to the New World.

1499. Pinzon, a Spanish navigator, crosses the equator and discovers Brazil.

1500. The coasts of Brazil visited by Cabral, a Portuguese navigator.

1513. Balboa crosses the isthmus of Panama, and discovers the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.

1515. Peru discovered by Perez de la Rúa.

1516. The River De la Plata discovered by Dias de Solis.

1520. Magelhaens, a Portuguese, sails through the strait that bears his name.

1531. Pizarro invades and conquers Peru.

1537. Chili discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.

1541. Orellana sails down the Amazon to the Atlantic.

1541—1545. Philip Von Hutten examines the vast regions of the Orinoco, in search of the Eldorado, or fabulous land of inexhaustible wealth. This search was subsequently renewed by successive adventurers, among whom were Sir Walter Raleigh in 1696, and Santos so late as 1780.

1616. Lemaire, a Dutch navigator, sails from Hoorn, and discovers the cape, to which he gives the name of that port.

1594. The Falkland islands discovered by the English navigator Hawkins.

1799—1802. Humboldt and Bonpland ascend the Orinoco, and the Magdalena, and explore the Cordilleras of Venezuela, New Grenada, and Quito.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.

EXTENT. The Atlantic Ocean extends from about 70° N. Lat. on the eastern and 74° on the western side, to 35° S. Lat. on the former, and 55° on the latter, or from a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn on the south, to a line drawn from North Cape to Lancaster Sound on the north. Within these limits, its length is about 8,500 miles; its breadth in 52° Lat. 1,800 miles; near the equator 2,100, and at the northern tropic 5,400; and its area 25,000,000 square miles.

The North Atlantic, or that part lying north of the equator, abounds in large islands, among which are Newfoundland, the West India Islands, and Iceland belonging to America, and the Azores, Cape Verd, Canaries, Madeira Isles, Ireland and Great Britain belonging to Africa and Europe; and in deep and numerous inland seas, on each side, penetrating far into both continents, such as the Baltic and the Mediterranean on the eastern, and the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Hudson's Bay on the western coast, which have rendered it the seat of the most extensive commerce in the world.

The South Atlantic, on the other hand, contains no deep inlet of any magnitude, and only a few small islands, as Ascension, St. Helena, the Falkland Islands, and Staten Isle.

No large rivers fall directly into this ocean on the eastern side, if we except the Niger, but on the western the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Plata, pour in their mass of waters.

CURRENTS. The general tendency of the equatorial waters to move from east to west, and the direction of prevalent winds, combined with the particular configuration of the shores, give rise to a number of oceanic currents, of which the following are the most remarkable:

1. The Lagullas current sets round the Cape of Good Hope into the Atlantic, and flows northwardly to the Gulf of Guinea, where meeting a current from the north, and being turned by the direction of the coast, it sets westwardly.

2. The equatorial current sets across the Atlantic from the Gulf of Guinea towards Cape St. Roque, where it is turned to the northwest by the land, and reaches the Caribbean Sea after a course of about 4,500 miles; off Cape St. Roque it gives off a branch to the south, which is perceptible all along the eastern coast of South America to Cape Horn.

3. A third remarkable current is the Gulf Stream, which setting out of the Gulf of Mexico through the Florida channel along the coast of the United States, is turned off by the banks of Nantucket, and reaches the parallel of 44° 30' N., in longitude 43° W., whence it curves round in a southeasterly direction till it is lost near the Azores, after a course of about 3,000 miles; on issuing from the Florida channel its velocity is about 120 miles a day, and its temperature 86°; after flowing 1,100 miles its velocity is reduced about one half, and its temperature to 81°; off the Azores, its rate of motion is about 30 miles a day, and its temperature 76° to 79°. At Cape Hatteras it is 75 miles in breadth; between the Bermudas and Halifax it varies at different times from 150 to 300 miles. The weather is wet, squally, and unsettled within its course, and the sea heavy and irregular.

4. The North Atlantic current sets eastwardly across the ocean between Newfoundland and Labrador on the one side, and France and the British Isles on the other; its motion is slow and it appears to be owing to the great prevalence of westerly winds; its existence is proved by the fact, that bottles, &c. thrown into the sea to the north of 44° reach some point between the Orkneys and Cape Finisterre, while those thrown in further south reach the West Indies.

5. The North African current sets southwardly along the African coast till it meets the Lagullas current, and appears to be caused by the accumulation of waters produced by the North Atlantic current, the Gulf Stream, and an influx from the Arctic Ocean.

WINDS. Within the parallels of 30° of N. and S. latitude the trade winds blow with great regularity; on the north side of the equator they blow from the northeast, and on the south from the southeast. Beyond these limits the general tendency of the winds is from the west, or from the southwest in the northern temperate zone, and from the northwest in the southern. This prevalence of westerly winds is illustrated by the following facts which are of practical interest. During a period of 10 years, 188 voyages between New York and Liverpool gave these results:

Passages	from New York,	averaged	24 days;
"	from Liverpool,	"	33 "
Shortest passage	from New York, (December)	"	16 "
"	from Liverpool, (April and February)	"	22 "
Longest	"	"	71 "
"	from New York, (December)	"	37 "

On the borders of the Trades, between 4° and 10° N. Lat., is what is called the Region of Calms, or the Rainy Sea. Here the navigator encounters long calms, interrupted only by furious squalls, or light, baffling winds, and lies rolling upon the sluggish and stagnant surface, under a burning sky and exposed to deluges of rain, accompanied by frequent and terrible bursts of thunder and lightning.

WEEDY SEAS. In their voyage across the Atlantic the sailors of the Santa Maria, the first vessel which ever passed the ocean, were terrified at the sight of vast beds of seaweed, which retarded the motion of the ship, and resembled extensive inundated meadows. From a comparison of several marine journals, Humboldt has shown that there are two of these fields in the North Atlantic, which are not, however, to be confounded with the large patches of floating weed often met with in different parts of the sea. One of these fields occurs between 25° and 36° Lat., a little to the west of the meridian of the Azores; the other, which is less known and less extensive, is between 22° and 26° Lat., about 80 leagues east of the Bahama Islands.

ISLANDS. The Azores or Western Isles, belong to Portugal; the principal are Terceira, San-Miguel, Fayal, and Pico. Angra, the capital, on Terceira, has 16,000 inhabitants; Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel, is the principal commercial place, and has about the same number of inhabitants. Horta, in Fayal, is the other principal town.

The Madeira isles comprise the principal island of the same name, and several small islands; they belong to the Portuguese, and are considered as forming part of Africa. The principal town is Funchal, 20,000 inhabitants, which unfortunately has no harbor.

The Cape Verd isles, also belonging to Portugal, comprise 10 principal islands; among which are Santiago, on which is the capital Villa da Praya, 1,200 inhabitants; Sanantao, on which is Rosario, 6,000 inhabitants; Fogo, Boa Vista, &c. The total population of these islands in 1830, was about 88,000, out of which 30,000 are said to have perished of famine, in 1831.

The Canary isles belong to Spain; the group consists of 20 isles, of which only seven are inhabited. Tenerife, the largest, is noted for its peak, which was long considered the highest mountain in the world; it is about 12,000 feet high. Santa Cruz, the capital, has 8,000 inhabitants; the other towns on this island are Laguna, 8,000 inhabitants, and Orotava, 11,000. Canaria is the next island in size, and gives its name to the group; principal town Palmas, 9,000 inhabitants; Palma, Gomera, Ferro and Forteventura, are the other principal islands.

St. Helena has become famous from its having been the prison of Napoleon, and from its containing his grave. It is also important on account of its fortifications, and its situation on the route from Europe to India. It is about 28 miles in circuit, and rises from the midst of the ocean like a vast wall of rock, to the height of from 600 to 1,000 feet. The tomb of Napoleon is near Longwood, which was so long his residence, and contains no inscription.

The Falkland Islands or Malouines, situated on the route to the Pacific, form a group of 2 large and about 90 smaller islands.

They contain several good harbors, and the shores are thronged by seals and penguins. The English took possession of these islands in 1766, but were expelled by the Spaniards in 1770; more recently the government of Buenos Ayres attempted to form a colony here in 1829, but the establishment was broken up by a United States naval force, and the British have subsequently revived their claims to the islands.

The other most important islands, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, the West India Islands, Great Britain, Ireland, &c., are described elsewhere.

BANKS. Submarine elevations of drift sand are estimated to occupy one fifth of the whole area of the German Ocean: the largest of these banks is the Dogger Bank, which extends from north to south upwards of 350 miles.

The Banks of Newfoundland extend from 40° to 45° N. Lat., forming, as it were, a bar, at the mouth of the great Oceanic River, known under the name of the Gulf Stream. The depth of the water here varies from 15 to 60 fathoms, the winds upon them are moderate, and the waters smooth, but they are covered by almost perpetual fogs. In July, and again in September, the cod fish arrive in vast numbers upon the banks, constituting a rich mine for the hardy and industrious fishermen of New England.

The Great Bahama Bank, extending from 22° to 26° N. Lat., is about 450 miles in length by 140 in breadth; it is separated from Cuba by the Old Bahama Channel, and from Florida by the Florida channel; the depth of the water is from 1 to 7 fathoms. The Little Bahama Bank is 180 miles in length by 50 in breadth; depth of water from 3 to 12 fathoms. These banks are partly of coralline formation.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. The ancients probably never ventured far from the coasts of Europe and Africa on their voyages into the Atlantic Ocean.

1417. The Madeiras discovered by the Portuguese.

1433. The Portuguese first doubled Cape Boyador, which had previously been the extreme point of the European navigators, and gradually pushing their discoveries to the south, reached the Cape of Good Hope 53 years later.

1432. The Azores discovered by Portuguese navigators.

1450. The Cape Verd islands discovered by the same.

1492. Columbus crossed the ocean.—(See America.)





BRITISH ISLANDS.

EXTENT. This archipelago comprises the islands of Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, Ireland, the Hebrides or Western Islands, the Orkneys, the Shetland Isles, the Scilly Isles, Isle of Man, Anglesey, and Isle of Wight. It extends from 50° to 61° N. Lat., and has an area of 121,000 square miles, viz.: England, 50,530; Scotland, 30,842; Wales, 7,425; Ireland, 30,387; The Isles, 1,750. The Norman Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, on the coast of France), and Heligoland in the North Sea, belong to the British empire.

POPULATION. The population of the British Islands by the census of 1831, was 24,044,917, viz.: England, including Man, and the Scilly Isles, 13,089,338; Wales, 805,236; Scotland, including the Orkney and Shetland Isles, 2,365,807; Ireland, 7,784,536. The whole population of the British empire, including the East India Company's territories, is about 157 millions.

TOWNS. The capital is London, lying in Middlesex and Surrey, on both sides the Thames, the commercial metropolis of the world, with 1,464,668 inhabitants; this enumeration includes the cities of London and Westminster, the Tower Hamlets, Marylebone and Finsbury Districts, on the north of the Thames, and the borough of Southwark and Lambeth district on the south. Liverpool, on the Mersey, has 165,175 inhabitants. Manchester, 187,002 inhabitants; Birmingham, 146,986; Leeds, 123,393; and Sheffield, 91,692 inhabitants, are the chief manufacturing towns of England. After London and Liverpool, the chief commercial places are the city of Bristol, 117,016 inhabitants; Kingston-upon-Hull, generally called Hull, 54,110; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 53,613; Sunderland, 40,735; Plymouth, including Devonport, 75,534; and Portsmouth, 50,389 inhabitants.

There are 25 cities, that is, towns which are or have been episcopal sees, in England, viz.: London; Westminster; Bristol; Canterbury, 15,314; Rochester, 12,791; Chichester, 8,270; Winchester, 9,212; Salisbury, 9,576; Bath, 50,802; Wells, 6,649; Exeter, 28,201; Gloucester, 11,933; Oxford, 20,434; Norwich, 61,110; Ely, 6,189; Peterborough, 5,553; Coventry, 27,070; Worcester, 18,610; Hereford, 10,280; Litchfield, 6,499; Chester, 21,363; Lincoln, 12,634; York, 25,359; Carlisle, 20,006; Durham, 10,125 inhabitants.

The principal naval stations, are Deptford; Woolwich (with Greenwich, which is celebrated for its observatory and naval hospital), 64,336 inhabitants; Chatham, 24,670; Sheerness, 7,983; Portsmouth; Plymouth, and Yarmouth, 21,115 inhabitants.

The principal towns in Scotland are Edinburgh (including Leith), 162,156; Glasgow, 202,426; Aberdeen, 58,019; Dundee, 45,355; Paisley, 57,466, and Greenock, 27,571 inhabitants.

In Ireland, the chief places are Dublin, 265,316; Cork, 107,041; Limerick, 65,092; Belfast, 53,287; Galway, 33,120, and Waterford, 28,821 inhabitants.

CANALS. No country in the world has so many and finely constructed canals; those of England afford several lines of communication between the eastern and western coasts, and between the northern and southern parts of the island. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, 130 miles, the Kennet and Avon, 57 miles, and the Thames and Severn, 30 miles, are among the principal works connecting the opposite seas. A series of canals from London to Liverpool includes the Grand Junction from Brentford to the Oxford canal, 93 miles; the Oxford canal to Coventry, 91; the Coventry canal, 26 miles; the Fazeley 11, to the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal, by which it is 93 miles to Liverpool. The Wilts and Berks canal extends from the Avon and Kennet to Abingdon on the Thames, 52 miles. The Ellesmere canal, 109 miles; the Bridgewater; the Huddersfield with the Ashton and Oldham, 40 miles, uniting the Calder and Mersey; the Lancaster, 76 miles, &c. deserve mention.

In Scotland the principal work is the Caledonian canal, 22 miles, uniting the Murray Frith with the Atlantic; it is 20 feet in depth, and 40 in breadth at bottom, and has 27 locks. The Forth and Clyde canal, from the Forth to Glasgow, is 37 miles in length.

In Ireland are the Royal Irish from Dublin to Bannagher on the Shannon, 68 miles; and the Dublin and Shannon from Dublin to the Shannon near Moy, 65 miles; the former has a branch to Athy on the Barrow, and the latter to the Boyne. The Newry canal extends from Newry to Lough Neagh, whence the Lagan canal extends to Belfast.

RAILROADS. There is a vast number of short railways leading from collieries, mines, quarries, &c. to great markets or navigable waters; in the vicinity of Newcastle there are more than 100 miles of railway, and in Glamorganshire (Wales), there is about the same quantity. We can only mention some of the longer roads. The Liverpool and Manchester rr. 32 miles; the Leeds and Manchester, 58 miles; the Leeds and Selby; the Manchester and Sheffield; the Peak Forest rr., over the peak in Derbyshire, 33 miles, form a connected series of roads. The London and Birmingham rr., 112 miles, is now in progress, and will be connected with the Liverpool and Manchester rr. The Western rr. is a projected work from London to Bristol.

REVENUE, DEBT, &c. The revenue of the British empire for 1832, was £46,988,755; of which the customs yielded 16,794,992; excise, 16,611,036; stamps, 6,938,316; taxes, 4,943,887. The expenditure for the same period, was £46,373,996, viz.: charge of the funded debt, 27,664,886; interest on exchequer bills, 659,165; civil list, 510,000; pensions, 477,376; courts of justice, 324,093; army, 7,129,573; navy, 4,882,835; ordnance, 1,792,317. The funded debt of the United Kingdom in January 1833, was £754,100,549; exchequer bills, outstanding, £27,278,000. At the revolution (1689) the national debt was £604,263; at the beginning of the American revolution (1775), 128,583,635; at the beginning of the wars of the French revolution (1793), 239,350,148; in 1817, 848,282,477.

ARMY AND NAVY. In the beginning of 1833, the British navy consisted of 557 vessels viz.: 14 ships of 120 guns; 8 of 110; 22 of 84; 107 of 74; 104 frigates; 22 steam vessels, &c. Army, 109,198 men, exclusive of the native Indian army of 290,000 men.

COMMERCE. History records nothing that can compare with the commerce of this country, in the vast amount of its transactions and the wide extent of its relations. Her foreign trade, drawing from every corner of the globe the materials for her innumerable workshops, and distributing in every land the productions of her industry, is equaled only by an internal commerce unparalleled in activity and importance. The value of the imports during the year 1832, was £44,586,241; of exports, £76,071,572; of which 65,026,702 were articles of domestic produce and manufacture. The number of ships entered was 17,918, tonnage 2,825,959. The number of vessels belonging to the British empire at the close of 1832 was 24,435, of 2,618,068 tons, and employing 161,364 sailors.

MANUFACTURES. Almost every article of luxury or use is produced in the highest perfection in Great Britain, which may be considered the most manufacturing country in the world. Two thirds of the inhabitants are engaged in commerce and manufactures; and it has been calculated that the whole animate and inanimate force (men, cattle, mills, steam engines, &c.) employed in these branches of industry, is equivalent to the power of 28 million men. Cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, and metallic wares, of every description, porcelain, pottery, &c., are among the productions of British skill and industry, and rich mines of iron, tin, copper, and lead, are worked to a very great extent.

HISTORY. The Romans invaded Britain, then inhabited by Celtic tribes, under Julius Cæsar, about the middle of the first century before the Christian era, and after a long struggle reduced the southern part of the island, in the beginning of the second century after Christ. In the beginning of the 5th century, pressed on all sides by the invasion of the barbarians, they abandoned the island.

About the middle of the 5th century, several German tribes, the Saxons, Angles, Jutes, and Frisians, began to establish themselves in the southeastern part of the island. After a contest of a century they reduced nearly the whole island south of the Frith of Forth, the Britons who remained, maintaining their independence in the fastnesses of Cornwall and Wales. The numerous small kingdoms formed by the invaders, were finally united in the beginning of the 10th century into one state, when Edward the Elder took the title of king of the English.

The northern part of the island, inhabited by the Scots and Picts, was united into one state in 843, and took the name of Scotland.

In the year 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, landed at Hastings, and soon reduced the whole of England.

The Norman dynasty was succeeded by the Plantagenet, which ascended to the English throne in the person of Henry II, in 1154.

1215. The Great Charter extorted from John by the Barons.

1285. Wales conquered by Edward I, in whose reign the Parliament assumed its present character by the admission of the commons.

1399. The House of Lancaster ascends the throne in the person of Henry IV.

1453-85. The civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, called the War of the Roses; it was terminated by the accession of Henry VII, the first king of the Tudor family.

1534. The quarrel of Henry VIII with the pope begins, which leads gradually to the separation of England from the Roman Catholic Church.

1603. James I, king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, ascends the throne of England.

1640. The revolution begins, which terminates in the decapitation of the king Charles I, the abolition of royalty, and the establishment of a republic.

1661. The house of Stuart restored.

1688. James II dethroned, and the crown transferred to William of Orange.

1707. The legislative union of Scotland and England takes place.

1714. The house of Brunswick or Hanover ascends the throne.

1800. The legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain.

1832. The Reform Act restores the principle of popular representation.

FRANCE.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of France lies between 4° 50' W. and 8° 15' E. Lon., and between 42° 20' and 51° 5' N. Lat., having an area of 200,000 square miles, and a population of 32,500,000.

DIVISIONS. Before the revolution France was divided into 33 governments or provinces, of unequal extent, and having a great diversity of privileges. In 1789 it was divided into departments, each of which is governed by a prefect, and subdivided into arrondissements. The following table exhibits the present and ancient divisions:

NORTHERN PART.				
Ancient Provinces.	Departments.	Pop. 1832.	Capitals.	Pop. 1827.
Flanders,	North,	989,923	Lille,	69,086
Artois,	Pas-de-Calais,	655,245	Arras,	29,173
Picardy,	Somme,	543,704	Amiens,	49,032
	Lower Seine,	693,683	Rouen,	90,000
	Eure,	424,248	Evreux,	9,729
Normandy,	Calvados,	424,792	Cen,	38,161
	Manche,	591,989	Saint Lo,	8,509
	Orne,	444,881	Alençon,	4,071
	Seine,	935,108	Paris,	800,431
	Seine and Oise,	448,180	Yverville,	39,886
Isle-of-France,	Seine and Marne,	323,893	Melan,	7,199
	Aisne,	387,725	Beauvais,	12,865
	Ardennes,	513,090	Laon,	7,354
Champagne	Marne,	299,022	Mozieres,	4,159
	Aube,	337,076	Chalons-sur-Marne,	12,419
	Upper Marne,	246,361	Troyes,	25,587
	Meuse,	249,837	Chaumont,	6,027
	Moselle,	314,588	Bar-le-Duc,	12,520
Lorraine,	Meurthe,	417,003	Metz,	45,376
	Vosges,	415,568	Nancy,	29,122
		397,987	Epinal,	7,951
CENTRAL PART.				
Orleanais,	Loiret,	305,376	Orleans,	40,340
	Eure and Loir,	278,890	Chartres,	13,703
Touraine,	Loire and Cher,	235,750	Blais,	11,357
Berry,	Indre and Loire,	297,015	Tours,	20,927
	Indre,	245,989	Chateauroux,	11,010
	Cher,	256,059	Bourges,	15,500
Nivernais,	Nievre,	263,321	Nevers,	15,789
Bourbonnais,	Allier,	298,357	Moulins,	14,525
Marche,	Creuse,	265,384	Gueret,	3,448
Limousin,	Upper Vienne,	285,130	Limoges,	25,612
	Correze,	294,834	Tulle,	8,479
Auvergne,	Puy-de-Dôme,	373,100	Clermont,	20,010
	Cantal,	258,594	Aurillac,	8,676
WESTERN PART.				
Maine,	Sarthe,	456,372	Le Mans,	19,477
Anjou,	Mayenne,	352,586	Laval,	15,840
	Maine and Loire,	467,874	Angers,	29,978
	Ile and Vilaine,	547,052	Rennes,	29,377
Brittany,	Cotes-du-Nord,	508,572	Saint-Brieuc,	5,833
	Finisterre,	324,306	Quimper,	10,033
	Morbihan,	433,532	Vannes,	11,399
	Lower Loire,	470,093	Nantes,	71,337
	Vienne,	283,741	Poitiers,	21,563
Poitou,	Two Sevres,	234,840	Niort,	15,799
	Vendee,	333,350	Bourbon Vendee,	3,129
Annis,	Lower Charente,	445,249	Rochelle,	11,173
Saintonge and Angoumois,	Charente,	362,539	Angoulême,	15,306
EASTERN PART.				
Alsace,	Upper Rhine,	431,358	Colmar,	15,495
	Lower Rhine,	540,213	Strasbourg,	49,708
Franch-Comté,	Upper Saône,	338,940	Vesoul,	5,252
	Doubs,	265,535	Besançon,	28,795
	Jura,	312,504	Lons-le-Saulnier,	7,864
	Yonne,	352,487	Auxerre,	12,348
Burgundy,	Côte-d'Or,	375,817	Dijon,	23,845
	Saône and Loire,	523,970	Macon,	10,963
	Ain,	346,030	Bourg,	5,494
Lyonnais,	Rhone,	434,429	Lyons,	145,675
	Loire,	391,216	Montbrison,	5,156
SOUTHERN PART.				
Languedoc,	Upper Loire,	292,078	Le Puy,	14,998
	Ardèche,	340,734	Privas,	4,199
	Lozere,	140,374	Mende,	5,445
	Gard,	357,383	Nîmes,	39,068
	Herault,	346,307	Montpellier,	35,849
	Tarn,	335,844	Alby,	10,993
	Aude,	270,120	Carcassonne,	17,755
Upper Garonne,	Haute Garonne,	427,856	Toulouse,	55,319
County of Foix,	East Pyrenees,	187,062	Perpignan,	15,357
	Ariege,	253,121	Fois,	4,958
	Dordogne,	482,750	Perigueux,	8,588
	Gironde,	554,225	Bordeaux,	93,549
	Lot and Garonne,	346,885	Agen,	11,971
	Lot,	283,827	Cahors,	12,413
Guyenne and Gascony,	Tarn and Garonne,	242,509	Montauban,	25,466
	Aveyron,	359,056	Rhodez,	7,747
	Landes,	321,504	Mont-de-Marsan,	3,088
	Gers,	312,100	Auch,	10,844
Bearn,	Upper Pyrenees,	233,031	Tarbes,	8,712
	Lower Pyrenees,	428,404	Pau,	11,761
	Isere,	350,358	Grenoble,	32,140
Dauphiny,	Drôme,	320,556	Valence,	10,283
	Upper Alps,	139,102	Gap,	7,015
County of Venaisin,	Lower Alps,	239,113	Avignon,	31,180
	Provence,	155,896	Digne,	3,955
	Var,	398,573	Marseilles,	115,941
Corsica,	Corsica,	317,501	Draguignan,	8,035
		195,407	Ajaccio,	7,656
		32,500,934		

COLONIES. The colonial possessions of France are in America, Cayenne in Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, with their dependencies in the West Indies, and the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and Goree, with some forts and factories on the western coast, and the Isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean; and in Asia, Pondicherry, Carical, Chandernagore, Mahe, and some factories. Population of the colonies, 2,000,000.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. The products of French industry are very various, and are distinguished for beauty and excellent workmanship. The manufactures have multiplied astonishingly within the last 30 years, and comprise cotton and woollen goods of every description, porcelain, clocks and watches, cashmere shawls, damasks, and silks of great beauty, gloves, &c. The following table exhibits the annual amount of the different branches of industry;

	Franks.
Products of the mineral kingdom,	97,000,000
Corn,	1,900,000,000
Wine,	800,000,000
Natural meadows,	700,000,000
Fruits and Vegetables,	262,000,000
Wood,	141,000,000
Flax and Hemp,	50,000,000
Domestic Animals,	650,000,000
Manufactures,	1,400,000,000
Total,	6,000,000,000

The shipping amounts to about 700,000 tons, comprising 15,000 vessels; the exports are wines, brandy, ribands, lace, linen, woollen, and cotton cloths, jewelry, porcelain, perfumery, clocks and watches, &c.

Comparative statement of the industrial forces of Prussia, England, and France, estimated in horse power.

	Prussia.	France.	England.
Human Force,	370,000	860,000	510,000
Animal Force,	400,000	600,000	530,000
Water Power,	100,000	150,000	400,000
Wind applied to Mills,	16,000	12,000	11,500
to Navigation,	24,000	140,000	570,000
Steam Power,	4,485	23,000	300,000
Totals,	914,985	1,785,000	2,321,500

MILITARY FORCE, REVENUE, &c. Previous to the revolution of 1830, the revenue was about 1,000 million francs; and the public debt was 3,900 millions. At present the budget exhibits an expenditure of nearly 1,100 millions, and a debt of 4,988 millions. The standing army, at the former period, was 279,957 men, and the navy consisted of 110 ships of the line and frigates, and 213 smaller vessels; but since that time a force of about half a million of men has been maintained. Beside this regular force, there is a body of national guards or militia.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a limited or constitutional monarchy, the power of the king being limited by a written constitution, styled the Charter. The legislative body consists of two houses; the members of the upper house or chamber of peers, are appointed by the king for life; those of the lower house or chamber of deputies, are elected for the term of five years by the electoral colleges of the departments, chosen by the electors. The right of suffrage is restricted to persons paying a direct tax of 200 francs, and being 25 years of age; the whole number of voters is not more than 220,000 out of a population of 33 millions.

HISTORY. The Merovingian dynasty of princes from 486 to 752. The Carolingian from 752 to 987. The Capetian ascends the throne in the person of Hugh Capet 987.

	<i>Access.</i>		<i>Access.</i>
Robert,	997	Louis XI,	1461
Henry I,	1031	Charles VIII,	1483
Philip I,	1060	Louis XII,	1498
Louis VI (The Gross),	1108	Francis I,	1515
Louis VII,	1137	Henry II,	1547
Philip II Augustus,	1180	Francis II,	1559
Louis VIII,	1223	Charles IX,	1560
Louis IX (Saint),	1226	Henry III,	1574
Philip III (Bold),	1270	Henry IV,	1589
Philip IV (Fair),	1285	Louis XIII,	1610
Louis X,	1314	Louis XIV,	1643
Philip V,	1316	Louis XV,	1715
Charles IV,	1322	Louis XVI,	1774 Beheaded
Philip VI,	1328	Republic	1792
John,	1350	Napoleon (emperor),	1804
Charles V,	1364	Louis XVIII,	1814
Charles VI,	1380	Charles X,	1824 Dethroned
Charles VII,	1422	Louis Philip,	1830





SPAIN.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of Spain lies between 36° and 44° N. Lat., and between 3° 20' E. and 10° W. Lon., having an area of 182,000 square miles, with a population of 13,900,000 souls.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. Spain forms a vast table-land of great elevation, above which rise the crests of several chains of mountains. The height of the table-land is 2,200 feet; the highest peak of the southern group of mountains, comprising the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra de Toledo, is the Cerro de Mulhacen, in the first-named chain, 11,663 feet high; the highest point of the Pyrenees is La Maladetta, 11,430 feet. From these elevated regions descend the great rivers of the Peninsula, the Ebro into the Mediterranean, and the Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus or Tajo, and Duero or Douro, into the Atlantic.

DIVISIONS. For civil purposes Spain is divided into 33 intendancies, of which six, those of Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, Murcia, Carthage, and Palma (the Balearic Isles), form what is officially styled the Countries of the Crown of Aragon, and the remainder, the Countries of the Crown of Castile. The military division, which is the one often given in maps, is into 13 captain-generalships, viz:

Captain-Generalships.	Intendancies.
New Castile,	Madrid, Guadalupe, Toledo, Cuenca, La Mancha.
Old Castile and Leon,	Burgos, Santander, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora.
Asturias,	Oviedo.
Galicia,	Santiago.
Estremadura,	Badajoz.
Andalusia,	Seville, Xeres, Cordova, Jaen, Colonies of Sierra Morena.
Grenada,	Grenada, Malaga.
Valencia and Murcia,	Valencia, Murcia, Carthage.
Catalonia,	Barcelona.
Aragon,	Saragossa.
Guipuzcoa (Biscay),	Pampelona.
Majorca,	Vitoria, Palma.

TOWNS. Madrid, the capital, stands upon the Manzanares, in the midst of a sandy and barren plain, surrounded by mountains; its site is about 2,000 feet above the sea; population 201,000. In the vicinity are Escorial, famous for its magnificent monastery, in the vaults of which are deposited the remains of the Spanish monarchs, and San Ildefonso, remarkable for its superb royal palace.

Among the principal towns are Valladolid, 21,000 inhabitants; Burgos, 12,000; Santander, 20,000; Salamanca, famous for its university; Santiago, 28,000; Corunna, 23,000; Seville, 91,000; Cadiz, 53,000; Cordova, 57,000; Ercija, 35,000; Grenada, 52,000; Valencia, 66,000; Orihuela, 26,000; Alicante, 25,000; Murcia, 36,000; Lorca, 40,366; Carthage, 37,000; Barcelona, 120,000; Saragossa, 43,000; Bilbao, 15,000, and Palma, 34,000 inhabitants, on the island of Majorca. On Minorca is Port Mahon, with a fine harbor, much visited by the cruisers in the Mediterranean.

COLONIES. Since the loss of her magnificent American empire, Spain retains in America only the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; in Africa, the Canaries, and several ports on the coasts of Morocco, called Presidios; and in Oceania, the Philippines, and the Marianne Isles, containing in all a population of about 3,850,000 souls.

GOVERNMENT, &c. The government is an absolute monarchy; the Cortes or estates of the realm, have been occasionally assembled, but their influence is slight. The religion of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic, and the exercise of no other is tolerated. The revenue is \$35,000,000; the debt \$800,000,000; the army consists of 90,000 men; the navy of 26 ships of the line and frigates, and 80 smaller vessels.

HISTORY. The crowns of Castile and Aragon were united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, on the accession of the former to the throne of Aragon in 1479, and during the same brilliant reign, the Moorish kingdom of Grenada was reduced, and a new empire founded by the discovery of America by Columbus. The marriage of Philip with Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, placed the Austrian dynasty upon the throne.

Austrian Dynasty.	Bourbon Dynasty.
1516 Charles I. (as Emperor of Germany Charles V.)	1700 Philip V.
1556 Philip II.	1751 Ferdinand VI.
1598 Philip III.	1759 Charles III.
1621 Philip IV.	1788 Charles IV.
1665 Charles II.	1808 Ferdinand VII.
	1808-1813 Joseph Napoleon.
	1833 Maria Isabella.

REPUBLIC OF ANDORRA.

This little state is situated on the southern declivity of the Pyrenees, between Foix in France and Urgel in Spain, and is under the protection of the king of France and the Bishop of Urgel. It has an area of 190 square miles, and a population of 15,000 souls. The principal town is Andorra, with 2,000 inhabitants.

PORTUGAL.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of Portugal extends from 36° 58' to 42° N. Lat., and from 6° 25' to 9° 30' W. Lon., having an area of 38,600 square miles. Population 3,530,000.

DIVISIONS. The six divisions commonly exhibited in maps, viz.; Estremadura, Alemtejo, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras Os Montes, and Algarve, are mere geographical divisions. Politically Portugal is divided into 12 provinces, which are subdivided into 26 comarcas, viz:

Provinces.	Comarcas.
Alto Minho,	Viana, Braga.
Baixo Minho,	Guimaraes, Penafiel, Porto.
Tras Os Montes,	Braganza, Villa Real.
Alta Beira,	Samego, Viseu.
Beira Oriental,	Guarda, Castello Branco.
Beira Maritima,	Aveiro, Coimbra.
Alta Estremadura,	Leiria, Thomar.
Baixa Estremadura,	Alemquer, Lisboa, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Horta.
Alto Alemtejo,	Portalegre, Evora.
Baixo Alemtejo,	Setubal, Beja.
Algarve,	Faro.
Madeira,	Funchal.

The frequent changes of government and the long civil war, render it, however, impossible to determine what subdivisions of the state are at present officially acknowledged. The kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, and the Azores form the great geographical divisions.

TOWNS. The capital is Lisbon, with 260,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are Coimbra, 15,000; Setubal or St. Ubes, 15,000; Porto or Oporto, 70,000; Braga, 14,500, and Santarem, 8,000 inhabitants.

Angra is the capital of the Azores; Ponta Delgada is the other principal town; they have each a population of about 16,000.

COLONIES. Since the loss of Brazil, Portugal retains no possessions in America. In Asia, the Portuguese possess Goa, Damann, and Diu, with some adjacent territory, and Macao in China, 500,000 inhabitants; in Africa, the Madeiras and Cape de Verd islands, with the islands of St. Thomas and Principe, and large, but vaguely defined regions on the western coast, comprised in the government of Angola, and on the eastern, in that of Mozambique, with a population of 1,400,000; and in Oceania, the northeast part of the island of Timor, with some small islands, 137,000 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT, &c. The government is, nominally at least, a constitutional monarchy, Pedro having granted a constitution in 1826, previous to abdicating in favor of his daughter Maria II. The revenue, before the late troubles, amounted to \$10,000,000, and the debt to about \$30,000,000. The army consisted of 51,510 men, and the navy of ten ships of the line and frigates, and 37 smaller vessels.

HISTORY. In 1139, Portugal, previously a feudal dependence of Castile, became an independent kingdom under Alphonso, count of Portugal.

During the last years of the 15th century, the Portuguese, under the patronage of John I, John II, Emmanuel, and other princes, made the brilliant discovery of a passage to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, and founded their vast colonial empire.

In 1580, by the extinction of the reigning dynasty, Portugal fell to Philip II. of Spain, and continued to belong to the Spanish crown till 1640, when the Portuguese, under the Duke of Braganza, revolted and recovered their independence.

In 1807 the royal family fled from the victorious arms of the French, and took refuge in Brazil, whence the reigning king returned to Portugal in 1820.

In 1826, Pedro, Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal, resigned the crown of the latter in favor of his infant daughter Maria, but his brother Miguel soon after assumed the throne, from which in 1833, he was expelled by the former.

ITALY.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. This peninsula, including Sicily, extends from 37° to 47° N. Lat., and from 6° 20' to 18° 20' E. Lon., having an area of 126,000 square miles, and a population of 21,400,000 souls. It is not a political, but a physical division, and contains the following states and territories: The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of the Austrian Empire, the kingdom of Sardinia, the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Lucca, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the principality of Monaco, the Republic of San Marino, the States of the Church, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The inhabitants of the peninsula all belong, with some considerable exceptions, to the Italian branch of the Romanic nations, speaking several different dialects of the Italian language. They profess the Roman Catholic religion. There are some Germans, Greeks, Jews, &c.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

The Italian provinces of Austria comprise the territories of the republic of Venice, and Austrian Lombardy or the Milanese, with the Duchy of Mantua. They have an area of 26,300 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000.

The capital is Milan, a superb city beautifully situated, with 150,000 inhabitants. Venice, once the queen of the seas, 104,000 inhabitants; Brescia, 31,000; Cremona, 26,000; Mantua, 25,000; Padua, celebrated as a seat of letters and science, 50,000; Vicenza, 30,000; Verona, 55,000; Pavia, 21,000; and Bergamo, 25,000 inhabitants, are the principal towns of this highly populous and fertile region.

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

Sardinia, including the ancient Duchies of Savoy, Aosta, Montferrat, and part of that of Milan, with the principality of Piedmont, the republic of Genoa, the island of Sardinia, &c., has an area of 28,000 square miles, and a population of 4,300,000.

The capital is Turin, with 114,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are Genoa or Genoa, 80,000 inhabitants, delightfully situated, and called by the Italians The Superb; Cuneo or Coni, 18,000; Alessandria, 35,000; Nizza, 26,000; Chambery, 11,000; Asti, 22,000; Mondovi, 16,000; Novara, 15,000; and Cagliari, 27,000, and Sassari, with 19,000 inhabitants, on the island of Sardinia.

The kingdom of Sardinia was constituted in 1720. The government is absolute, but there are estates which are assembled annually to make certain grants to the crown.

Revenue of the state \$13,000,000; debt \$20,000,000. The military force consists of an army of 46,850 men, and a navy of two ships of the line, three frigates, and seven smaller vessels.

DUCHY OF PARMA.

Parma, lying between Sardinia and Modena, has an area of 2,200 square miles, and 440,000 inhabitants. It comprises the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. The capital is Parma, with 30,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are Piacenza, 28,000 and Guastalla, 6,000 inhabitants.

DUCHY OF MODENA.

This little state, composed of the Duchies of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, and Massa-Carrara, has an area of 2,000 square miles, with 380,000 inhabitants. The capital is Modena, with 27,000 inhabitants. Reggio has 18,000; Carrara, famous for its statuary marble, 4,500, and Massa, 7,000 inhabitants.

DUCHY OF LUCCA.

Lucca lies between Modena and Tuscany; it contains 143,000 inhabitants on 416 square miles. The capital of the same name has 22,000 inhabitants.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

Monaco is surrounded by the Sardinian territories, lying between the intendancies of Nice and Genoa; it has an area of 50 square miles, and a population of 6,500, and is under the protection of

Sardinia. The capital is Monaco, with 1,000 inhabitants; the principal town Mentone, has 3,000 inhabitants.

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

San Marino is surrounded by the States of the Church, and is under the protection of the Pope. The territory consists of the town of San Marino, with 5,000 inhabitants, and four contiguous villages, having an area of 23 square miles, and 7,000 inhabitants.

GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany lies between the States of the Church and the Mediterranean, with some detached districts bordering on Parma and Sardinia. It has an area of 8,400 square miles, and contains a population of 1,275,000 souls.

Florence, the capital, is a beautiful city, delightfully situated on the Arno; population 76,000. Pisa, 20,000 inhabitants; Sienna, 18,000; Leghorn or Livorno, 66,000; Pistoia, 12,000; and Arezzo, 9,000 inhabitants, are the other principal towns. The island of Elba, on which is Porto Ferro, with 2,000 inhabitants, belongs to Tuscany.

The government is an absolute monarchy; the revenue is about \$3,500,000; the military force amounts to 4,000 men. The manufactures are extensive, comprising silks, porcelain, essences, straw hats, woollen caps for the Levant, &c.; and Florence is, after Rome, the principal resort of artists from all parts of the world.

STATES OF THE CHURCH.

The Papal territories, lying between Naples on the south and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on the north, have an area of 17,000 square miles, and contain a population of 2,590,000 souls. There are detached districts lying within the Neapolitan territory, including Benevento, and Ponte Corvo.

Rome, the capital, stands upon both banks of the Tiber; the modern is a little to the north of the site of ancient Rome, and in great part occupies the ancient Campus Martius. Population 155,000. Rome contains 364 churches, 46 squares, and a great number of superb palaces, beautiful fountains, and interesting relics of antiquity.

Other principal towns are Viterbo, 13,000 inhabitants; Perugia, 30,000; Ancona, 30,000; Rimini, 15,000; Ravenna, 16,000; Bologna, 72,000; Ferrara, 24,000; Faenza, 14,000, &c.

The papal government is an elective absolute monarchy; the pope, who is the spiritual and temporal head of the state, being elected by the college of cardinals. The papal revenue is about \$9,000,000; the debt is \$70,000,000.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies includes the island of Sicily, and the kingdom of Naples; the former, is divided into six provinces, and being separated from the continent by a strait called the Faro, constitutes the Dominjal di la del Faro (Dominions beyond the Faro), and the latter into 21 provinces, forming the Dominions this side the Faro. The area of the state, is 41,000 square miles; population 7,420,000.

The capital is Naples, delightfully situated on a beautiful bay, near Mount Vesuvius, with 364,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood are Pompeii and Herculaneum, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79.

Castellamare, 15,000 inhabitants; Aversa, 16,000; Capua, 8,000; Salerno, 3,000; Foggia, 21,000; Bari, 19,000; Barletta, 18,000; Lecce, 14,000; Tarento, 14,000; and Reggio, 17,000, are among the principal towns on the continent.

On the island of Sicily are Palermo, a large and beautiful city, with an extensive commerce, 168,000; Messina, 40,000; Catania, 47,000; Girgenti, 15,000; Trapani, 24,000; Syracuse, 9,000; Marsala, 21,000, and Caltagirone.

On the island of Sicily is Mount Etna, the most active and the loftiest volcano of Europe; it rises to the height of 10,370 feet. In the Lipari Isles are the three volcanoes of Vulcano, Vulcanello, and Stromboli.

The government is an absolute monarchy; the revenue of the state is about \$16,000,000; the debt 100 millions. The military force consists of an army of 51,000 men, and a navy of seven ships of the line and frigates, and ten smaller vessels.





GERMANY.

EXTENT. Germany, or the German Confederation, extends from 45° 30' to 55° N. Lat., and from 4° 50' to 18° 20' E. Lon., having an area of 240,000 square miles, and a population of 34,000,000. This estimate includes the German provinces of Luxemburg, belonging to the Netherlands or Belgium, and of Holstein and Lauenburg, belonging to Denmark, but not the non-German territories of Austria and Prussia.

DIVISIONS. The old German Empire, which was dissolved in 1806, was divided into nine circles; Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia in the south; Franconia, the Upper Rhine, and the Lower Rhine in the centre; and Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony in the north.

It comprised about 300 independent states, secular and ecclesiastical, holding immediately of the emperor.

The Germanic confederation was formed in 1815, and consists at present of the following states:

States.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Austria *	10,600,000	Vienna	300,000
Prussia †	9,300,000	Berlin	220,000
Kingdom of Bavaria	4,070,000	Munich	80,000
Württemberg	1,520,000	Stuttgart	32,000
Hanover	1,558,000	Hanover	28,000
Saxony	1,400,000	Dresden	70,000
Gr. Duchy of Baden	1,130,000	Carlsruhe	17,000
Hesse	700,000	Darmstadt	20,000
Saxe Weimar	222,000	Weimar	10,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin	431,000	Schwerin	12,000
Strelitz	77,000	New Strelitz	6,000
Holstein Oldenburg	241,000	Oldenburg	6,000
Electoral Hesse	592,000	Cassel	26,000
Duchy of Nassau	337,000	Wiesbaden	7,000
Brunswick	242,000	Brunswick	56,000
Saxe Coburg	145,000	Gotha	11,000
Meiningen	130,000	Meiningen	5,000
Altenburg	107,000	Altenburg	12,000
Anhalt Dessau	56,000	Dessau	10,000
Bernburg	38,000	Bernburg	5,000
Cöthen	34,000	Cöthen	6,000
Principality of Reuss Greitz	30,000	Schleitz	5,000
Lobenstein	27,500	Lobenstein	3,000
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	57,000	Rudolstadt	4,000
Sondershausen	48,000	Sondershausen	3,800
Lippe Detmold	76,000	Detmold	2,800
Schaumburg	26,000	Bückeburg	2,100
Waldeck	54,000	Corbach	2,000
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	33,000	Sigmaringen	1,400
Hechingen	15,000	Hechingen	3,000
Lichtenstein	6,000	Lichtenstein	600
Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg	21,000	Homburg	3,500
Republic or Free City of Frankfurt	60,000	Frankfurt	54,000
Bremen	50,000	Bremen	40,000
Lubeck	46,000	Lubeck	22,000
Hamburg	148,000	Hamburg	125,000
Lordship of Kniphausen	2,859	Kniphausen	50

GOVERNMENT. Each state of the confederacy has its own government and laws. The forms of government are mostly monarchical; those of Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg, &c., are limited by constitutional checks, but many are either entirely absolute or but partially limited.

The affairs of the confederation are managed by a federal diet, which acts in two forms; when the fundamental articles of the confederation are under consideration, or other measures of general interest are to be settled, the diet forms itself into a plenum or general assembly, in which each state has at least one vote, except the lordship of Kniphausen, and the two principalities of Reuss Schleitz and Reuss Lobenstein, the two latter having but one vote collectively, and several of the larger states have 3 or 4 votes.

In the ordinary diet, only the larger states have 1 vote each, the smaller voting collectively.

MILITARY FORCE. The confederacy possesses the federal fortress of Luxemburg, Mayence, Landau in Bavaria, Germersheim, Ulm, and Homburg, which are garrisoned by the federal troops. The army of the confederacy consists of 362,315 men, commanded by a general appointed by the diet, and composed of contingents furnished by each state.

* This does not comprise the Italian, Polish, and Hungarian provinces of the Austrian empire, which do not belong to Germany. The whole population of the empire is 32,000,000. † Exclusive of the provinces of Posen and Prussia, which do not belong to Germany. The population of the Prussian monarchy is 13,000,000.

SWITZERLAND.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. Switzerland lies between 45° 50' and 47° 50' N. Lat., and between 6° and 10° 25' E. Lon., having an area of 14,800 square miles, and a population of 1,980,000.

INHABITANTS. The Swiss are in part of German origin, occupying the northern, eastern, and central cantons, and forming seven tenths of the whole population, and in part French and Italian; the French Swiss compose two tenths of the population, and are found in the western and northwestern cantons.

About twelve twentieths of the population are Calvinists; the remainder are Roman Catholics.

DIVISIONS. Previous to 1798 the Swiss Confederacy consisted of 13 cantons, and certain districts styled the subjects, and others called the allies of the cantons. After several changes, it was divided in 1815, into 22 cantons:

Cantons.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Grisons or Grau Bundten	88,000	Coire or Chur	3,000
Berne	350,000	Berne	18,000
Valais or Wallis	70,000	Sion or Sitten	3,000
Pays de Vaud or Waadtland	170,000	Lausanne	10,000
Tessino	102,000	Lugano or Lauis	4,350
St. Gall	144,000	St. Gall	10,000
Zurich	218,000	Zurich	11,000
Lucerne	116,000	Lucerne	6,000
Aargau or Argovia	150,000	Aarau	3,000
Fribourg	84,000	Fribourg	7,000
Uri	13,000	Altorf	2,000
Schweitz	32,000	Schweitz	5,000
Glaris	28,000	Glaris	4,000
Neuchâtel or Neuenburg	51,500	Neuchâtel	5,000
Thurgau	81,000	Frauenfeld	2,000
Unterwald	24,000	Sarnen	2,000
Soleure or Solothurn	53,000	Soleure	4,000
Bale or Basel	54,000	Bale	16,000
Appenzell	55,000	Appenzell	3,000
Schaffhausen	30,000	Schaffhausen	6,000
Geneva	52,500	Geneva	26,000
Zug	14,500	Zug	3,000

GOVERNMENT. Switzerland is a confederacy of aristocratical and democratic republics, with one monarchical canton, Neuchâtel, of which the king of Prussia is the sovereign. The 22 cantons form in fact 26 states, Appenzell, Unterwalden, Bale, and Schwytz, being each composed of two distinct parts; each state manages its own internal concerns. The federal government consists of a diet (tag-satzung) or congress, composed of 22 members, one from each canton; it meets alternately at Zurich, Lucerne, and Berne, and the president of the diet, styled landamman, is considered the chief magistrate of the confederacy.

REVENUE. The ordinary federal revenue is but little more than \$150,000 a year; but the total annual revenue of the 22 cantons cannot be less than \$2,500,000.

MILITARY FORCE. The confederacy does not keep on foot any permanent military force, but each canton is required in case of necessity to furnish its contingent towards a federal army, which is fixed at 33,759 men, with a reserve of an equal number. The levy in mass furnishes about 200,000 fighting men.

HISTORY. Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, formed a part of the German kingdom for several centuries, till the oppressions of the emperors excited the peasants to a revolt in the 14th century.

After Tell had set his countrymen the example of resistance, the three Forest Towns, as the cantons of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden were called, rose against the Austrians, in 1307, and destroyed the castles of their oppressors.

The victories of Morgarten (1315) and Sempach (1386), and the accession of several other cantons to the confederacy secured their independence, which they successfully defended by the brilliant victories of St. Jacob's, at Bale, over the French, and of Morat or Murten (1476), and Nancy (1477), over Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. After new and severe conflicts with the empire, and important additions of territory by conquest or voluntary accessions, their complete separation from the German empire was finally acknowledged in 1648.

In 1806, Napoleon, after having detached several portions of the Swiss territory, assumed the title of Mediator of Switzerland, but in 1815 the Swiss annulled the act of mediation, and again became an independent power, with some modifications of their old territorial arrangement, which increased the number of cantons to 22.

GREECE.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The kingdom of Greece extends from 36° 30' to 39° 10' N. Lat., and from 20° 50' to 24° E. Lon., exclusive of the insular portions. Inclusive of the latter, the state has an area of 18,500 square miles, and a population of 750,000 souls.

DIVISIONS. In 1833, the kingdom, which had previously been divided into 13 *themata*, received a new territorial organisation, being divided into 10 *nomoi*, and subdivided into 42 *eparchies*:

<i>Nomoi.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Argolis (Corinth, Hydra, Spetzia, and Poros),	Napoli di Romania or Nauplia,
Achaia and Elis,	Patras,
Messenia,	Cyprassa or Arcadia,
Acadia,	Tripolitza,
Laconia,	Mistras or Misitra,
Acarnania and Etolia,	Vranchi,
Phocis and Locris,	Salona or Amphissa,
Attica (Athens and Egina),	Athens,
Eubœa (Northern Sporades),	Negropont or Egripis,
Cyclades,	Syra.

RIVERS. The rivers are all small, but some of them are of historical interest. Such are the Iris, anciently the Eurotas, and the Rofia, anciently the Alpheus, in the Morea; and the Aspro Potamos, anciently the Achelous, the Hellada, anciently the Sperchius, and the Mauro Potamos or ancient Cephissus.

MOUNTAINS. Several mountain spurs traverse Greece, the surface of which is much broken. The highest summits are in the Morea, where the Pentadactylon (Taygetus), and Mount Cyllene, reach the height of 8,000 feet. On the mainland are Trelovouno (Hymettus), and Axia (Cytheron), in Attica, Zagora (Helicon), Liakura (Parnassus), and Ceta, between which and the Gulf of Zeitun is the famous defile of Thermopylae.

ISLANDS. The islands of Greece are Eubœa; the Northern Sporades (Skyathus, Scopelos, Skyros, Celidonia or Selidronii, Sarakinos, and Piperis); the Northern Cyclades (Syra, Thermia, Zia or Ceos, Andros, Tenos, Myconos and Delos); the Southern Cyclades (Naxos, Paros, Santorin or Thera, Melos, Seriphos, and Siphnos or Siphantos), and the Western Sporades (Hydra, Spetzia, Poros, Egina, and Colouri or Salamis).

GULFS. On the western coast are the gulfs of Arta (Ambracian Gulf), of Patras, and of Lepanto (Corinthian Gulf). On the south are the gulfs of Coron (Messenian), and Colokythia (Laconian). On the east are the gulfs of Napoli (Argolic), Egina (Saronic), and Volo (Pelagic). The gulfs of Lepanto and Egina, penetrating far inland, form the well known peninsula of the Morea or Peloponnesus, which is connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Corinth. The strait of Eubœa (Euripus) separates the island of Eubœa or Negropont from the continent.

TOWNS. The capital is Athens, built on the site of the ancient city; by the events of the late revolution, it was reduced to a heap of ruins; population about 10,000.

Nauplia or Napoli, which was for some time the capital of the new state, carries on an active commerce; population 12,000. In the vicinity is Argos, 6,000 inhabitants, reduced to ruins in the late war. The ruins of the ancient Mycenæ, Tyrinthus, Epidaurus, and Trœzene, are in this section of the country.

The population of Tripolitza was reduced by the disasters of the revolution from 15,000 to 3,000, and that of Misitra from 18,000 to 1,500. In the vicinity of the latter are the ruins of Sparta; in the mountains of this section dwell the fierce and warlike *Mainotes*.

Arcadia or Cyprassa, before the revolution a place of 4,000 inhabitants, is now quite reduced; near it are the ruins of Phigaleia, whence were taken the celebrated sculptures, known as the Phigaleian marbles.

Navarino (Pylus), in the harbor of which the Turco-Egyptian fleet was destroyed by the combined fleets of England, Russia, and France, Coron and Modon, derive importance from their fortifications and ports.

Patras, which was entirely destroyed in the war of the revolution, has recovered from its losses and has 8,000 inhabitants; in this *nomos* are found some vestiges of the ancient Olympia, celebrated for its magnificent temple of Olympian Jupiter, and for its games.

Corinth, situated on a narrow isthmus between two seas, and strongly fortified, is beginning to rise from its ruins, having been entirely destroyed during the revolution.

Salona, on the northern side of the gulf, near Liakura or Parnassus, occupies the site of the ancient Amphissa, and the little village of Castri, that of Delphi, famous for its oracle.

Livadia, destroyed during the revolution, and Thebes or Thiva, have 6 or 8,000 inhabitants.

Negropont, the ancient Chalcis, 16,000 inhabitants; Psara or Ipsara, on the isle of the same name, destroyed by the Turks; Syra, 12,000 inhabitants; Naxia or Naxos, and Hydra, with 20,000 inhabitants, on the island of the same name, are among the principal towns on the islands.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy; but there is yet no written constitution adopted. Each *nomos* and *eparchy* has a presiding authority, composed of elders or chiefs, elected by the inhabitants, and in each village there is a demogeront also chosen by popular vote.

The press is free, and civil and criminal codes and courts of justice have been established.

RELIGION and EDUCATION. The inhabitants are attached to the Greek church, and the government of the national church has been rendered independent of the patriarch of Constantinople. The metropolitan dioceses, have been reduced from 40 to 10. The king is a Roman Catholic.

A number of schools for primary instruction have recently been established, and the people have shown great eagerness for instruction; they have also seized every favorable opportunity to establish lycœums or higher schools, for both sexes.

HISTORY. Civilisation appears to have been introduced into Greece 12 or 14 centuries before the Christian era, by Phœnician and Egyptian colonies. During the following ages the country was divided into numerous petty states, with monarchical forms of government, which, however, were successively displaced by aristocratical and democratical constitutions.

The successful resistance to the Persian invasions B. C. 491 and 480, raised Greece to a high state of prosperity and wealth, and the states of Athens, Sparta, and Thebes successively became predominant powers. But the country was distracted by civil wars, and the battle of Chæronea (338) reduced Greece to the Macedonian sway, and in 146 it became a Roman province.

Greece then shared the fate of the Eastern Empire, and fell under the dominion of the Turks, against whom the inhabitants rose in 1820. A devastating war now followed, which was concluded by the acknowledgment of Grecian independence in 1837, and in 1832, Otho, a Bavarian prince, was chosen king of Greece.

During the minority of the prince, who was born in June 1815, the government is administered by a regency, which arrived in the country with the king in January 1833.

Since the arrival of the regency, commerce has revived, the revenue has doubled, amounting in 1833 to \$800,000, numerous emigrants have settled in Greece, a new coinage has been introduced, roads have been laid out, and, although the public tranquillity has been interrupted by some conspiracies, there is in general an appearance of order and improvement.

REPUBLIC OF THE IONIAN ISLES.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The Ionian republic consists of 7 principal and some smaller islands, lying, with the exception of Cerigo, in the Ionian Sea. They have an area of 1,000 square miles, and contain 208,000 inhabitants. The 7 principal islands, forming each a separate province, are as follows:

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Corfu (Coreyra),	Corfu,
Paxos,	Porto Gai,
Santa Maura (Leucadia),	Amaxichi,
Theaki (Ithaca),	Vathi,
Cephalonia,	Argostoli,
Zante (Zacynthus),	Zante,
Cerigo (Cythera),	Capsali.

TOWNS. Corfu, the capital, is a place of considerable commerce, with 14,000 inhabitants. Zante, the principal town of the state, has 20,000 inhabitants. Amaxichi 6,000 and Argostoli, 5,000, are the other most important towns.

GOVERNMENT. These islands were conquered from the Venetians by the Russians and Turks in 1799, and declared a state under the protection of Turkey, by the title of the Republic of the Seven Islands. In 1815 they were put under the protection of Great Britain.

The government is aristocratical; the British lord high-commissioner is at the head of affairs. The senate consists of five members, chosen for the term of five years, by the 40 deputies of the different islands, assembled for that purpose, and of a president, named by the British commissioner. The latter likewise appoints the governors of the islands, and commands the forces. The revenue is about \$700,000.





OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The Ottoman Empire in Europe extends from 39° to 45° N. Lat., and from 15° 30' to 29° E. Lon., having an area of 148,000 square miles, and containing a population of 7,000,000.

MOUNTAINS. Turkey is traversed by branches of the Dinaric Alps, one of which under the name of the Chain of Mount Pindus passes into Greece; and another extends easterly toward the Black Sea, under the name of Hæmus or the Balkan, and southeasterly to the Archipelago, under the name of the Rhodope or Despoti Dag. The highest summits of the Balkan reach an elevation of 10,000 feet; those of the Despoti Dag of nearly 6,400 feet, and those of Pindus 7,675 feet. Mount Chimæra (Acroceraunian Mountains), Pelion, Ossa, Ceta, &c., belong to the last-mentioned chain.

RIVERS. The Danube flows through the northern part of the empire. The Maritza, Karasou or Marjara, the Vardar, Salambria, and Drino, are among the principal streams.

DIVISIONS. The divisions adopted by European geographers are unknown to the Turks, who also in their administrative divisions confound the Asiatic and European parts of the empire. They divide the whole empire into two beglerbegships, the one comprising the European and parts of the Asiatic dominions, whose capital is Sophia; the other including the rest of the empire.

In the brilliant period of the Ottoman empire it was further divided into 44 eyalets or principalities, which were subdivided into sanjaks or livas (banners); the former under the government of viziers or pachas of three tails, and the latter under mirmirars or pachas of two tails.

The divisions of Turkey in Europe are at present as follows:

Eyalets.	Capitals.
Rumeli (comprising the Thessaly, Macedonia, Albania, Thrace, &c., of European writers),	Sophia.
Silistria (greater part of Bulgaria and the eastern part of Macedonia),	Silistria.
Bosnia (comprising Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovine and the western part of Bulgaria),	Bosna-Serai.
The Isles (comprising not only Chios, Samos, Metelin or Lesbos, Rhodes, and other islands, but the coasts of Asia Minor),	Gallipolis.

TOWNS. The capital is Constantinople (Byzantium), finely situated at the entrance of the strait of the same name, the ancient Bosphorus. Population 600,000. Other principal towns are Adrianople, 100,000; Philippopolis, 30,000; Gallipolis, 50,000; Saloniki or Thessalonica, 70,000; Larissa, 30,000; Sophia, 50,000; Shumla, 30,000; Silistria, 20,000; Routschuk, 30,000; Widdin, 25,000; Yanina or Joannina, now nearly deserted; Scutari or Iskanderia, 20,000; and Bosna-Serai, 70,000 inhabitants.

INHABITANTS. The Turks, an Asiatic horde of semi-barbarians, are the ruling people of this fine region. The Osmanlees are the principal of the Turkish nations. The Greeks are numerous, particularly in Thessaly, Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. The Albanians, called also Arnauts and Skipetars, form the bulk of the population in Albania, and are found in the different provinces of Rumeli. The Servians and Bosnians belong to the Slavonic stock, and there are also Armenians, Jews, &c.

The Turks and many of the Bosnians, Bulgarians, and Albanians are Mahometans. The Greeks, Servians, and some of the Bosnians, belong to the Greek Church, and some of the Albanians, Bosnians, Greeks, and Armenians, are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT. The government is absolute, the sovereign (pashah, sultan, Grand Seigneur) being at once the temporal and spiritual head of the empire. The court is called the Ottoman Porte or Sublime Porte.

The Koran, or sacred book of the Mahometans, is at once the civil, political, and religious code of the state. At the head of spiritual affairs, under the sultan, is the mufti, under whom are the ulemas or doctors.

The grand vizier is the civil and military chief of the empire. The capitan-pacha is the commander in chief of the navy. The divan or great council of the empire, is composed of the grand vizier, mufti, capitan-pacha, and the principal administrative officers of state.

HISTORY. In the eighth century, the Turks issued from the central regions of Asia, and gradually conquered the provinces of Western Asia.

In the 13th century, one of the Turcoman hordes, called from their leader Ottoman Turks, became conspicuous, and after over-running Asia Minor, passed into Europe, in the 15th century.

The capture of Constantinople (1453) completed the subjugation of the Eastern or Greek empire.

HUNGARY.

During the latter half of the 16th and in the 17th centuries, the Turkish empire was extended beyond the Danube, comprising the countries between Persia and the Mediterranean in Asia, and vast regions bordering on the Mediterranean in Africa.

But since the end of the 17th century, Hungary, the Crimea, Bessarabia, Servia, Walachia, Moldavia, Greece, Candia, and the Caucasian provinces, Syria, Egypt, &c., have been severed from the Ottoman empire, and its power seems now entirely broken.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The kingdom of Hungary forms a part of the Austrian empire; it lies between 16° and 26° E. Lon., and between 44° 15' and 49° 30' N. Lat., having an area of 88,600 square miles, and a population of 10,471,000 souls. In this estimate we have not included Transylvania, which contains 2,000,000 inhabitants on 23,500 square miles.

The inhabitants of Hungary are chiefly Magyars of the Finnic stock; in Transylvania there are many Germans and Walachians; the Slavonians and Croats of Slavonia and Croatia belong to the great Slavonic family of nations.

TOWNS. Buda or Ofen is the capital of Hungary; including Pesth, which is on the opposite side of the Danube, and is connected with Buda by a bridge of boats, the population is 96,000. Presburg, 41,000, has been at several periods the capital. Debretzin, 45,000; Theresienstadt, 40,000; Shemnitz, 22,000; Szegedin, 32,000, and Clausenburg, 20,000; Hermannstadt, 19,000, and Cronstadt, 25,000 inhabitants in Transylvania; Eszek, 10,000, in Slavonia; and Agram, 17,000 in Croatia, are the other principal towns.

HISTORY. The Magyars, an Asiatic people, entered this region in the 9th century, and extended their conquests over a great part of Germany; in the 11th century they embraced Christianity, and began to abandon their tents for houses and to dwell in towns.

In the 14th century the country was distracted with the celebrated schism of Huss.

In 1526, Hungary was conquered by the Turks, and for 160 years continued to form a Turkish province.

By the death of the last of the Hungarian princes in the battle of Mohacs (1526), the right to the crown was claimed by Ferdinand I, of Austria, the husband of his sister, and in the last year of the 17th century, the Turks were expelled from the kingdom.

PRINCIPALITY OF SERVIA.

The principality of Servia is tributary to the Porte, but has an independent administration. In 1830 the government became a hereditary constitutional monarchy, by the election of a hereditary prince. Area of the state 12,000 square miles; population 850,000.

Semendria, on the Danube, with 12,000 inhabitants, is the capital. Belgrade, the principal city, remarkable for its vast and strong military works, is the principal town; population 30,000.

The Servians belong to the Slavonic stock; in the 13th and 14th centuries Servia formed an independent kingdom, which was conquered by the Turks in the middle of the 15th century.

In 1801, the Servians, under Czerny George, revolted, but were reduced to submission in 1813.

After some new attempts to recover their freedom, their demands were finally granted in 1820, and they became a separate state, paying, however, an annual tribute, and receiving a Turkish garrison in Belgrade.

PRINCIPALITY OF WALACHIA.

Walachia is tributary to the Porte; it has an area of 28,000 square miles, and a population of 970,000 souls. The prince or hospodar, is appointed for life.

Bucharest, the capital, is a large city with 80,000 inhabitants. Tergovist, formerly an important town, has much declined, and at present has but 5,000 inhabitants.

The Walachians, or more correctly the Rumoonis, are of the Greco-Latin stock, and form the population of Walachia, Moldavia, and of many of the interior provinces of the Ottoman empire.

PRINCIPALITY OF MOLDAVIA.

Moldavia, as well as Walachia and Servia, is tributary to the Porte; it has a population of 450,000 souls on an area of 15,000 square miles.

The capital is Jassy, with 40,000 inhabitants.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The Swedish monarchy, comprising the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, extends from N. Lat., 55° to 71°, and from 6° to 31° E. Lon., having an area of 295,000 square miles, and a population of 4,000,000 souls, including about 2,000 Finns, and 120,000 Laplanders. Sweden contains 2,900,000 inhabitants, on an area of 168,000 square miles.

ISLANDS. The islands belonging to the Swedish monarchy, are Gothland and Öland in the Baltic Sea, and the Bergen, Drontheim, and Lofföden isles in the Atlantic Ocean. Between two islands of the last named group is the famous Maelstrom or whirlpool, which, during the prevalence of certain winds and tides, rages so violently as to engulf small vessels and large sea-animals.

MOUNTAINS. The Dofrine or Dofrefield Mountains stretch from Cape Lindesnes, the southern point of Norway, to North Cape, a distance of 380 leagues. The highest part of the range is near the western shore, and the course of the principal rivers is consequently southward and eastward into the Cattegat and the Baltic. The principal heights are Skagstosind, 8,400 feet high, and Sneehattan, 8,128 ft.

RIVERS AND LAKES. The principal rivers are the Tornea, forming in part the boundary between Russia and Sweden; the Umea; the Motale or outlet of lake Wetter; the Gotha or outlet of lake Wenner, which forms at Trolhatta the falls of that name; and the Glommer.

A vast number of lakes cover the surface of the peninsula, among which the principal are lakes Wenner and Wetter. These lakes are connected by the Gotha canal, which thus unites the Cattegat at Gothenburg with the Baltic at Soderköping. The canal is 10 feet deep, 25 wide, and 145 miles long, in which distance there are 70 miles of excavation.

DIVISIONS. Sweden is divided into 24 lens or governments, which are subdivided into fogderier or districts. Norway is divided into 17 Amt or bailiwicks. The great geographical divisions of the two countries are as follows:

Regions.
Sweden Proper of Svealand—Stockholm, Upsal, Westerås, Nyköping, Örebro, Carlstad, Stora-Koppaberg, & Gefleborg.
Gothland or Gethaland—Linköping, Calmar, Jonköping, Kronoberg, Blekinge, Skaraborg, Elfsborg, Gotheborg and Bohus, Halmstad, Christianstad, Malmöhus, and Gotland.
Norrländ—Norrbotten, Westerbotten, Wester-Norrländ, and Jämtland.
Sondenfields—Aggershuus, Smaalehnene, Hedemarken, Christian, Buskerud, Bradersberg, Nedenes, Mandal, Stavanger, Jarlsberg, and Laurvig.
Nordenfields—Sondre Bergenhuus, Nordre Bergenhuus, Romsdal, Sondre Trondheim, and Nordre Trondheim.
Nordlandens—Nordland and Finnmark.

Towns. The capital is Stockholm; it is built upon several islands and peninsulas at the junction of lake Maler with the Baltic. It has a large and safe harbor, and 80,000 inhabitants. Gottenburg or Gothenburg, with 28,000 inhabitants, is the second city in industry, commerce, and population.

Upsal, celebrated for its university, 4,000 inhabitants; Carlsrona, 12,000, for its docks, hewn out of the rock; Norköping, 10,000, a commercial and manufacturing town; Calmar, 5,000; and Wisby, on the island of Gothland, are the other principal towns of Sweden.

In Norway are Christiania, the capital, with an active and increasing commerce, 25,000 inhabitants; Bergen, 21,000; Christian-sand, 5,000, and Drontheim, 12,000.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS. The only colony of the Swedish monarchy, is the island of Saint Bartholomew, in the West Indies, which has a population of 18,000.

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, &c. Articles of export are lumber, naval stores, iron, steel, furs, and the products of the fishery. The silver mines of Sala, the copper mines of Fahlun, and the iron mines of Dannemora, &c., are productive. The manufactures comprise woollen, cotton, and linen goods, glass, leather, metallic wares, &c.

ARMY, NAVY, REVENUE, &c. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and many smaller vessels. The standing army amounts to 54,200 men. The revenue of the monarchy is about \$8,000,000; the debt \$37,000,000.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a constitutional or limited monarchy; each kingdom has its particular constitution, its own laws, and a national representation. The states, called in Sweden the Riksdag, and in Norway the Storting, exercise the legislative power. The Riksdag is composed of four orders, the nobility, the clergy, the burghesses, and the peasants, and the votes are taken by orders.

The Storting is wholly elective, but the king selects one fourth of its members to form one house, called the logthing, the other three fourths constituting the odelsting. A bill thrice sanctioned by the Storting becomes a law in spite of the royal veto. Nobility has been abolished in Norway.

INHABITANTS. The population of this monarchy belongs to two different stocks. The Germanic or Teutonic, including the great bulk of the population, comprises the Swedes and the Norwegians, and also some Danes in Norway. The Uralian or Finnish stock, includes the Laplanders, and the Finns, who, although few in number, occupy large tracts in the northern extremity of the peninsula.

HISTORY. The Goths and Swedes, Teutonic tribes, having conquered Sweden, driving out or reducing the Finns and Laplanders, were united into one nation in 1250. They had previously embraced Christianity.

In 1389, Sweden was annexed to the Danish monarchy, and the union was ratified by the diet of Calmar, in 1397.

Norway was united with Denmark in 1380, and continued to form part of the Danish monarchy until 1814, when it was united with Sweden.

1448. The Swedes renounced the union with Denmark, and elected a separate king.

1521. Gustavus Vasa delivers his country from the Danish yoke, to which it had again become subject; he is elected king, and introduces the reformation into the kingdom.

1632. Gustavus Adolphus falls in the battle of Lutzen.

1697–1718. Brilliant but useless victories and striking reverses of Charles XII.

In the 18th century Sweden was stripped of a great part of Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingria, by Russia, and of numerous provinces in Germany by the German powers.

DENMARK.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of Denmark lies between 53° 22' and 57° 45' N. Lat., and between 8° and 12° 35' E. Lon., comprising the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Langeland, Funen, Falster, Laaland, &c., in the Baltic, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. It has an area of 22,000 square miles, and a population of 2,000,000. The Faroe islands to the northwest of Scotland, belong to Denmark.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS. The Danish possessions are, in America, Iceland, Greenland, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John; in Africa, some forts and factories on the Guinea coast, and in Asia, Tranquebar, and Serampore. The Nicobar isles also nominally belong to Denmark, but no settlements have been formed on them.

DIVISIONS. Much confusion prevails in maps and geographical works, in regard to the divisions of Denmark. It is divided for administrative purposes into 50 bailiwicks, the names of which it would be uninteresting to enumerate here. Geographically or rather historically speaking, it is divided into the kingdom of Denmark Proper, comprising part of the peninsula of Jutland (North Jutland), the islands in the Baltic, and the Faroe islands; South Jutland or the duchy of Sleswick; the duchy of Holstein, and the duchy of Lauenburg. The two last-named form a part of the German Confederation, and the king of Denmark is a member of the Confederacy, in his capacity of Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg.

Towns. Copenhagen is the capital; it is one of the handsomest cities in Europe, and stands upon the islands of Zealand and Amak, with a fine harbor; population 112,000.

Helsingor or Elsinore, 7,000 inhabitants, is important from its position on the Sound. Altona, on the Elbe, is the second city in commerce and population; it has 28,000 inhabitants.

Flensborg in Jutland, 16,000 inhabitants, Sleswick, 8,000, and Kiel, 9,000, noted for its university, are the other principal towns.

SEAS AND STRAITS. On the west is the German Ocean, which is connected with the Baltic, by a canal uniting the Eider with the gulf of Kiel. On the north is the Skagerac, and on the northeast the Cattegat, from which the three straits, called the Sound or Öresund, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt, lead into the Baltic.

REVENUE, MILITARY FORCE, &c. The revenue of Denmark is about \$7,000,000; the debt \$50,000,000. The navy consists of 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 14 smaller vessels. The standing army amounts to 30,838 men.

GOVERNMENT. The government is an absolute monarchy, the nation itself having rendered the crown absolute in 1660, for the purpose of putting an end to the influence of the nobles. As duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king of Denmark is a member of the German Confederacy.

HISTORY. In the 9th and 10th centuries the Northmen or Normans (inhabitants of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) rendered themselves the terror of maritime Europe by their piracies. In 920 the foundation of the Danish monarchy was laid by the union of several petty states. In the 11th century the Danes became masters of England and Norway, which however they soon lost.

In 1397, Margaret united the crowns of Norway and Sweden to that of Denmark.

In 1814, Denmark was obliged to cede Norway to Sweden, receiving Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation in return.





HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of the Netherlands or the Low Countries, often also called Holland, from the name of the principal province, has an area of 11,000 square miles, and a population of 2,444,550 inhabitants. Of these the greater portion are Dutch, and about 150,000 are Frisians.

LAKEs AND GULFS. The northern provinces contain a great number of small lakes; several considerable lakes and marshes have been drained, and their basins are called in the country Polders. The Zuyder Zee or South Sea, and the Gulf of Dollart, are two large gulfs, which have been formed by the irruption of the waters of the North Sea.

ISLANDS. A great number of islands line the coast of Holland, forming two principal groups; the Southern Group comprises Walcheren, North and South Beveland, Schouwen, and other islands formed by the arms of the Meuse and the Scheldt; the Northern Group includes the numerous islands lying off the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, and on the coast of Friesland, among which are the Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, &c.

DIVISIONS. The kingdom is divided into 10 provinces, comprising the old 7 provinces which formed the republic of the United Provinces, and some portions of territory, which formed what was called the Generality, because they did not make a part of any particular province, but were governed directly by the States General.

The following table exhibits the provinces with their capitals. The Hague, Haag or S'Gravenhaag, is the capital of the kingdom:

Provinces.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
North Holland	417,458	Haarlem	21,667
South Holland	484,608	The Hague	56,015
Zeeland	137,194	Middelburg	14,700
North Brabant	349,289	Hertogenbosch or Bois le Duc	20,489
Utrecht	131,835	Utrecht	43,407
Gelderland	290,000	Arnhem	14,509
Overijssel	180,295	Zwoll	15,640
Drenthe	64,028	Assen	2,184
Groningen	159,321	Groningen	30,260
Friesland	207,425	Leeuwarden	20,938

TOWNS. Beside the towns above mentioned, the principal are Amsterdam, the largest city of the kingdom, and one of the most commercial and manufacturing towns of Europe, with 202,364 inhabitants; Leyden, noted for its university, with 34,564 inhabitants; Dort or Dordrecht, 19,972; Rotterdam, 72,924, the second city in the kingdom for population, industry, and commerce; Nimeguen, 17,734; Flushing, 4,000; Schiedam, 10,000, and Delft, 15,023.

COLONIES. Since the loss of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch possessions in Africa consist only of some forts on the Guinea coast.

In Oceania the isle of Java, the greater part of Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, and the Moluccas, with a part of Papooasia or New Guinea, and some other islands, belong to the Dutch.

In America they possess the islands of Eustatia and Curaçao, and Paramaribo or Surinam in Guiana.

The population of their Oceanic possessions, is 9,360,000, comprising about 60,000 whites, and 20,000 slaves; of the African 15,000, of whom 300 are whites, and the remainder slaves; and of the American 114,000, including about 80,000 slaves.

CANALS AND DIKES. The country is intersected with innumerable canals in every direction, which supply the place of roads in other countries; they are generally supplied with water by the rise of the tides.

The North canal from Amsterdam to the Helder, at the north point of North Holland, is one of the greatest works of the kind in the world; it is 50 miles in length, 20 feet 9 inches deep, and 124 feet wide; it obviates the necessity of lightening large ships before they can enter the Zuyder Zee, and avoids the delay of the long passage up that sea.

The Leeuwarden canal from the Ems to Harlingen, on the Zuyder Zee, and the Haarlem and Leyden canal, passing from Amsterdam by Haarlem and Leyden to the Meuse, are among the principal works of this kind.

Not less remarkable and characteristic of the country are the vast dikes constructed and preserved at an enormous expense, for the protection of Zeeland, Friesland, Groningen, and part of Holland, whose surface is considerably below the level of the sea, against the fury of the German Ocean and the Zuyder Zee; the rain water which falls in these places, and the water accumulated by the leakage of the embankments is pumped out, as from a leaky ship, by great numbers of pumps worked by windmills.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a limited monarchy; the legislature, called the States General, consists of two houses; the upper

house is composed of members appointed by the king for life, and the lower of members chosen by the provinces. Each province has its provincial estates or assembly, composed of three orders; that of the nobles, of the cities, and of the country.

HISTORY. In 1548, the 17 provinces of the Low Countries were united under the dominion of Spain, but the cruel bigotry of that government soon drove the people to rebellion, and in 1579 five of the northern provinces, which were soon after joined by the other two, formed the celebrated Union of Utrecht and declared themselves independent.

After a succession of long and bloody struggles, their independence was finally acknowledged by Spain in 1648, and the Dutch republic became the chief maritime power of Europe.

In 1815, the Belgic and Dutch provinces, with the German Duchy of Luxemburg, were united to form the kingdom of the Netherlands; but this connexion was dissolved in 1830 by the revolt of the Belgic provinces.

BELGIUM.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The kingdom of Belgium, composed of the former Austrian Netherlands or the Walloon provinces, has, including the duchy of Luxemburg, an area of 13,000 square miles, and a population of 3,773,160 souls. There are about 10,000 Dutch, and 250,000 Germans, but the bulk of the population are Belgians, that is, Walloons and Flemings, belonging to the Greco-Latin stock, and speaking a French dialect.

DIVISIONS. Belgium is divided into eight provinces, exclusive of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, which is in dispute between this country and the Netherlands:

Provinces.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
South Brabant	506,930	Brussels	106,000
Antwerp	343,214	Antwerp	66,144
East Flanders	717,057	Ghent	82,147
West Flanders	580,597	Bruges	35,000
Hainault	574,750	Mons or Bergen	20,350
Namur	197,615	Namur	19,169
Liege	352,230	Liege or Lutich	54,000
Limburg	193,113	Maestricht	21,000
Luxemburg	302,654	Luxemburg	10,000

TOWNS. The capital is Brussels. The other principal towns, not already mentioned, are Tournay or Doornick, 33,000 inhabitants; Louvain or Loewen, 25,400; Malines or Mechlin, 18,000; Courtray, 16,000, and Ostend, 13,000.

Belgium has been for centuries the great battlefield of Europe, and it is covered with places remarkable in history, as the scenes of great victories and defeats; among these is Waterloo near Brussels, with the adjacent villages of Quatre Bras, La Belle Alliance, and Mont St. Jean.

CANALS AND RAILROADS. The canals are not less numerous than those of Holland; we can only mention the great Northern Canal, which stretches from Neuss on the Rhine (in Prussia), by Venloo on the Meuse, to Antwerp on the Scheldt, and with which communicate, by means of the Scheldt, the Lievre and Bruges canals, between Ghent and Bruges; the Ostend and Dunkirk canals, reaching the sea at different points; the Brussels canal; the Louvain canal, and many others. The governments of Belgium and Prussia have united in constructing a railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, thus rendering the former the great depot for the extensive central regions, which communicate with the Rhine.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a constitutional monarchy; the legislative body consists of two houses, a Senate, chosen by the qualified voters for the term of eight years, and a House of Representatives, chosen for the term of four years.

HISTORY. The Belgic provinces, which were united with the Dutch provinces under the Spanish dominions in 1548, continued, after the revolt of the former, to belong to Spain until 1717, when they were ceded to Austria, and were thence usually termed the Austrian Netherlands.

At the close of the last century they were incorporated with France, but in 1815 they were separated from that kingdom, and united with the Dutch provinces to form the kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Belgians are connected with the French by a community of language and religion, but their interests as a manufacturing people did not always coincide with those of the commercial provinces of the north, from whom a difference of religion and language also tended to alienate them.

In 1830 the Belgians seceded from the Netherlandish monarchy, declared themselves an independent state, and in 1831 elected a king for themselves.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EGYPT.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		BELGIUM.		PALMA.		WURTEMBERG.		FREE CITIES.		
London,	1,465,268	Brussels,	106,000	Xeres,	34,000	Stuttgart,	31,000	Hamburg,	125,000	
Manchester,	187,000	Ghent,	82,000	Santiago,	28,000			Frankfort,	54,000	
Liverpool,	165,165	Antwerp,	65,000	Orlihue,	28,000	SAXONY.			Bremen,	40,000
Birmingham,	146,836	Liege,	54,000	Reus,	24,000	Dresden,	70,000	Lubeck,	29,000	
Leeds,	123,383	Bruges,	36,000	Corunna,	23,000	Leipzig,	40,000	DENMARK.		
Bristol,	117,016	Tourmay,	33,000	Valladolid,	21,000	Chemnitz,	16,000	Copenhagen,	106,000	
Sheffield,	91,692	Louvain,	25,000	Santander,	20,000	HANOVER.			Altona,	25,000
Wolverhampton,	67,514	Maastricht,	21,000	Antquera,	20,000	Hanover,	28,000	Flensburg,	16,000	
Greenwich,	84,838	Mons or Bergen,	20,000	Jaen,	19,000	SMALLER GERMAN STATES.			Stockholm,	80,000
Norwich,	61,110	Namur,	20,000	Elche,	19,000	Brunswick,	37,000	Gottenburg,	26,000	
Kingston, or Hull,	54,110	Mechlin,	18,000	Almeria,	19,000	Mentz,	30,000	Bergen,	22,000	
Newcastle,	53,613	Courmay,	16,000	San Fernando, or }	18,000	Cassel,	26,000	Christiania,	21,000	
Stoke,	52,000	Tpres,	15,000	Isla de Leon,	18,000	Darmstadt,	22,000	RUSSIA.		
Salford,	50,810			Alcoy,	18,000	Manheim,	22,000	Petersburg,	450,000	
Bath,	50,802			Puerto Sta. Maria,	18,000	Carlsruhe,	16,000	Moscow,	237,700	
Nottingham,	50,690			Ronda,	18,000	Rostock,	20,000	Warsaw,	158,500	
Oldham,	36,513	FRANCE.		San Lúcar,	17,000			Wilna,	56,400	
Portsmouth,	50,359	Paris,	774,338	Torosa,	17,000	AUSTRIA.			Kazan,	47,700
Bolton,	43,336	Lyons,	133,715	Osuna,	15,000	German Provinces.		Odesa,	40,000	
Devonport,	44,454	Marseilles,	121,272	San Felipe,	15,000	Vienna,	300,000	Riga,	41,600	
Bradford,	43,337	Bordeaux,	100,302	Castellon de la Plana,	15,000	Prague,	121,000	Astrakhan,	39,500	
Rochdale,	41,308	Rouen,	88,086	Bilbao,	15,000	Trieste,	50,000	Tula,	39,850	
Stroud,	41,719	Nantes,	77,992	Pampelona,	15,000	Grazt,	30,000	Saskow,	38,250	
Sunderland,	40,735	Lille,	69,073			Brann,	38,000	Orel,	30,300	
Leicester,	33,433	Toulouse,	60,000	TWO SICILIES.		Lintz,	20,000	Kiev,	26,021	
Halifax,	34,467	Strasbourg,	50,000	Naples,	163,000	Trent,	15,000	Kaluga,	25,650	
Preston,	33,671	Amiens,	45,000	Palermo,	138,000	Saltburg,	15,000	Jaroslavl,	23,800	
Ashton,	33,597	Nimes,	44,500	Catania,	47,000	Italian Provinces.			Kursk,	22,900
Chelsea,	32,371	Orleans,	40,000	Messina,	40,000	Milan,	160,000	Tver,	21,700	
Plymouth,	31,080	Caen,	40,000	Trapaui,	21,000	Venice,	104,000	Mohilef,	21,000	
Stockport,	28,456	Rheims,	36,000	Marsala,	21,000	Verona,	56,000	Kichin,	20,000	
Exeter,	28,201	Montpellier,	34,000	Foggia,	21,000	Padua,	55,000	Berditchef,	19,868	
Coventry,	27,091	St. Etienne,	29,880	Calatagirona,	20,000	Brescia,	31,000	Archangel,	19,260	
Blackburn,	25,859	Brest,	29,000	Modica,	23,000	Vincenza,	30,000	Riassan,	18,860	
York,	24,670	Besangon,	29,000	Cava,	19,000	Mantua,	26,000	Voroneje,	18,500	
Chatham,	23,607	Nancy,	29,000	Bari,	18,000	Bergamo,	24,000	Riel,	18,000	
Derby,	23,129	Angers,	28,500	Reggio,	17,000	Chivignia,	20,000	Tambof,	15,700	
Tyemouth,	22,942	Versailles,	27,500	Aversa,	16,000	Lodi,	18,000	Vitesp,	15,500	
Cheltenham,	22,942	Reims,	26,000	Altamura,	16,000	Udina,	17,000	Jeletz,	15,160	
Merthyr Tydvile	22,063	Avignon,	25,460	San Severo,	15,000	Travisio,	16,000	Nishni Novgorod,	15,000	
(Wales),		Montauban,	25,000	Clermont,	15,000	Polish Provinces.			Cracow,	20,885
Chester,	21,363	Dunkirk,	25,000	Ottajano,	15,000	Lemberg,	22,000	EUROPEAN TURKEY.		
Shrewsbury,	21,227	Dijon,	25,000	Castellamare,	15,000	Brody,	22,000	Constantinople,	600,000	
Yarmouth,	21,115	Troyes,	24,000	STATES OF THE CHURCH.		Hungarian Provinces.		Adrianople,	100,000	
Cambridge,	20,917	Toulon,	24,000	Rome,	155,000	Pesth,	80,000	Gallipoli,	80,000	
Carlisle,	20,906	Grenoble,	24,000	Bologna,	71,000	Debretzin,	42,000	Saloniki,	70,000	
Gateshead,	20,901	Limoges,	23,800	Ancona,	80,000	Presburg,	40,000	Bona Seral,	70,000	
Wigan,	20,774	Arras,	23,400	Perugia,	80,000	Buda,	33,000	Sophia,	40,000	
Oxford,	20,454	Tours,	23,230	Ferrara,	80,000	Szeged,	32,000	Philippopoli,	30,000	
Inswick,	20,454	Poitiers,	22,500	Forli,	22,000	Cronstadt,	27,000	Rodosto,	30,000	
Kidderminster,	20,385	Aix,	22,500	Ravenna,	16,000	Clausenburg,	22,000	Larissa,	30,000	
Huddersfield,	19,635	Boulogne,	20,850	Faro,	15,000	Schennitz,	21,000	Seres,	30,000	
Southampton,	19,324	Arles,	20,000	Rimini,	15,000	Miscotz,	22,000	Shumla,	30,000	
Worcester,	18,610	Mans,	19,800	TUSCANY.		Schul Weissenburg,	18,000	Rustschuk,	30,000	
Cockchester,	16,167	St. Omer,	19,350	Florence,	80,000	Erlau,	18,000	Widdin,	21,000	
Whitehaven,	15,595	Abbeville,	19,160	Leghorn,	80,000	Hermannstadt,	18,000	Sistova,	20,000	
Reading,	15,314	Valenciennes,	18,550	Pisa,	20,000	Agaram,	17,000	Scutari,	20,000	
Canterbury,	15,314	Douai,	18,300	Sienna,	18,000	Neusatz,	17,000	Selmisia,	20,000	
Northampton,	15,351	Cherburg,	18,400	SMALLER ITALIAN STATES.		Raab,	16,000	Silistria,	16,000	
		Lorient,	15,400	Parma,	30,000	Grosswardein,	16,000	Demotica,	15,000	
		Bourges,	17,100	Piacenza,	28,000					
		St. Quentin,	17,100	Modena,	27,000					
		Perpignan,	16,270	Lucca,	22,000					
		Dieppe,	16,000	Reggio,	18,000					
		Niort,	15,500							
		Laval,	15,300							
		Angoulême,	15,200							
		Colmar,	15,150							
		Beziers,	15,000							
		Carcassone,	15,000							
		SWITZERLAND.								
		Geneva,	26,000							
		Berne,	18,000							
		Bâle,	16,000							
		PORTUGAL.								
		Lisbon,	260,000							
		Oporto,	70,000							
		Angra (Azores),	16,000							
		Ponta Delgada,	15,000							
		Coimbra,	15,000							
		SPAIN.								
		Madrid,	200,000							
		Barcelona,	120,000							
		Seville,	91,000							
		Grenada,	80,000							
		Valencia,	65,000							
		Cordova,	65,000							
		Cadiz,	53,000							
		Malaga,	62,000							
		Saragossa,	43,000							
		Lorca,	40,000							
		Carthagena,	37,000							
		Murcia,	36,000							
		Ecija,	35,000							
		NETHERLANDS.								
		Amsterdam,	201,000							
		Rotterdam,	66,000							
		Hague,	50,000							
		Utrecht,	36,000							
		Leyden,	30,000							
		Groningen,	25,000							
		Harlem,	21,000							
		Dordrecht,	20,000							
		Leeuwarden,	20,000							
		Bois le Duc,	17,000							
		Nimeguen,	15,000							
		Zwoll,	15,000							
		SARDINIA.								
		Turin,	114,000							
		Genoa,	80,000							
		Alessandria,	55,000							
		Cagliari,	27,000							
		Nizza,	26,000							
		Asli,	22,000							
		Sassari,	19,000							
		Coni,	18,000							
		Mondovì,	16,000							
		Casale,	16,000							
		Novara,	15,000							
		Savigliano,	15,000							
		Vercelli,	15,000							
		BAVARIA.								
		Munich,	80,000							
		Nuremberg,	38,000							
		Augsburg,	34,000							
		Regensburg,	28,000							
		Wurtzburg,	22,000							
		Bamberg,	22,000							
		Asnach,	17,000							
		Furth,	17,000							
		Baireuth,	15,000							
		PRUSSIA.								
		Berlin,	258,000							
		Breslau,	83,000							
		Cologne,	71,000							
		Königsberg,	70,000							
		Turgau,	70,000							
		Dantzic,	65,000							
		Magdeburg,	42,000							
		Aix-la-Chapelle,	37,000							
		Stettin,	30,000							
		Elberfeld,	29,000							
		Düsseldorf,	28,000							
		Coblenz,	26,000							
		Posen,	25,000							
		Halie,	25,000							
		Potsdam,	24,000							
		Erfurt,	22,000							
		Elbing,	20,000							
		Munster,	20,000							
		Frankfort,	19,000							
		Crefeld,	17,000							
		Clèves,	16,000							
		Stralsund,	16,000							
		Treves,	16,000							
		Brandenburg,	15,000							
		Halberstadt,	15,000							
		SERVIA.								
		Belgrade,	50,000							
		WALACHIA.								
		Bucharest,	80,000							
		Vergovist,	30,000							
		Brailow,	30,000							
		MOLDAVIA.								
		Jassy,	40,000							
		GREECE.								
		Syra,	20,000							
		Hydra,	20,000							
		IONIAN ISLES.								
		Zante,	20,000							
		Corfu,	15,000							
		CANDIA.								
		Candia,	15,000							







EUROPE.

EXTENT. The continent of Europe lies between 34° and 71° N. Lat., and between 10° W. and 64° E. Lon., and, including the islands, has an area of 3,725,000 square miles. The river Kara, the Ural Mountains and River, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasian Mountains, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, separate it from Asia.

RIVERS. The principal river of Europe is the Volga, which has its course wholly in Russia, and flows into the Caspian Sea by 65 mouths; its current is nowhere broken by cataracts, and it is navigable through nearly its whole length, which is 2,000 miles. The Danube rises in the Black Forest in Wurtemberg, and traversing Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, and separating Bulgaria from Walachia and Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea by five mouths, after a course of 1,520 miles, during which it receives 150 rivers.

MOUNTAINS. The loftiest and most extensive system of mountains in Europe, is the Alpine, which, in its most extensive sense, comprises the mountainous chains that spread over a part of France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Turkey. The Central Group, or the Alps proper, rising from the Mediterranean, separates the waters of the Rhone and the Po, crosses Switzerland and the Tyrol, and extends to the sources of the Drave and the Salza; the highest summits are Mont Blanc, 15,732 feet, and Monte Rosa, 15,152 feet. The Southern Group traverses Italy under the name of the Apennines, and nowhere exceeds an elevation of 9,520 feet. The Eastern Group, comprising the Balkan, Pindus, and Rhodope, extends from the central group to the Black Sea, and the Archipelago, and in some places has an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Northern Group or Carpathian Mountains, is less elevated. The Doffreld Mountains of Scandinavia, the Ural Mountains, and the Pyrenees, are the other principal groups.

POPULATION. The total population of Europe is about 230,000,000, belonging chiefly to the following races; the Greco-Latin, comprising the Arnauts or Albanians, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, French, Savoyards, and Walachians; the Teutonic, comprising the Germans, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and English; the Slavonic, comprising the Illyrians (Servians, Bosnians, Dalmatians, and Bulgarians), Poles, Russians, Bohemians, Croats, Wends, and Lithuanians; the Finnic or Uralian, including the Finns, Laplanders, Estonians, and Hungarians; the Turkish, comprising the Osmanlis or Turks, and various tribes of Turkey and Russia, often called Tartars; the Basque or Esculdunac, in France and Spain; and the Celtic, comprising the Scotch Highlanders, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Bretons in France.

STRAITS. The Strait of Gibraltar, between Spain and Morocco, connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic; breadth 15 miles. The Dardanelles (Hellespont) connects the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; the latter is connected by the straits of Constantinople (Bosphorus) with the Black Sea, which has a communication with the Sea of Azoph by the Strait of Caffa or Yenicale. The Strait of Dover or of Calais unites the North Sea with the British Channel; least width 23 miles. The Sound, and the Great and Little Belts, are three straits forming communications between the Cattegat and the Baltic. The Strait of Waigatz separates Nova Zembla from the continent.

ISLANDS. The group of Nova Zembla, and that of Spitzbergen, with the Loffoden, are the principal islands of the Arctic seas; in the Atlantic, are the Faro Isles, the British islands, and the Azores. In the Baltic, Zealand, Funen, Laland, Falstar, &c., are the principal; in the North Sea are Walcheren, South Beveland, &c., forming the Dutch Archipelago, and in the Mediterranean are the Balearic Isles, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Ionian Islands, Eubœa, Candia, Cyprus, and the other Grecian Isles.

CLIMATE. Europe lies almost entirely in the temperate zone, but three general causes modify its climate; these are the cold caused by the vicinity of Northern and Central Asia, in all the countries exposed to the chilly winds of its frozen mountains and elevated plains; the heat caused by the vicinity of Africa, in those countries which by their position or inclination are exposed to its burning winds, and the rapid changes to which those countries are liable, which are exposed to the winds of the Atlantic. These causes produce three climates; the Oceanic climate, prevailing in the country lying on a line drawn from Cape St. Vincent to Cape North; the Asiatic climate, prevailing along a line from Cape North to the Caspian Sea, and the Southern climate, whose general direction may

be indicated by a line passing from the Caspian Sea to Cape St. Vincent.

DIVISIONS. Europe is divided into 65 independent states, of which 3 are empires; 1 an elective ecclesiastical monarchy; 16 kingdoms; 7 grand-duchies; 1 electorate; 11 duchies; 15 principalities; 1 land-graviate; 1 lordship, and 9 republics, as follows;

States.	Square Miles.	Population.
France,	205,000	32,600,000
Great Britain,	121,300	24,105,000
Netherlands,	12,100	2,450,000
Belgium,	13,000	3,816,000
Denmark,	22,000	2,000,000
Sweden and Norway,	297,000	4,226,000
Russia and Poland,	2,050,000	56,500,000
Prussia,	108,000	13,700,000
Austria,	260,000	33,500,000
Cracow,	500	140,000
Bavaria,	29,500	4,240,000
Wurtemberg,	7,625	1,600,000
Hanover,	14,850	1,550,000
Saxony,	5,790	1,430,000
Baden (G. Duchy),	5,970	1,280,000
Hesse,	3,765	750,000
Electoral Hesse,	4,462	652,000
Saxe-Weimar (G. Duchy),	1,400	232,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	4,775	441,000
Strelitz,	770	77,000
Holstein Oldenburg,	2,500	248,000
Nassau (Duchy),	1,930	363,000
Brunswick,	1,500	250,000
Saxe-Coburg,	975	154,000
Meiningen,	920	137,000
Altenburg,	530	115,000
Anhalt-Dessau,	350	61,000
Bernburg,	337	40,000
Cothen,	320	36,000
Reuss-Greiz (Principality),	145	25,100
Schleitz,	208	31,000
Lobenstein,	240	29,500
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt,	408	69,000
Sondershausen,	360	52,000
Lippe-Detmold,	440	79,800
Schaumburg,	210	26,000
Waldeck,	466	56,000
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,	390	42,000
Hechingen,	110	21,000
Lichtenstein,	54	6,000
Hesse Homburg (landgraviate),	167	25,000
Frankfort (Free city),	92	54,000
Bremen,	68	58,000
Hamburg,	152	143,000
Lubeck,	118	46,000
Kniphausen (lordship),	18	2,859
Switzerland,	14,900	2,000,000
Sardinia,	25,000	4,300,000
Parma (Duchy),	2,215	440,000
Modena,	2,090	380,000
Lucca,	416	143,000
Monaco (Principality),	50	6,500
San Marino,	23	7,000
States of the Church,	17,350	2,590,000
Tuscany (G. Duchy),	8,432	1,275,000
Two Sicilies,	42,000	7,420,000
Spain,	183,200	13,900,000
Portugal,	39,860	3,590,000
Andorra,	10	15,000
Ottoman Empire,	150,000	7,100,000
Servia (Principality),	12,000	880,000
Walachia,	28,800	970,000
Moldavia,	15,450	450,000
Greece,	18,500	750,000
Ionian Isles,	1,000	176,000

EGYPT.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This country, so powerful under the Pharaohs, so wealthy under the Ptolemies, and so rich in historical recollections and monuments, extends from 23° 30' to 31° 30' N. Lat., and from 24° to 34° E. Lon., having an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000.

The territories of the pacha of Egypt include the greater part of Nubia, with Kordofan and part of Abyssinia, and Syria, Adana and Hejaz, in Asia, and Candia in Europe. The whole population of this new empire cannot be less than 5,000,000.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Egypt consists of a long narrow valley, lying between rocky hills on the east, and deserts of sand on the west. Through this valley runs the Nile, which receives no tributaries, but below Cairo divides into several branches, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. The two principal branches are that of Rosetta on the west, and that of Damietta on the east, enclosing the celebrated Delta.

The Nile valley and the Delta, which owe their fertility to the overflows of the river, are, with the exception of some Oases in the desert, the only inhabited part of the country, and here are the remnants of ancient Egyptian grandeur. The floods of the Nile take place in August, continuing to October, and as the country is never visited by rains, their failure is attended with the loss of the usual harvest.

Lake Mareotis, anciently a fresh water lake, celebrated for its gardens and vineyards, has been rendered salt by the irruption of the sea, in 1801. Lake Moeris, long thought to be an artificial basin constructed by human hands, has been shown by modern examinations to be a natural basin. The Natron Lakes yield carbonate of soda.

DIVISIONS. Egypt is generally divided into Lower Egypt, comprising the Delta of the Nile, Middle Egypt, and Said or Upper Egypt, which comprise the long, narrow, and fertile valley of the Nile, and is politically subdivided into 24 provinces. On the east and west lie waste deserts, interspersed with Oases; the eastern part of Egypt and Nubia is occupied by wandering tribes of Arabs.

The Oases in the desert to the west are more or less populous, and contain numerous fine ruins attesting their ancient splendor; the principal are the Great Oasis or Oasis of El Kargeh, those of Dakhel, of Farafreh, the Little Oasis or El Wah, and the Oasis of Siwah or Ammon.

In Nubia, are Sennaar, Shendy, Dongola, the land of the Shaykes, of the Barabras, &c.

TOWNS. Cairo, or El Kahira, the capital, stands on the Nile in a sandy plain; population 350,000. Bulaq, 18,000, Rosetta (Bolbitine), with 15,000 inhabitants, Damietta, 25,000, and Alexandria, 26,000 inhabitants, are the other principal towns in Lower Egypt.

Medinet el Fayum (Crocodilopolis or Arsinoe), with 12,000 inhabitants, Assiut or Siout (Lycopolis), with 20,000, Esneh (Lato-lis), the rendezvous of caravans for Darfur and Sennaar, with 4,000 inhabitants, and Assuan or Syene, are the principal towns in Upper and Middle Egypt.

INHABITANTS and LANGUAGE. The great mass of the inhabitants are Arabians, and the Arabic is the prevailing language of the country. Even the few thousand Copts, who are considered the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, have entirely forgotten the language of their fathers, and the Coptic is now a dead language. There are some Turks in the cities of Lower Egypt, and Turkish is the official language of the government.

GOVERNMENT, &c. The government is an absolute despotism; the present ruler has endeavored to introduce European arts, and civilization among his subjects, has established printing presses, instituted scientific and elementary schools, reformed the administration of justice, organized and disciplined his military forces on the European plan, encouraged the adoption of the European costume, and the disuse of the beard, constructed canals, built steamboats, and fostered commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

Cotton of a fine quality has been substituted for the inferior article formerly raised in Egypt, and the annual crop has of late years amounted to 225,000 bales. The cotton manufactures of Damietta, Mansurah, &c., have recently acquired importance. The cultivation of silk, indigo, and cochineal has also been revived.

COMMERCE. Egypt was anciently the centre of an extensive commerce between the East and the West, carried on by caravans from different ports on the Red Sea and those on the Mediterranean. After the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, the European transit trade was chiefly lost, but it has continued to be extensive between Egypt and the Asiatic countries on the one side, and the northern and interior regions of Africa on the other.

It is carried on by means of caravans, and consists in the exchange of the salt, and manufactured products of Egypt for the fruits, gold, ivory, slaves, &c. of Africa, and the spices, manufactures, &c. of the east.

REVENUE and MILITARY FORCE. The revenue of the pacha is about \$20,000,000; he has a standing army of 70,000 men, with the necessary arsenals, foundries, &c., and an increasing navy, consisting of 6 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 27 corvettes and brigs, and numerous smaller vessels.

RELIGION. The inhabitants are Mahometans, with the exception of the 80,000 Copts.

CANALS. Among these the principal are Joseph's canal, about 110 miles in length, and from 50 to 300 feet in breadth, the Bahr el Wadi, 40 miles long, the Menuf canal, 30 miles, the Abumeneegy canal, 100 miles, and the Mahmoudie canal, connecting the port of Alexandria with the Nile, 45 miles.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS and RUINS. The soil of Egypt is covered with the witnesses of its ancient splendor, massive monuments which reveal the wealth, power, skill and science of ancient Egypt.

The pyramids of Gizeh are funereal monuments, whose origin ascends beyond the records of history; they are constructed of immense blocks of stone; the largest, called the pyramid of Cheops, is 430 feet high; the ruins of Thebes are visible at Luxor, Carnac, and Medinet Abu; and those of Memphis at Memf and Bedresheim.

Near Medinet el Fayum are the relics of the ancient labyrinth, with its 3,000 chambers, destined to receive the remains of the kings by whom it was built, and of the sacred crocodiles.

At Dendyra, are the remains of a magnificent temple. At Mataryeh are the ruins of the ancient On or Heliopolis, and near Fouah are those of Sais, the ancient capital of the Delta.

Cavern temples, or temples hewn out of the solid rock, hypogees or funereal grottoes, obelisks, colossal statues of sphinxes, &c., are found in many places. In the Oasis of Siwah, have been found the remains of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon.

HIEROGLYPHICS. The researches of modern scholars have half raised the veil, which has so long shrouded the wisdom of Egypt. The hieroglyphical characters, which cover its monuments, have been, at least partially, read, and their true nature seems now to be understood. They have been shown to be in part emblematic, that is, signs of objects, and in part, phonetic, that is, like our alphabet, signs of sound, and the value of some of the signs, literal and syllabic, has been determined.

Whether we can ever become sufficiently acquainted with the old Egyptian language to interpret the papyrus rolls and inscriptions, which are written in that tongue, is yet doubtful, but enough has already been discovered to throw much light upon Egyptian history. The notion that the hieroglyphics were merely a sacred character, known only to the priests and used by them to conceal their knowledge from the vulgar, is now proved to be erroneous, and probably has its origin in the ignorance of Greek travellers, from whom it is derived.

HISTORY. Egypt, the mother of science and arts, at least for the western world, was the teacher of wisdom to the Hebrews and Greeks, from whom, through the Romans, the precious charge has been transmitted to the nations of Modern Europe. Successively the prey to the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the Arabs and the Turks, and stripped of much of its ancient glory, its name still kindles the imagination, and the recollections of Thebes, Memphis, and Alexandria, the aspect or the traditions of its pyramids and obelisks, its temples and labyrinths, recall its ancient grandeur.

The early periods of Egyptian history are enveloped in obscurity; according to commonly received accounts, Menes was the first king of Egypt, and reigned about 2,200 years B. C.

During the reign of the Pharaoh, Amos, the Israelites depart from Egypt for the Promised Land, B. C. 1490, under the conduct of Moses.

Among his successors the most celebrated is Sesostris near the end of the 11th century before Christ, who conquered the neighboring regions of Asia and Africa.

Several centuries later we find the country divided among 12 kings, whose dominions were finally united (650) by Psammethichus. In 525 the throne of the Pharaohs was overturned by the Persians, under Cambyses, and in 332 it was occupied by Alexander.

After his death Egypt formed a separate kingdom under the Ptolemies (323-30 B. C.), but was finally reduced to a Roman province.

In 640, A. D. it became a prey to the ferocious Saracens, and by the victories of Selim over the Mamelukes, in 1516, it was reduced to the Turkish yoke.

From 1798 to 1801, it was in part occupied by the French, but has since continued nominally to form an appendage to the Ottoman empire.

The present sovereign, although still styled Pacha, is entirely independent of the Porte, and has wrested large tracts in Asia from the feeble hands of his nominal lord.





NORTHERN AFRICA.

MAGHREB.

That part of Africa which lies to the west of Egypt, between 15° and 37° N. lat., and between 17° W. and 25° E. Lon., is known to the Arabians under the name of Maghreb or the West. It includes Barbary, or the fertile zone between the Atlas and the Mediterranean Sea, with the strip of Oases on the south of the mountains, called by the Arabs Beled el Jerid (Land of Dates), and the Great Desert of Sahara. This region is chiefly inhabited by Brebers, Arabs, and the mixed race called Moors.

TRIPOLI.

The Tripolitan dominions comprise the Cyrenaica of the ancients, the Oasis of Oujelah, the province of Fezzan, and the Oasis of Gadamès. The capital, Tripoli, has about 25,000 inhabitants. Murzook, in Fezzan, is the great inland mart of Northern Africa, and the rendezvous of the caravans from Tripoli, Cairo, Tunis, Tombuctoo, and Bornoo. Area of the state 270,000 square miles; population, 660,000.

TUNIS.

Tunis is the smallest, but most populous and highly cultivated of the Barbary States; area 52,000 square miles; population, 1,800,000. The capital, Tunis, contains about 100,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood are the ruins of Carthage. In the interior is Cairwan, whose population is computed at about 50,000.

ALGIERS.

This state was conquered and occupied by the French in 1830, and now forms a French colony. The capital, Algiers, has at present about 60,000 inhabitants. Bugia was occupied by the French in 1833. In the interior are Constantina, 50,000 inhabitants; Tremecen, 20,000, and Blida, 15,000.

EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

This powerful state is composed of the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Taflet, and Sus; it has a population of 6,000,000 souls, on 175,000 square miles. Morocco or Morocco, the capital, has about 75,000 inhabitants; Fez, 80,000; Mequinez, 60,000. Tetuan, Sallee, Taflet, and Mogadore, are the other principal towns.

SAHARA AND BELED EL JERID.

The inhabitable portions of these regions, which are not included in the foregoing states, are occupied by a great number of independent tribes and petty states. The Moorish tribes occupy the coast and western part; the Tuaricks the central part, stretching from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli to Tombuctoo and Bornoo; and the Tibboos, the more easterly portion.

On the coast of this part of Africa are the Madeira Isles, belonging to Portugal; the Canaries, belonging to Spain, and further south, the Cape Verde Isles, belonging to Portugal.

SENEGAMBIA.

This name is sometimes given to an extensive tract south of the desert, lying on the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The French have several towns and factories on the coasts, and along the course of the Senegal, of which St. Louis, 6,000 inhabitants, and Goree, 3,000, are the most important. This region is divided between three principal nations, forming a great number of petty states; these are the Jallofs, the Foolaahs, and the Mandingoes.

GUINEA.

The vast region, called Guinea in maps, comprises a great number of states, among which the Ashantee empire, 130,000 square miles, 3,000,000 inhabitants, is the most important. Coomassie, the capital, has about 20,000 inhabitants. The kingdom of Dahomey forms one of the principal states of Guinea; the capital, Abomey, has 20,000 inhabitants.

SIERRA LEONE.

The English have several settlements and factories on the Guinea coast. Sierra Leone is a settlement founded in 1787, for the purpose of colonising liberated negroes.

Freetown, the principal town, has 4,500 inhabitants. Regentstown, with 2,000 inhabitants, Gloucester, and Wellington, large and thriving villages, are the other principal towns.

About 20,000 recaptured negroes have been placed here, with about 1,200 slaves taken from the United States during the revolutionary war, and several hundred Maroon negroes from Nova Scotia. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate, which is fatal to whites, and the indolent and improvident habits of the recaptured negroes, the colony is now in a prosperous condition.

LIBERIA.

The colony of Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society, in 1821, in order to provide for the removal of free blacks and emancipated slaves from the United States; the number of blacks removed is 3,000; the population of the colony, including the natives residing within its limits and under its protection, is 25,000.

It carries on an active and lucrative commerce with the natives, and it has already instituted schools for the general education of the colonists. Several of the neighboring tribes have put themselves under the protection of the colony, and endeavor to imitate their customs, and learn their arts. Chief towns, Monrovia, 1,000 inhabitants; Caldwell, 8,000, and Millsburg. A new settlement has recently been commenced at Cape Palmas.

The natives in the immediate vicinity are chiefly Deys, Veys, and Bassas, who are generally inoffensive, ignorant, and indolent, and behind the natives of the interior in civilization.

The articles of trade to be obtained at Liberia are chiefly ivory, camwood, gold, tortoise shell, hides, and coffee, and ships may be supplied with provisions.

CENTRAL NIGRITIA.

This extensive region is inhabited by numerous industrious and populous nations, forming several powerful empires, and a great number of smaller states. It has been explored in modern times by Park, Denham and Clapperton, Laing, Caillié, and Lander.

The principal states are Upper Bambarra; Sego, capital, 30,000 inhabitants, and Bammakoo, chief towns: Lower Bambarra, capital, Jenne, 15,000 inhabitants; Tombuctoo, formerly a powerful empire, now tributary to the Tuaricks, capital Tombuctoo, 30,000; the Borgoo Confederacy, Boussa, capital, 12,000, Kiama, chief town, 30,000; Yaori, with a capital of the same name: Niffe, chief towns, capital Tabra, 20,000 and Koolfa, 20,000; Yarriba, one of the most powerful states of Nigritia, Eyo or Katunga, capital; the kingdoms of Badagry and Ardrah in Guinea, are tributaries of Yarriba: Benin or Adou, capital, Benin, 15,000; principal town Bonny, 20,000; Kong: Fellatah empire, 100,000 square miles, 1,800,000 inhabitants; capital, Sackatoo, 80,000; principal towns, Zariya, 50,000, and Kano, 40,000; Bornoo, comprising Kanem and Mandara; towns, New Bornoo or Birnie, 10,000, capital, and Angornoo, 30,000; Begharmi, to the east of Lake Tchad, of which little is known.

ABYSSINIA.

The long powerful empire of Abyssinia has been for some time split up into a number of smaller states.

The most powerful of these is the kingdom of Tigre, 200,000 square miles, 1,800,000 inhabitants; capital, Antalo, 5,000; Axum, formerly capital of Abyssinia, 3,000 inhabitants, contains interesting ruins.

The kingdom of Gondar or Amhara comprises the central part of Abyssinia; capital, Gondar, 40,000.

The kingdom of Shoa, the wealthiest, most populous, and civilized portion of Abyssinia, lies to the south of Gondar. There are several other Abyssinian states, of which little is known.

A considerable part of the country has been overrun by the fierce and warlike Galla tribes, who appear to have come from the south, but whose origin is unknown.

There are likewise the remains of a once powerful nation of Jews, called Falashas, and in several districts there are negro tribes, known under the general name of Shangallas.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Almost the whole of southern Africa is yet unexplored and unknown to Europeans; from the equator to 20° S. Lat., we know nothing of the central portion, and our acquaintance with the maritime countries is for the most part imperfect.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The coast extending from the Quorra to about 15° S. Lat., is by some called Lower Guinea, or Southern Nigritia, and is divided among a great number of petty states and independent tribes, of whom little is known.

The country of the Calbongos, and the coast of Gabon, are occupied by numerous small states, and furnish a great number of slaves. Naango or Georgetown, in this region, is one of the principal slave-marts on the coast.

The kingdom of Loango, extending from Cape Lopez to the south of the Congo or Zaire, is composed of several tributary states, and contains some large negro towns, of which Loango, 15,000 inhabitants, Malemba, and Cabenda, are the principal.

The kingdom of Congo extends to an unknown distance inland between Angola and Loango, and appears to be the predominating power in this part of Africa.

It was once, through the influence of the missionaries, who had made many converts here, under the influence of the Portuguese, but, although still considered by them as a vassal state, has long been entirely independent.

Banza Congo, the capital, called by Europeans St. Salvador, is described by old travellers as a large, populous, and handsome town with about 25,000 inhabitants.

The kingdoms of Angola and Benguela, are in part occupied by independent tribes, and in part under Portuguese influence.

Cimbebasia or the Land of the Cimbebas, extends from Cape Frio to the country of the Hottentots; it is a dry and naked desert, almost entirely destitute of potable water, and is said to be inhabited by the Cimbebas, of whose existence, however, much doubt is entertained.

On the western coast the Portuguese have several forts and factories; their government of St. Thomas and Principe comprises the two islands of those names, lying in the Gulf of Guinea, of which St. Thomas, the capital, has about 3,000 inhabitants. The government of Angola consists of a few forts and factories, scattered about in countries entirely independent of the Portuguese, and in provinces really subject to them.

CAPE COLONY.

The English colony of the Cape of Good Hope, extends south from the Koossie on the western coast, and the Keiskamma on the eastern, to the southern extremity of Africa. It has a population of about 200,000 souls, of whom about one third are whites,—Dutch and British. It was originally a Dutch colony, but was taken possession of by the English in 1806.

Cape Town or Kaapstadt is the capital, and is of the highest importance on account of its situation, being the point at which vessels on the voyage from America or Europe to the Indian Ocean touch. Population about 20,000. Constantia, in the neighborhood, is noted for its wine. In the eastern part of the colony is the flourishing district of Albany, in which is Bathurst.

The Hottentots are numerous within the colonial limits, and occupy the country lying on the north of the colony. Many of them have been reduced to slavery by the colonists, and they have in general been shot, robbed, and treated with great harshness, but some attempts made by missionaries to teach them the arts of civilized life, have shown that kind treatment is successful in reclaiming them from their barbarous habits.

CAFFRARIA.

The country to the north and east of the Hottentots is inhabited by a different race of people, who have received the general name of Caffres, an appellation, as well as that of Hottentots applied to the former, quite unknown to the people themselves.

Missionaries have penetrated to Lattakoo, 6,000 inhabitants, the capital of the Betjuana Caffres, and to Kurrechance, a town of about 16,000 inhabitants.

EASTERN AFRICA.

The eastern coast of Africa is even less known than the western. It is traversed by several large rivers, with whose sources and course we are but imperfectly acquainted. The Zambese, called also the Quilimane or Cuama, appears to be one of the principal rivers of Africa; after flowing through unknown regions in the upper part of its course, and receiving several large tributaries in the lower, it passes by Zumbo, Chicova, Tete, Sena, and Quilimane, and empties its waters by four mouths into the Mosambique Channel. The Quilimanci, farther north, is still more imperfectly known.

The once powerful empire of Monomotapa is now divided among several independent states, in which the Maravis, Gazembas, Boraros, and Meropuas, appear to be the most powerful nations. The province of Manica, formerly so famous for its gold, belonged to this empire.

The kingdom of Zendero or Gingiro, situated to the south of Abyssinia, has not been visited since the 17th century, when the Portuguese missionaries gave their singular accounts of the horrid atrocities of its inhabitants.

The coast of Zanguebar extends from Cape Delgado to the coast of Ajan, at Cape Bassas. It is very imperfectly known; the principal states appear to be Quiloa, governed by a negro king, who is a vassal of the Arabians of the isle of Zanzibar; the capital is a small town of the same name: Mombaze, a petty state, governed by an Arab Sheikh, who resides at Mombaze, on the island of that name: Melinda, once subject to the Portuguese; the town of the same name is now in ruins; and Magadoxo, of which the capital, of the same name, is a large and flourishing town.

The once vast possessions of the Portuguese are now reduced to insignificant stations, between the bay of Lagoa and Cape Delgado, on the coasts of Sofala and Mosambique, and up the valley of the Zambese.

Mosambique, the residence of the governor-general, has about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom there are only a few hundred Portuguese.

MADAGASCAR.

This great island is inhabited in part by Negroes and Caffres, on the western and southern coasts, and by Arabs on the northern; but the Madecassees or great mass of the population are a people of the Malay race.

The most powerful state is the kingdom of Madagascar, founded in the beginning of the present century, by Radama, who was poisoned by his wife in 1825. This great chief, like Peter the Great in Russia, Mohammed Ali in Egypt, Tamahamaha in the Sandwich Islands, and Finow in Tonga, endeavored to civilize his subjects, by instituting schools, and sending numbers of his subjects to Mauritius and Europe. He established an army, provided with firearms and horses, and organized on the European system; his empire extended over an area of 160,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, but since his death has probably fallen to pieces.

The Comoro Isles are a small group of islands situated at the northern entrance of the Mosambique Channel, and comprising Grand Comoro, Johanna, Mayotta, &c. They are divided among several chiefs, among whom that of Anjouan or Johanna, has the title of Sultan. These islands, once populous and flourishing, have been terribly devastated by piratical tribes of Madagascar.

BOURBON.

This island, lying to the east of Madagascar, belongs to France. St. Denis, the principal town, has about 9,000 inhabitants. The island has no good harbor. Population 97,930, of which 70,285 are slaves. Imports \$1,500,000; exports \$8,000,000.

MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

Mauritius or the Isle of France, belongs to England; the capital is Port Louis, with about 20,000 inhabitants. The Seychelles and Admiralty islands, are dependencies. The total population of these islands is 101,500, of whom 8,844 are whites.





AFRICA.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. This continent extends from 38° N. to 35° S. Lat., and from 17° W. to 51° E. Lon., having an area of 11,350,000 square miles, and a population of about 60,000,000. Extreme breadth from Cape Verd to Guardafui, 4,700 miles; greatest length 5,000 miles.

RIVERS. Africa contains but few great rivers. The Nile, whose sources are supposed to be in the Mountains of the Moon in the Donga country, bears the name of the Bahr el Abiad until its junction with the Bahr el Azrek, which comes from Abyssinia, and, after forming several cataracts of no great height, passes through Egypt and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths; the length of its course is probably about 2,000 or 2,500 miles.

The other principal African river is the Niger, Quorra or Joliba, which rises in the mountains in the eastern frontier of Senegambia, and after passing by Sego, Jinne, and Tombuctoo in a northeasterly direction, turns to the southwest and enters the Gulf of Guinea, by several arms, of which the Benin and the Old Calabar of the maps are respectively the western and eastern, and the Nun the central branch. Its whole length is about 2,200 or 2,400 miles.

The other principal rivers are the Senegal, the Congo or Zaire, the Orange, and the Zambezi.

MOUNTAINS, &c. Africa seems to be a land of terraces, the greater part of the surface, as far as is known, rising by successive steps from the coast into the interior, and spreading out into widely extended and elevated plains. The mountainous chains are, however, more remarkable for their extent than for their elevation.

The Atlas mountains reach, in some places, a height of 12,000 feet, and some of the Abyssinian summits rise to a yet greater elevation. There are also mountainous ranges in Nigritia, but they are imperfectly known to us.

The great desert of Sahara stretches with little interruption from the Atlantic to the Nile, whence it is continued quite across the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean. It occasionally rises into rugged and sterile hills, and is here and there diversified with watered and fertile spots, called Oases, but is chiefly composed of vast sandy plains, swept by hot winds and parched by a burning sun.

The Karroos of southern Africa are covered during the rainy season with a rich verdure, giving support to numerous flocks and herds, but for a considerable part of the year present the dreary aspect of arid deserts.

ISLANDS. The African islands, not immediately bordering on the coast, consist of the following chief groups or single islands:

1. In the North Atlantic, The Madeiras—Archipelago of the Canaries—The ten Cape Verd islands—The islands in the Bight of Biafra, Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, Annobon, &c.
2. In the South Atlantic, St. Matthew—Ascension—St. Helena—The three small islands of Tristan da Cunha.
3. In the South Indian Ocean, Madagascar, which may be considered as the centre of an Archipelago of small islands, to which belong Mauritius and Bourbon, the Comoro Islands in the Mozambique Channel, the Seychelles, with the Amirantes, and the Islands on the coast of Zanguebar (Zanzibar, Quiloa, Pemba), &c.
4. In the North Indian Ocean, the islands of Socotra off Guardafui.

LAKES. Africa, as far as is known to us, is singularly destitute of interior basins. Lake Tchad, discovered by Denham and Clapperton, is a large sheet of water, containing numerous islands, but its dimensions have not been determined. Lake Dembea in Abyssinia, lake Maravi, in Eastern Africa, which although unexplored, is often represented upon maps as of very great length, Birket el Keroun in Egypt, &c., are smaller bodies of water.

CLIMATE. By far the greater part of this extensive region lies within the tropics, and the influence of a tropical climate extends even to those portions which lie in the temperate zones. Africa is the hottest region of the globe, the Barbary States, sheltered by the Atlas mountains, and the Cape of Good Hope by a similar range of mountains, being almost the only extensive tracts which enjoy a milder climate. The climate of the country on the eastern and western coasts is fatal to Europeans, and in the interior is subject to such great and sudden changes, as to be dangerous for strangers.

DIVISIONS. This continent contains fewer great states than Asia and Europe, but is chiefly partitioned out among a great number of petty states, which it would neither be easy nor desirable to enumerate; the following general view of the geographical divisions, combines an indication of the principal political ones:

1. The Nile Valley or Nilotic Region, comprising Abyssinia (Kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, Gondar, Ankober, &c.); Nubia (Sennaar, Dongola, Shendy, &c.); the regions on the Bahr el Abiad (Darfur, Kordofan, Donga, Country of the Shillooks, &c.), and Egypt:

2. Maghreb, called by the Europeans Barbary, comprising Tripoli (including Barca), Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco:

3. The Sahara or Great Desert:

4. Nigritia, Soudan or Land of the Blacks, comprising the vast regions known to geographers by the names of Senegambia (Jalofs, Mandingoes, &c.); Soudan or central Nigritia (Sangara, Bambarra, Tombuctoo, Yarriba, Benin, Kong, Fellatah, Bornoo, Bagerneh, &c.); Guinea (Ashantee empire, Dahomey, Badagry, Country of the Calbongos, kingdoms of Sulimani, Cape Mount, &c.); and Congo, of which even the coast is little known, but which is generally described as divided into Loango, Congo, Angola and Benguela:

5. Southern Africa, vaguely divided into Cimbebasia, or country of the Cimbebas, Hottentotia or Land of the Hottentots, the Cape Colony, and Cafaria, or land of the Cafres, comprising Natal:

6. Eastern Africa, from Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui, is but little known, comprising the former empire of Monomotapa, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanguebar (kingdoms of Quiloa, Mombaza, Melinda, Magadoxo), Ajan, and the Land of the Somalis:

7. Vast unexplored and unknown regions of the interior stretching from 25° S. to 10° N. Lat.

MINERALS. The mineral treasures of this continent are very imperfectly known. The following are the chief known to commerce, with an indication of the countries where they are most abundant:

Gold.—Central Nigritia, Guinea coast, Mozambique.

Silver.—Mines up the Zambezi, and in Morocco.

Copper.—Darfur, Atlas Mountains, Egypt, on the Zambezi, Mo-

loas, Nigritia.

Iron.—Egypt, Darfur, Nigritia, Barbary States.

Salt.—Egypt, Barbary States, Nigritia, Nubia, Cape Verd Isles, Canaries, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar.

INHABITANTS. Africa is inhabited by numerous distinct races, differing from each other in their physical features, language, religion, &c. In Southern Africa, we find the Hottentots (comprising the Bosjesmans), occupying the valley of the Orange river, and the country to the south; they are of dark brownish color, and hideously ugly; and the Cafres (Coosas, Tambookis, Mambookis, Betjuanas, &c.), who are black, but have not the flat face and woolly hair of the negroes.

The Negro, or as it is sometimes called the Ethiopian race, is the most widely disseminated and numerous race in Africa, and appears to be spread over the whole region from the Senegal to the Zambezi, and to stretch eastwardly to the valley of the Nile. It comprises a vast number of nations, with great varieties of language, and some physical diversities, yet in general possessing the same family features.

In the Atlas region, and scattered over the desert of Sahara, and along its southern border, are numerous tribes which belong in part to the Berber or Breber family, and are in part mixed races. The latter are included under the general name of Moors. The Berbers appear to be the primitive inhabitants of this region. The Tibboos, Tuaricks, Shelluhs, and according to some the Nubians are of this family.

The ruling race of the Abyssinian countries, commonly called Abyssinians, is probably of Arabic origin.

There are also many Arabs, a few Copts or Egyptians, some Turks, and Malays (in Madagascar), &c. in Africa.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. The ancients appear to have been acquainted only with the country north of the Great Desert, and with the region of the Nile, although according to some accounts, Africa was circumnavigated by the Phœnicians, and by Hanno, a Carthaginian.

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Europeans were acquainted with the coast only as far as Cape Nun (28° 40' N. Lat.), but at that time the Portuguese began to make their voyages of discovery, which finally led Diaz (1496) around the Cape of Good Hope, and Da Gama (1497) to India.

In 1795, Mungo Park penetrated the hitherto unknown regions of Central Nigritia, and determined the long vexed question as to the direction of the course of the Niger; on a second journey, in 1805, he descended the river to Boussa, where he was murdered by the natives.

In 1822, Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton, reached the country to the east of that visited by Park, by crossing the Desert from Tripoli, and the latter soon after set out from the coast of Guinea to reach the same country from that direction, but he died at Sackatoo. His servant, Lander, however, in 1830, started from the same coast and embarking on the Niger at Yauri, descended to the sea, thus proving that the Nun was the mouth of that long mysterious stream.

Major Laing also reached Tombuctoo from Tripoli in 1826, but was murdered on his return, and Caillié soon after visited the same city, starting from the coast of Guinea.

Campbell penetrated from the Cape Colony as far as Kurrechane (25° S. Lat.), in 1820, and Caillié (1822) and Linant (1827) have ascended the Bahr el Abiad much further than their predecessors.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

The shores of the Mediterranean Sea have been for ages the seat of civilized states, powerful monarchies, and interesting events. As the countries bordering upon it have been already described, we propose here to give a chronological outline of the succession of the predominant powers within its basin.

HEBREWS.

From the time of Abraham till their settlement in Palestine, the Hebrews were nomades or wandering shepherds (2000-1500):

From their emigration from Egypt and their conquest of Palestine under Moses and Joshua (1500-1100), they formed a federal republic, under their high priests and judges (Othniel, Deborah, Samson, and Samuel):

1095-975. The Hebrew monarchy under Saul, David, Solomon, and Rehoboam. The state was then divided into two monarchies, the kingdom of Israel (975-722), overthrown by Salmanassar, king of Assyria, and the kingdom of Judah (975-588), destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.

PHŒNICIANS.

The Phœnicians were early a commercial and wealthy people, but their early history is wrapped in obscurity. Their flourishing period was from 1000 to 332 B. C., during which they planted colonies all over the Mediterranean. They possessed at an early period the Grecian isles, and established colonies in Spain (Tartessus, Gades, Carteia), Sicily (Panormus, Lilybœum), and Africa (Utica, Carthage, and Adrumetum). Tyre and Sidon were the chief Phœnician cities; they traded to Britain for tin and amber, to Ophir and other places on the eastern coast of Africa, and to India and Ceylon in the east, and are believed to have sailed round Africa. By land their caravans carried on a lucrative traffic, with Arabia, Babylon, Persia, and even remoter regions of the east, and Armenia.

The kingdom of Troy, existed from 1400 till the destruction of the capital by the Greeks, 1184.

PHRYGIA formed a powerful state under the Midases and Gordius, until it was conquered by the Lydians, 560 B. C.

KINGDOM OF LYDIA, from an unknown period till its destruction by Cyrus, 550.

EGYPT.

The early history of Egypt is obscure, but from the earliest period of historical records, it was in a high state of power and civilization.

Menes is said to have been the first king (2200 B. C.). At an early period the country was divided into several states, of which those of Thebes and Memphis were the most celebrated. In the time of Joseph (1700 B. C.), the latter comprised the whole of Lower and Middle Egypt.

The incursions of the shepherds and the reign of the shepherd kings (Hyksos) took place soon after (1700-1500).

Sesostris conquered the greater part of Western Asia, and the flourishing period of Egypt under the Pharaohs follows (1500-1100 B. C.). The country was afterwards split up into twelve small states (Dodecarchy), until it was united under the sceptre of Psammetichus, 650 B. C. (See Egypt.)

CARTHAGE.

Carthage was a Phœnician colony, founded 880 B. C., which, rendered powerful by its commerce, extended its conquests over an extensive region in Africa, and became the mistress of the seas. Sardinia, the Balearic isles, part of Sicily and Spain, the Canaries, and Madeiras, with colonies and factories on the western coast of Africa, acknowledged her dominion.

The first war with Rome (First Punic War, 264-241), for the possession of Sicily, was unfortunate for Carthage, and was followed by the second (219-202); the third (150-146) terminated in the destruction of Carthage.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

The Persian empire, founded by Cyrus in 550 B. C., included all Western Asia, with Egypt, Greece, and Libya, but was overthrown by Alexander the Great, in the year 330 B. C.

THE GREEKS.

Greece was settled at an early period by Egyptian (Cecrops, 1550, Danaus, 1500) and Phœnician (Cadmus, 1550) colonists, who introduced arts and letters among the barbarous natives. The Hellenes, the principal native people, were divided into four branches, the Ionians, Æolians, Dorians, and Achæans. Greece was divided into a great number of independent states, and was more distinguished for arts, commerce, wealth, and military genius, than for extent.

The war of Troy (1194-1184) was the first great national enterprise undertaken by the Greeks in concert. The conquest of Peloponnesus by the Dorians in 1100, was the next event of general interest.

In the period which followed, republican governments, distinguished by features more or less aristocratical or democratical, supplanted the old monarchical constitutions (1100-900).

The invasions of Greece by the Persians 491 and 480, were successfully repelled, and gave a new impulse to Grecian genius and enterprise; but on the plains of Cheronæa (338), the short-lived liberty of Greece fell under the sword of the Macedonian Philip.

GREEK COLONIES. Æolian colonies; the islands of Lesbos (Mitylene), Tenedos, and Hecatonnesus on the coast of Asia Minor (Æolis), twelve cities, among which Cyme and Smyrna (afterwards included in Ionia), were the principal.

Ionian Colonies; on the coasts of Lydia and Caria (Ionia), Phœcia, Erythra, Clazomene, Teos, Sebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, &c.; and the islands of Samos and Chios.

Dorian Colonies; on the coast of Caria (Doris), Cnidus, Halicarnassus; the islands of Rhodes and Cos.

On the Propontis and the Euxine Sea, were Lampsacus, Cyzicum, Byzantium (Constantinople), Chalcedon, Heraclea, Sinope, Amisus, Phasis, Dioscurias, Tanais, Olbia, Leucon, Sestos, Ægospotamos, and other Grecian colonies. On the Macedonian coasts were Amphipolis, Chalcis, Olynthus, and Potidæa. In the west the whole of southern Italy (Great Greece) was occupied by Greek colonies; Tarentum, Heraclea, Brundisium (Dorian), Sybaris, Crotona, Metapontum, Posidonia (Achean), Regium, Elea, Cumæ, Parthenope or Naples (Ionian); and on the eastern and southern coasts of Sicily, were Messana, Syracuse, Hybla, Segeste, Gela, Agrigentum (Dorian), Naxos, Catana, Tauromenium, and Himera (Ionian). In Gaul Massilia, in Spain, Saguntum, in Africa Cyrene, were Greek colonies.

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

Founded by Philip in 360 B. C., and carried to its highest pitch of power by his son Alexander, the Macedonian empire, including Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia and Media, and Egypt, fell to pieces on the death of Alexander, in 323. From its fragments were formed the kingdom of Syria under the Seleucides (312-64), Egypt under the Ptolemies (323-30), Macedon (213-146), and several smaller states.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Roman empire included all the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Founded in 754, Rome first carried her arms beyond Italy in 264 B. C., and by the expulsion of the Carthaginians from Sicily, began her brilliant career of foreign conquest. Sicily from 212, Sardinia and Corsica 231, Spain 206, Gaul, Greece and Macedonia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the rest of northern Africa, became Roman provinces, which afterward fell into the hands of Goths, Vandals, Saracens, Turks, and other invaders.

SARACENIC EMPIRE.

The Saracens or Arabs, inspired by religious fanaticism, issued from their deserts under the successors of Mahomet, in the 7th century, and, with the watchword conversion or tribute, carried their victorious arms over Syria, Egypt, the whole northern coast of Africa, Asia Minor, Spain, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The empire of the caliphs (vicegerents), as the Saracen sovereigns were called, also embraced extensive regions beyond the Euphrates; and Bagdad, the seat of the caliphate, became the seat of learning and arts. This vast monarchy began to crumble to pieces in the 9th century, and numerous minor states were successively formed of its fragments, a great number of which were afterwards swallowed up by the Turkish empire.





TURKEY IN ASIA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The Ottoman dominions in Asia, comprising the island of Cyprus, extend from 30° to 42° N. Lat., and from 26° to 40° E. Lon., having a superficial area of 450,000 square miles, and containing a population of 10,290,000 souls. In this estimate are included the province of Scham or Syria, and the district of Adana in Anatolia, which have recently been ceded to the pacha of Egypt, but not the Arabian territories formerly belonging to the Ottoman empire.

ISLANDS. The principal islands near the coasts of Asiatic Turkey are Cyprus, once flourishing, populous, and wealthy, now almost deserted, and covered with ruins, containing Nicosia, 15,000 inhabitants, and Larnaka, 5,000; Rhodes, equally changed from its ancient splendor; Stancio, the ancient Cos; Samos, rendered important by its population and fertility, and interesting by its ruins; Scio (Chios), until 1322, remarkable for the civilization, industry, and wealth of its inhabitants, now little more than a heap of rubbish; Metelin, the Lesbos of the ancients, a fertile and flourishing island, &c.

RIVERS. The principal rivers of this region are the Tigris and Euphrates, which, rising in different chains of Mount Taurus, and flowing through the fertile plains of Mesopotamia, unite below Korna, take the name of Shat el Arab, and run into the Persian Gulf. The other most important rivers are the Orontes, passing by Antioch; Sarabat (Hermus); Meander; Kizil Irmak (Halys); and the Kur, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

MOUNTAINS. Armenia, Upper Georgia, Kurdistan, and the interior of Asia Minor, form an elevated table-land, above which rise the crests of the various chains of Mount Taurus. This extensive system of mountains comprises the Taurus and Anti Taurus of the peninsula; the Libanus or Lebanon of Syria; the Amanic Mountains or Alma Dag, separating Syria and Asia Minor; and the Mountains of Kurdistan, which pass into Persia, and include the celebrated Ararat, and the Niphates of the ancients. Some of the summits in the peninsula exceed 16,000 feet in height.

DIVISIONS. Asiatic Turkey is divided into 20 eyalets or governments, which are subdivided into livas or sangiacs. Many of the nomadic and mountain tribes included within its limits are entirely independent, and others are merely tributaries and vassals. The great geographical divisions often retained in maps, are Asia Minor or Anatolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia or Algesira, with Irak Arabi, and Syria or Scham.

	Eyalets or Pachalics.	Capitals.	Population.
Asia Minor	Anatolia	Kutaieh	50,000
	Adana (to Egypt)	Adana	25,000
	Caramania	Koniah (Iconium)	30,000
	Marash	Marash	10,000
	Sivas	Sivas	4,000
Armenia	Trebizond	Trebizond (Trapezus)	50,000
	Erzerum	Erzerum	100,000
	Van	Van	40,000
Kurdistan	Kars	Kars	?
	Sherzour	Kerkouk	12,000
	Bagdad	Bagdad	100,000
Mesopotamia	Diarbekir	Diarbekir (Amida)	60,000
	Rakka	Rakka	?
	Mosul	Mosul	60,000
Scham or Syria	Aleppo	Aleppo (Bercea)	200,000
	Damascus	Damascus	140,000
	Acre	Acre (Ptolemais)	20,000
	Tripoli	Tripoli (Tarabolus)	16,000

TOWNS. There are numerous large towns beside those above mentioned. Among them are Scutari, opposite Constantinople, 35,000 inhabitants; Brussa or Bursa, 100,000; Smyrna, 130,000; Scalanova, 20,000; Guzelhissar, 30,000; Karahissar, 60,000; Tokat, 100,000; Kaisarieh, 25,000; Boli, 50,000; Angora, 40,000; Satalia or Adalia, 20,000; Tarsus, 30,000; Erzingan in Armenia, 30,000; Orfa, 50,000; Bassora, 60,000; Antioch, whose 700,000 inhabitants are now reduced to 10,000; Alexandretta or Scanderoon, the port of Aleppo; Hamah, 50,000, and Jerusalem, 30,000.

INHABITANTS. This fine country, long the seat of civilized states and powerful empires, but for many ages a prey to barbarian violence and misrule, contains a great diversity of inhabitants. Here the Turkman and the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks, the Armenians or Haikans, the Kurds and Tadshiks of the Persian race, the Jews and Arabs of the Semitic family, the Lazians, the Greeks, &c., are crushed under a common despotism.

RELIGION. The Turks, Arabs, Persians, Lazians, and a portion of the Kurds, are Mahometans, mostly Sunnites. The Greeks, Armenians, and some of the Kurds, are Christians. The Druses, Nosairians, and Ishmaelians, are Mahometan sectarians.

COMMERCE. This region has always been the centre of an exten-

sive commerce, and its central position, its fertile soil, and its manufacturing products, still render it the seat of a brisk trade in spite of the want of good roads, or navigable channels, or security of property. An active land commerce is carried on with Persia, Arabia, and Europe, by means of caravans; the foreign commerce is prosecuted chiefly by Bassora, Smyrna, Trebizond, Aleppo, and Acre.

Silk, cotton wool, leather, tobacco, camel's and goat's hair, opium, gall nuts, dried fruits, &c., are the principal articles exported. Manufactures and metallic ware of all kinds are imported.

CAUCASIAN COUNTRIES.

EXTENT and POPULATION. These regions belong to Russia, and form a general government, of which the capital is Tifis, and which is subdivided into 12 provinces; they also comprise several districts, which are independent of the Russian government. They are situated between the Caspian and Black Seas, the Aras, the Kuban, and the Kuma. The population of these provinces is about 2,600,000, on about 400,000 square miles.

MOUNTAINS. This isthmus is traversed by the Caucasus Mountains, which, extending quite across from the Black Sea to the Caspian, in a direction from northwest to southeast, separate Europe from Asia. The loftiest summits of the group are comprised in the Elboors Mountains, which reach an elevation of 18,000 feet. Two passes, celebrated in history, afford a passage over the mountains; the one called the Caucasian Gates, in the interior, and the other called the Albanian Gates, between the eastern declivity of the Caucasus and the shores of the Caspian Sea.

RIVERS. Numerous streams descend from the declivities of the Caucasus into the two seas, which form the isthmus. The Rione (Phasis), flowing into the Black Sea, and the Kur (Cyrus), which receives the Aras or Araxes, and empties itself into the Caspian Sea, are the principal south of the mountains. On the north are the Terek and the Kooma, flowing into the Caspian Sea, and the Kuban, which discharges its waters into the Black Sea.

INHABITANTS. The inhabitants are Georgians, comprising the Mingrelians, Suanians, Lazians, Georgians Proper, and Imeretians; Circassians; Abassians; various wild tribes of different origin, known under the general name of Lesghians; Armenians, &c. They are mostly Christians of the Greek and Armenian churches, but many of the Lesghian tribes are idolaters.

CIRCASSIA. Lying on the north of the principal chain of the Caucasus, Circassia is within the limits of Europe. It includes Great and Little Kabardia, and Little Abassia, and is inhabited by numerous distinct tribes of different origin, Circassians, Lesghians, Abassians, &c.

These people are in general independent, although nominally subject to Russia, with whom they are often at war; they are predatory in their habits, plundering not only unprotected travellers in their own limits, but making incursions into the neighboring provinces. The Circassian women are famed for their beauty. There are no considerable towns here.

DAGHESTAN. Daghestan borders on the Caspian Sea; Derbend is the most important town of the province; it is now much reduced and has only about 25,000 inhabitants.

CAUCASUS. The province of Caucasus lies to the north of the Terek; among the inhabitants are Calmucks and Nogay Tartars. The capital is Stavropol, 3,000 inhabitants; Kizliar, 9,000, and Mozdok, 4,000, are the most important towns.

GEORGIA. Georgia lies to the south of the Caucasus; the capital is Tifis, on the Kur, 30,000 inhabitants, the residence of the governor-general of the Caucasian provinces. Elisabethpol, 12,000 inhabitants, is the most important town after Tifis.

In the part of Georgia recently acquired from Turkey is Akalsike, on the Kur, with 25,000 inhabitants.

SHIRVAN. To the east of Georgia is Shirvan, of which the capital is Baku, one of the most important ports on the Caspian Sea. Shamkhi, 30,000 inhabitants, is the principal town.

ARMENIA. In the late war with Persia the Russians conquered a part of Persian Armenia, comprising the important fortress of Erivan, 12,000 inhabitants, and Nakshivan on the Aras, with about 5,000 inhabitants.

IMERETIA. Between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, is the province of Imeretia, comprising Abassia, Mingrelia, Imeretia Proper, and Guria. The capital is Kotatis, on the Rioni, in Imeretia Proper, 2,000 inhabitants. Sokumkaleh, in Abassia, is important as the chief rendezvous of the Russian fleet, stationed here to check the depredations of the Abassian and Circassian pirates, by whom these waters are infested.

The Imeretians belong to the Georgian stock.

PERSIA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The kingdom of Persia or Iran, extends from 26° to 39° N. Lat., and from 44° to 61° E. Lon., having an area of 450,000 square miles. Population 9,000,000.

INHABITANTS. The great mass of the inhabitants are Tadshiks, generally known under the name of Persians; there are also Kurds, Lours, Bucharians, Turcomans, Armenians, Parsees, &c. They are chiefly Mahometans of the Shiite sect, but the Kurds and Turkish tribes, are sunnites. The Parsees are Guebres or Fire worshippers.

DIVISIONS. The kingdom is divided into 11 provinces, each of which is administered by a beglerbeg, and subdivided into smaller districts, governed by hakims. Some of the Kurds and Lours within the nominal limits of the state, are entirely independent, and others are merely tributary.

Provinces.	Capitals.	Population.
Irak-Ajemi,	Teheran,	130,000
Kumis and Taberistan,	Damavend,	
Mazanderan,	Sari,	30,000
Ghilan,	Resht,	60,000
Azerbaijan,	Tabreez or Tauris,	100,000
Kurdistan,	Kermanshaw,	40,000
Faristan,	Shiraz,	30,000
Khuzistan,	Shuster	20,000
Kerman,	Serjan or Kerman,	30,000
Khuzistan,	Sheheristan,	
Khorassan,	Mesheh,	32,000

TOWNS. Other principal towns beside those above mentioned, are Ispahan, formerly the capital, 200,000 inhabitants; Cashan, 30,000; Hamadan, 40,000, near which are the remains of Ecbatana, the splendid Median capital; Casween, 60,000; Yazd, 60,000; and Balfoosh, on the Caspian Sea, 100,000. Bushere or Abushere is the most important port on the Persian Gulf. Near Shiraz are the ruins of Persepolis, and near Shuster those of Susa, ancient capitals of Persia.

GOVERNMENT. The government of Persia is the most absolute military despotism, the country and the inhabitants being considered as the property of the sovereign, whose only law is his own caprice.

HISTORY. Cyrus, 559-529 B. C., was the first prince who raised Persia from obscurity. His successors subjugated all Western Asia and Egypt.

This empire was overthrown by Alexander, 334-331 B. C., after whose death Persia formed a part of the empire of the Seleucids, 323-256 B. C.

The Parthian empire under the Arsacides replaced the Greek dominion 256 B. C. to 226 A. D.

The establishment of the Sassanides (226-636) was a complete revolution in the government. This dynasty was succeeded by the conquest of Persia by the Arabian caliphs, to whom the country was subject until 1220, when it was conquered by the Monguls. The Mongol dominion was succeeded by that of the Turcomans (1405).

The Sophis next ruled, until 1722, when the country was reduced by the Afghans.

In 1736 Thamas Kuli Khan ascended the throne, and restored Persia to her former importance; after his death, 1747, the empire was again divided into several small states, part of which have since been reunited under Feth Ali Shah, 1796, a Turcoman.

AFGHANISTAN OR CABUL.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The kingdom of Cabul or Afghanistan, inclusive of Herat, extends from 28° to 36° N. Lat., and from 59° to 72° E. Lon., having an area of 212,000 square miles, and a population of 5,700,000 souls. Within the limits above described are contained the province of Seistan or Segistan, the eastern part of Khorassan, and Afghanistan Proper.

TOWNS. The capital is Cabul or Caubul, with 50,000 or 60,000 inhabitants. Ghizni, once the splendid seat of a powerful empire, is now sunk to an inconsiderable town of 1,500 houses. Candahar, the chief commercial and manufacturing place in the kingdom, has 100,000 inhabitants. Herat, now the capital of an independent state, is also important on account of its commerce and manufactures; population 100,000.

INHABITANTS. The Afghans belong to the great Persian family of nations; their own name for themselves is Pooshtaneh, whence by corruption is formed the term Patans, by which they are known in Hindostan. They consist of numerous tribes, some of whom live in villages and towns, while others lead the life of a wandering pastoral people. There are also Turkmans and other races in the country. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans of the Sunnite sect.

HISTORY. On the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, Ahmed Abdallee succeeded in gaining an ascendancy over the Afghan tribes, and extended his sway by conquest over the country between the Oxus and the sea, and from Kerman to the Indus.

Since the year 1800 the kingdom has been rent into a number of petty states; while some of the richest provinces have fallen into the hands of the Seikhs, the khans of Balkh and Beloochistan, and the chief of Herat, have rendered themselves independent.

BELOOCHISTAN.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This region, which takes its name from the Beloochis, a branch of the Persian family, is occupied by a number of petty states, recognising the supremacy of the khan of Kelat. It was severed from the Afghan empire at the beginning of the present century.

Beloochistan extends from 25° to 30° N. Lat. and from 60° to 69° E. Lon., lying between the Indian Ocean and the kingdom of Cabul, with an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 2,000,000 souls.

TOWNS. The chief town is Kelat, with about 20,000 inhabitants. Gundava, Zoori, and Kedje, are considerable towns.

ARABIA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This great region extends from 12° to 34° N. Lat., and from 33° to 60° E. Lon. The area is estimated to amount to about 1,000,000 square miles, and the population to 10,000,000.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Few regions of such extent are so entirely destitute of water as Arabia; the only permanent streams are the Meidam and Shabb, in Yemen; the other streams are only temporary torrents or wadies.

The greater portion of the country consists of bare and burning deserts of moving sands, stretching into boundless plains, and sometimes intersected by barren mountains. These desolate regions are swept by hot and pestilential winds, and the air is dry and suffocating. Smiling Oases are, however, scattered over these desert tracts, and in some parts of the country, we find verdant valleys, enjoying a perpetual spring, bordered by well wooded hills, and producing fruits of all kinds in great abundance.

DIVISIONS. The peninsula is divided among a great number of petty states. The inaccurate division into Arabia Petrea (the Stony), in the northwest, Felix (the Happy or Fertile), embracing the region of incense along the Indian Ocean, and Deserta (Desert), comprising the great central desert, is unknown to the natives.

The division into the districts of Hejaz, Yemen, Hadramout, Oman, Lassa, and Nejed, is purely geographical, but is often given in maps. **SHERIFFAT OF MECCA.** Hejaz comprises the northern and western part of the peninsula, and includes therefore the Sheriffat of Mecca, or the Holy Land of the Mahometans, which now belongs politically to Egypt.

The most important towns are Mecca, 60,000 inhabitants, the birthplace of Mahomet; Jeddah, its port on the Red Sea, 40,000; Medina, 8,000, which contains the prophet's tomb, and Yambo, its port, 5,000. In the northern part of Hejaz are Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb. In the neighborhood of Mecca are the Rechabites, Jewish tribes, living like their ancestors in tents, and possessing the Hebrew sacred books.

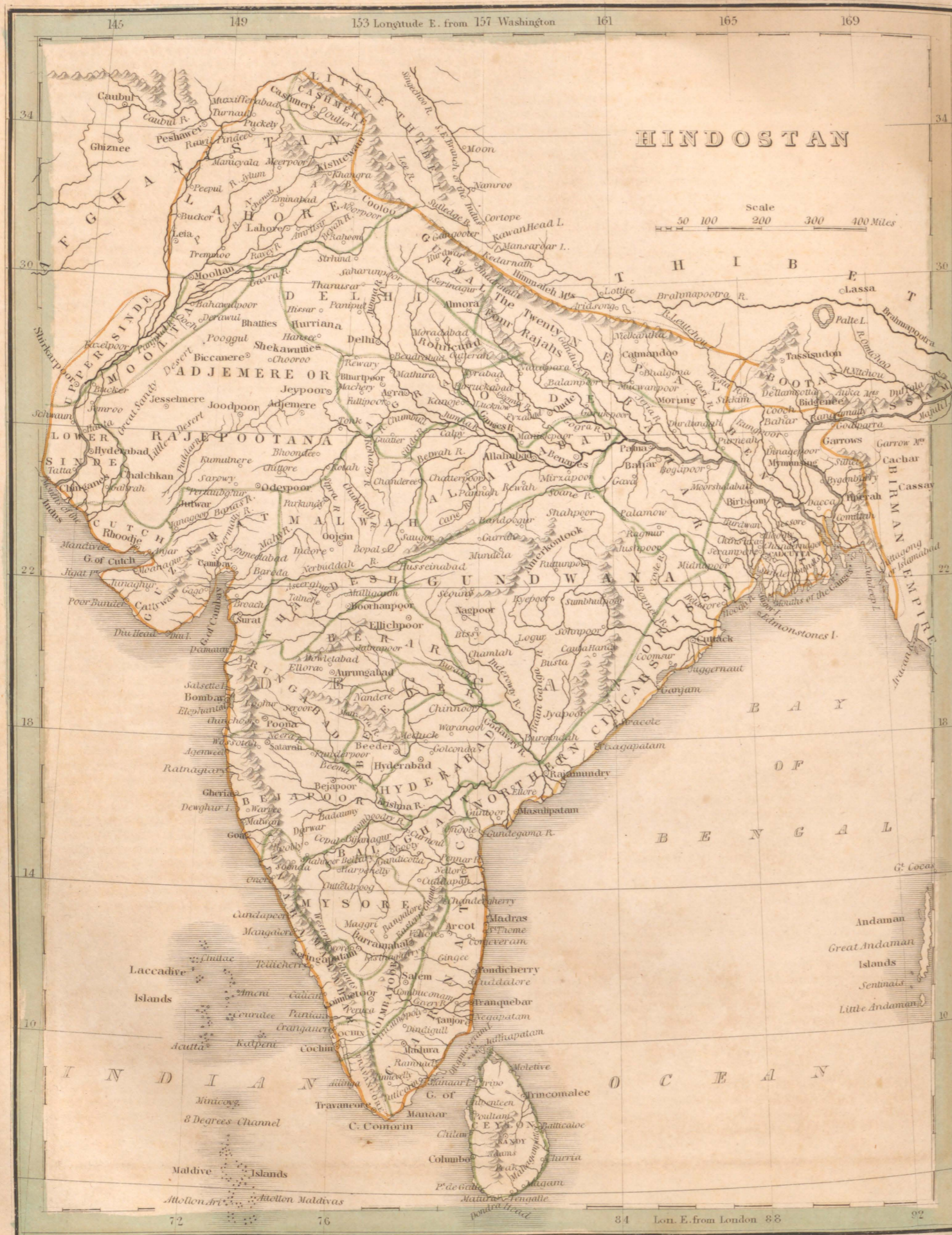
IMAMAT OF SANAA. The principal state of Yemen is the imam of Sanaa or Yemen; area 52,000 square miles; population 2,500,000. Principal town, Sanaa, the capital, 30,000 inhabitants; Mocha, 5,000 inhabitants, is the principal commercial town of Arabia.

IMAMAT OF MASCAT. Oman contains the imam of Mascot; capital Mascat, on the Indian Ocean, 60,000 inhabitants. The imam of Mascat also holds a tract of coast on the Persian Gulf, about 90 miles in extent, and containing the port of Gombroon, under the sovereignty of Persia, and in Africa possesses the island of Zanzibar, and some places on the coast. The total area of his dominions is 52,000 square miles; population 1,600,000.

WAHABEES. Nedjed contains the country of the Wahabees, who, in the beginning of the present century, carried their victorious arms over Hejaz, Lassa, and part of Yemen. The Wahabees are religious reformers, who receive the precepts of the Koran as of divine authority, but refuse to pay religious honors to Mahomet, whom they consider as a mere man, and to saints. They have been defeated and driven back into their original haunts by the pacha of Egypt. Derraya, their capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by the Egyptian forces in 1818.

The Bedouins or pastoral Arabs, live in tents, and lead a wandering life, keeping large herds and flocks, but despising the mechanical and agricultural arts. They are divided into a great number of petty tribes.





HINDOSTAN.

EXTENT. The great region known to Europeans under the name of Hither India or Hindostan, extends from 68° to 92° E. Lon., and from 8° to 34° N. Lat., over an area of about 1,300,000 square miles, having a population of about 140,000,000.

DIVISIONS. Hindostan is politically divided into the Anglo-Indian Empire; the Seik confederacy; the principality of Sinde; the kingdom of India; the kingdom of Nepal; the kingdom of the Maldives; Danish India; French India, and Portuguese India.

A geographical division, common in books and maps, is into Northern Hindostan, comprising the mountainous regions in the north, Cashmere, Serinagar, Nepal, &c.; Southern Hindostan or the great valley of the Ganges; the Northern Deccan, between the Nerbudda and the Krishna; the Southern Deccan, lying south of the Krishna, and the isles, including Ceylon, the Laccadives, and the Maldives.

INHABITANTS. The bulk of the population are Hindoos, comprising the Seiks, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese or inhabitants of Ceylon, &c. The race called Moguls is a mixed breed of Persian and Turkish origin. The Malabars, Tamuls, Telings, &c. occupy the southern part of the country.

Seven eighths of the population profess Bramanism; Buddhism prevails in Nepal, Ceylon, &c., and Mahometanism has been embraced by the Moguls, &c. The Seiks profess the religion of Nanek, a sort of compound of Mahometanism and Bramanism.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE.

The vast possessions of the English East India Company in Hindostan cover an area of upwards of 1,100,000 square miles, and maintain a population of 130,000,000. Their territories are composed of the immediate territories of the Company (512,920 square miles, 89,500,000 inhabitants), and the allied or subject states (614,600 square miles, 40,800,000 inhabitants). The former are divided into three presidencies;

Presidency of Bengal	Presidency of Madras	Presidency of Bombay
Ancient Provinces. Bengal Behar Allahabad Oude Agra Delhi Gurwal Ajmeer Orissa Gundwana	Ancient Provinces. Carnatic Coimbatore Mysore Malabar Canara Balaghaut Northern Circars Aurangabad Bejapore Candeish Guzerat	

ALLIED OR SUBJECT STATES.

States.	Population.
Kingdom of Hyderabad or States of the Nizam,	10,000,000
States of the Nagpore Rajah,	3,000,000
Kingdom of Oude,	3,000,000
Kingdom of Baroda or of the Guickwar,	2,000,000
Territories of the Sattarah Rajah,	1,500,000
“ Mysore Rajah,	3,000,000
Kingdom of Travancore and Cochín,	1,000,000
Principalities of Kotah, Boondee and Bopaul,	1,500,000
Kingdom of Indore or Holcar,	1,500,000
Rajpoot and other petty states,	14,000,000
Island of Ceylon (to British crown),	1,000,000

INDEPENDENT STATES.

States.	Square Miles.	Population.
Kingdom of Sindia,	38,000	4,000,000
Lahore, or Confederation of Seiks,	170,000	8,000,000
Principality of Sinde,	53,000	1,000,000
Kingdom of Nepal,	53,000	2,500,000
Kingdom of Maldives,	?	?

EUROPEAN POWERS.

States.	Population.
Danish India (Tranquebar, Serampore),	50,000
French India (Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahe, Carical, &c.),	210,000
Portuguese India (Goa, Damaun, Diu),	100,000

TOWNS. Calcutta, on an arm of the Ganges called the Hoogly, is the capital of the Bengal presidency, 650,000 inhabitants; Dacca, 200,000; Moorsheadabad, 165,000; Patna, 312,000; Benares, 635,000; Mirzapore, 200,000; Agra, 60,000, and Delhi, 250,000, are some of the principal towns in this presidency.

Chandernagore, on the Ganges, belongs to the French, and Serampore to the Danes. Juggernaut is famous for its temple, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

Madras, capital of the Madras presidency, has 462,000 inhabitants. Tanjore, 30,000, and Trichinopoly, 80,000, are on the Cauvery; Seringapatam, in Mysore, has been reduced from 150,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, since the fall of Tippoo Saib.

Pondicherry, 40,000 inhabitants, belongs to the French; and Tranquebar, 12,000, to the Danes.

Bombay, the capital of the presidency of that name, contains 225,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Poonah, 115,000; Surat, 160,000; and Ahmedabad, 100,000.

Goa or Panjim, 18,000 inhabitants, belongs to Portugal.

Lucknow, in the kingdom of Oude, 300,000 inhabitants; Hyderabad, 200,000, and Aurangabad, 60,000, in the states of the Nizam; Nagpore, 115,000, capital of the Mahratta kingdom of the same name; Baroda, residence of the Guickwar, 100,000; Odipore, in Rajpootana; Indore, 90,000, capital of the Mahratta prince Holcar; and Mysore, 50,000 inhabitants, residence of the Mysore rajah, are among the principal towns in the allied states.

The island of Ceylon belongs to the British crown; population 1,000,000; capital, Colombo, 60,000; Trincomalee, with one of the finest harbors in India, is remarkable for its impregnable works.

The principal towns of Sindia are Gwalior, the capital, 80,000, and Oojein, 96,000 inhabitants.

Lahore, 100,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the Seik confederacy, of which Umretsir or Amretsir, 60,000; Cashmere, 150,000; Peshawer, 70,000, and Moultan, are the other principal towns.

Catmandoo, 20,000 inhabitants, and Hyderabad, 20,000, are the capitals of Nepal and Sinde.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Company was first chartered in 1599; but various modifications were subsequently made in its organization and rights. Its first territorial acquisitions were made by purchase in 1698. In 1708 a new charter was granted, giving the company the exclusive privilege of trading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the straits of Magellan, and the constitution was formed, which subsisted with slight alterations till 1833, the court of proprietors, comprising all stockholders to a certain amount, electing a Court of Directors, who managed the affairs of the Company.

By Pitt's India Bill (1784) a board of control was established, consisting of six privy counsellors named by the king, thus bringing the Company more fully under the authority of government. On the renewal of the charter in 1813, the trade between Great Britain and India was thrown open; but the Chinese trade was still left exclusively to the Company. On the expiration of the charter, 1834, the government of the Indian territories was continued to the Company till 1854, but the Company is required to abstain from all commercial business, and the Indian and Chinese trade is thrown open.

The revenue of the Company, in 1831, was about £22,500,000; debt £46,150,000; property, including debts due, £49,000,000. The armed force of the Company at that period comprised 230,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry of native troops, with about 8,000 European troops, and a number of the king's regiments.

HISTORY OF HINDOSTAN.

The early history of India is lost in obscurity; Alexander conquered some of the western districts in the 4th century, before the Christian Era.

In the 11th century Mahmoud the Gaznevide, at the head of Turkish hordes, conquered a great part of Hindostan, and his descendants continued to reign until new incursions of Mahometan tribes supplanted them.

One of these established the Afghan or Patan dynasty in the beginning of the 13th century, which fell after holding the sceptre of India for 300 years, when Baber, the founder of the Mogul empire in India, mounted the throne of Delhi, 1526.

SIBERIA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. Siberia comprises the vast region of Northern Asia lying east of the Ural Mountains, and north of the Altai range, and extending from 58° E. to 170° W. Lon., and from 55° to 73° N. Lat. It forms part of the Russian empire, and has an area of about 5,100,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

SURFACE, &c. The whole region, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, may be considered as one vast plain, with a gradual declivity to the Frozen Ocean. Down this declivity the rivers run northwards, with so gradual a descent as to be navigable almost to their sources during the few weeks they are open. South of 60° the soil is generally capable of culture, but is intermixed with extensive sandy deserts impregnated with salt, and abounding in salt lakes.

There are large forests, but the surface is for the most part little wooded, presenting those extensive open pastures, called steppes. Beyond the 60th parallel the ground is mostly incapable of culture, but produces stunted wood as far as 65° or 66°, and grass or moss to the borders of the Frozen Ocean.

RIVERS. The great rivers of this region are among the largest in Asia.

The Yenissei has a course of upwards of 3,000 miles from the sources of the Salenga.

The Lena is about 2,500 miles in length, and the Obi is 2,800.

DIVISIONS. Siberia is divided into four governments, two districts and two provinces, beside the regions inhabited by the Tchuky, and the Kirguises, as follows:

	Capitals.	Population.
Government of Tobolsk,	Tobolsk,	25,000
" " Tomsk,	Tomsk,	10,000
" " Yenisseisk,	Krasnoyarsk,	4,000
" " Irkutsk,	Irkutsk,	16,000
Province of Omsk,	Omsk,	7,000
" " Yakoutsk,	Yakoutsk,	3,000
District of Okotsk,	Okotsk,	1,000
" " Kamschatka,	Petropavlovsk,	1,000
Land of the Kirguises.	Contains no towns of any note, but is roamed over by wandering herds.	
" " Tchuky,	Inhabited by a few miserable tribes.	

TRADE and PRODUCTIONS. The most important productions of Siberia are furs, walrus tusks, iron, gold, silver, platinum, &c. On the eastern declivity of the Ural, are gold, silver, and platinum mines; the silver mines of Kolyvan yield annually upwards of 49,842 pounds Troy; the mines of the Altai produce annually 45,900 pounds of silver, and 1,246 of gold.

An extensive inland trade is carried on with European Russia, Turkey, Persia, Turkistan, and the Chinese empire. Tobolsk is the centre of the trade with the European provinces; Kiachta and Irkutsk of that with China, in which furs are exchanged for teas, porcelain, silk, &c.; Orenburg of that with Turkistan, whence are imported silk and cotton stuffs; Astrachan, Teflis, and Erivan of that with Persia, which consists in the exchange of the naphtha of Siberia for silk; and Teflis and Akaltsikhe of that with Turkey.

INHABITANTS. This vast region is thinly inhabited by people of different races. From the Yenissey to the Pacific, the Tongoses are spread over one third of its surface; the Turalians, belonging to the Turkish family, are numerous in the governments of Tomsk, Tobolsk, and Yenisseisk, and the Kirghises and Yakutes are of the same family of nations; the Mongols, Samoyedes, Ostiaks, Kurilians, Kamschadales, &c., are the other principal races.

There are also many Bucharian traders, German and Russian colonists, exiles from Russia and Poland of different nations, &c.

RELIGION. The Turkish tribes are mostly Mahometans, but the Yakutes are idolaters, as are also the Tongoses, Samoyedes, Kurilians, &c.; the Mongols are Buddhists, and there are Jews, and Greek, Armenian, Lutheran, and Roman Christians.

TURKISTAN OR TARTARY.

EXTENT. This region extends from 36° to 51° N. Lat., and from 49° to 89° E. Lon. It is sometimes described as divided into Bucharior Usbekistan, in the southeast; Turkomania or the land of the Turkmans, in the southwest; the land of the Kirghises in the north, and Turkistan Proper in the east. But these are merely geographical divisions: the country is politically occupied by a great number of petty states or khanats, and by independent wandering tribes.

BUCHARA.

The most wealthy, powerful, and populous state is the khanat of Bucharior; area 80,000 square miles; population 2,500,000. Principal towns Bucharior, the capital, an important commercial mart, 80,000; Samarcand, 50,000, and Karghi or Naksheb, 40,000.

KHOKAN.

The khanat of Khokan is the third state in extent and the second in population; area 77,000 square miles; population 1,000,000. Principal towns Khokan, the capital, on the Sir-Daria, 60,000 inhabitants, and Khodshend, 50,000.

KHIVA.

The khanat of Khiva is the largest state in point of superficial extent, but the greatest part of its surface is occupied by deserts; area 146,000; population 800,000; capital, Khiva, 3,000 inhabitants. The other principal states are the Khanats of Hissar (capital Hissar, 3,000); Badakshan; Shersebs; Khulm; and Balkh, capital Balkh, 10,000, once one of the most wealthy and populous cities of Asia. The land of the Kirghises, and that of the Turkmans, are occupied by innumerable petty tribes of nomades.

INDUSTRY. The inhabitants of the khanat of Bucharior are distinguished for their mechanical industry, and for their skill in the manufacture of silk and cotton stuffs, caps, paper, &c. In general the inhabitants of the large towns are extensively engaged in manufactures, and the rural population display much agricultural skill and industry. Many districts are in a high state of cultivation, and artificial irrigation covers many tracts, which are sometimes described as deserts, with rich harvests. The wandering tribes subsist by pillage and the produce of their large herds of cattle.

COMMERCE. The Bucharior merchants are enterprising, frugal, and intelligent; they traverse almost the whole continent, and have formed considerable colonies in China, Russia, and the other neighboring countries.

Their chief marts are Orenburg for the trade with Russia, Cashgar for that with China, Balkh for that with Afghanistan, and Cashmere for that with Hindostan. The Kirghises, and several Turkman tribes, are actively engaged in the slave trade.

Cotton, silk, and cotton and silk stuffs, horses, precious stones, skins, fruits, and gold dust, are the principal articles of export; tea, porcelain, indigo, shawls, &c., are imported.

INHABITANTS. The Buchariorians, who form the mass of the population in Great Bucharior, and are dispersed over the whole country for the sake of traffic, are of the Persian family of nations. The Usbecks, who are now the ruling people in a great part of Turkistan, the Turcomans, and the Kirghises, are Turkish races. There are also Tadshiks or Persians, Afghans, Kalmucks, &c. Mahometanism is the prevailing religion.

CHINESE TARTARY.

EXTENT and DIVISIONS. This vast region of steppes and salt deserts, extending eastwardly from Turkistan to the Ocean, is improperly called Tartary, as it is not inhabited by Tartar tribes.

It is divided by the Chinese into the land of the Manchours or Manchouria on the ocean; Mongolia, or the land of the Mongols; Thianchanpeloo, comprising Zungaria, and the land of the Kirghises; the land of the Khalkas; and Thianchannanloo, or the Little Bucharior of European geographers.

RIVERS. The Amour or Saghalien rises in the central part of this region, and passes through Manchouria into the Sea of Okotsk, after a course of 2,250 miles. Many of the rivers of this region do not find their way to the sea, but terminate in the salt lakes, which are scattered over its surface. Such are the Yarcand, flowing into Lake Lop, the Ili, running into Lake Palcati, &c.

TOWNS. The principal towns are Yarkand, 12,000 inhabitants, and Cashgar, 40,000, in Little Bucharior, and Guldja, 60,000, in Zungaria. Karakorum, in the land of the Khalkas, was celebrated in the middle ages, as the capital of the great Mongol empire, the seat of the posterity of Genghis Khan.

INHABITANTS. The Buchariorians are numerous in Little Bucharior. The Manchours, who are the ruling people of the Chinese empire; the Mongols, comprising the Kalmucks of Zungaria, the Khalkas, and the Mongols Proper; and the Kirghises of the Turkish family are the other principal nations. The Mongols, and most of the Manchours are Buddhists; the Buchariorians and Kirghises are Mahometans, and there are many idolatrous tribes.







NORTHERN ASIA.

BOUNDARIES. The western limits of this region are the Ural Mountains and river; the eastern the Pacific Ocean with its gulfs and straits; and the northern the Arctic Ocean. Asia extends to 78° N. Lat., which is several degrees further north than any part of the American continent. Its eastern extremity is in Lon. 170° W.

SEAS AND GULFS. On the north lies the Arctic or Frozen Ocean, which extends through a space of nearly 130° of longitude, but which repels by its dreary winters and its eternal ice the advances of the most daring navigators. The Gulf of Kara or Karskoye Sea, and the Gulf of Obi are its principal bays. The Bay of Taimursky is remarkable from its receiving the Taimura, the most northerly river of the continent.

On the eastern coast the Pacific Ocean forms two large seas; Behring's Sea or the Sea of Kamchatka lying between Asia, America, and the Aleutian Islands; and the Sea of Okotsk, between the western coast of Kamchatka, Okotsk, and the Kurile Isles.

CAVES AND STRAITS. The northern extremity of Asia is Cape Severovostochnoi, called also the Sacred or North East Cape, and remarkable as being the northernmost point of either continent. East Cape on Behring's Strait is the easternmost point of the eastern continent. Cape Lopatka is the southern termination of Kamchatka.

Behring's Strait separates Asia from America, connecting the Arctic and Pacific Oceans; it is but 40 miles across; the Strait of Laperouse separates Seghalien from the Japanese Archipelago; and the Channel of Tartary separates the same island from Manchouria.

ISLANDS. On the northern coast is the group of uninhabited islands called New Siberia, remarkable for the organic fossil remains found in them; the fossil ivory forms an article of commerce.

On the eastern coast are the Aleutian Islands, comprising the Fox Islands, and the Andreanovsky Isles, and stretching in a vast curve from Alaska in America, nearly to Kamchatka; they are 150 in number, of which about 40 contain inhabitants.

The Kurile Islands extend from Kamchatka to the Japanese group, and comprise about 30 isles belonging to Russia and Japan.

The large island of Tarrakai or Karafra, called by Europeans Seghalien, is about 400 miles in length and from 40 to 110 in breadth, and is separated from the continent by a long, narrow passage called the Channel of Tartary. The southern part belongs to Japan, and the northern to China. It is inhabited by the Ainos and Manchos.

RIVERS. Several large rivers pour their idle waters through the great northern plain of Asia. Of these the Yenisei, considering the Selenga as its head stream, is the longest river of the whole eastern continent; its course exceeds 3,000 miles in length. The Obi, which receives the Irtysh, and the Lena are the other principal streams of this region; the former has a course of 2,800 miles; the latter of 2,500. The Amour or Seghalien flows easterly, for about 2,300 miles.

"The great rivers of Siberia," says Malte Brun, "flow across desert plains, from which an eternal winter banishes the arts and civilization. Their waters nowhere reflect the brilliant images of splendid cities; no magnificent harbors adorn their banks; no vessels loaded with the spoils of distant climates float on their bosom. A vast expanse of water, bordered sometimes by a forest, sometimes by a morass; some mammoth's bones washed up by the floods; a few fishing canoes along side of countless flocks of water birds; or the peaceful beaver raising his industrious dwellings without fear of man;—this is all the variety that a Siberian river affords."

CLIMATE. This cold and dreary region must have once enjoyed a mild climate, and have been covered with a rich vegetation, as is proved by the remains of the rhinoceros, mammoth, and other herbivorous quadrupeds, which once inhabited it, but which would not now be able to find subsistence during its long winters and from its scanty vegetation.

Of the five sections into which Asia is divided in respect of climate, three lie wholly or principally in the northern division; viz. the northern section, the central section, and the eastern section.

The northern section embraces the whole of Asia north of the central table-land; lying open to the pole and the icy Ocean, this vast region, with the exception of some inconsiderable districts, never feels the mild breath of the tropical winds; its rivers are bridged over with almost perpetual ice, and frozen swamps cover much of the surface that is not occupied by arid deserts.

The central section, although lying between 28° and 50° N. Lat.,

is in general, on account of its great elevation, subject to extreme cold; its winters are long, and its summer short, but often accompanied by excessive heat, owing to the extensive sandy tracts which compose much of its surface.

The northern part only of the eastern section is comprised within this division of Asia; partaking of the elevated character of the central section, with a northeastern exposure, and subject to the frigid influences of the two regions first mentioned, no other part of the temperate zone has so low a temperature as this.

STEPPES AND DESERTS. Northern Asia contains a great number of deserts and steppes, some of which are of immense extent. Almost the whole northern part of Siberia may be considered as a vast steppe, interspersed with extensive swamps. Further south there are also many steppes, though of less extent; such are the steppe of the Kirghises; that of Ishim, between the Tobol and the Irtysh, and that of Baraba between the Obi and the Irtysh.

The Desert of Cobi is one of the most extensive sandy tracts on the surface of the earth, and is also remarkable for its great elevation; the Central Desert is a lofty table-land occupying a great part of Little Bucharia, and there are several sandy deserts of considerable extent in Turkistan.

DEPRESSION. In contrast with its lofty mountains and elevated table-lands, Asia also exhibits the most considerable and the most extensive depression of surface with which we are acquainted. The Caspian Sea and Lake Aral occupy the bottom of this great cavity, which extends over an area of above 200,000 square miles; the former is 320 feet, and the latter nearly 200 feet below the level of the ocean. Saratov on the Volga, Orenburg on the Ural, Lake Aksamal, and Khiva on the Amoo, are within its limits.

VOLCANOES. There are two or three volcanoes in the interior of this region, near Turfan and Kutche, which are remarkable as being the most remote from the sea of all known volcanic vents. In the peninsula of Kamchatka there are seven active volcanoes, among which those of Tolbatshik and Avatcha are the most formidable. The Kurile Islands and the Aleutian Isles contain a great number of volcanoes, and are frequently the scene of terrible convulsions. A more particular account of the great volcanic region to which these vents belong is given in the *Table on the Eastern Hemisphere*.

INHABITANTS. The inhospitable climate and rugged soil render Northern Asia incapable of sustaining a dense population, and it has never been the seat of populous and powerful states. Yet the fierce hordes which have issued from its bosom have several times revolutionised the Old World; the Mongols, the Manchos, and the Turks have poured over the Great Wall of China, occupied Moscow, swept across the plains of Mesopotamia, and over the hills and valleys of Greece, and thundered at the gates of the Vienna.

Vast uninhabited solitudes are interspersed here and there with districts thinly peopled by savage tribes, who live by hunting and fishing; or with pastures, over which wandering pastoral hordes scatter themselves with their numerous herds and flocks. But an inconsiderable portion of the surface is occupied by a stationary population of cultivators of the soil.

Tabular View of Nations and Tribes.

TUNGOOSE FAMILY: Manchos, the conquerors of China, occupying the country on the Amour, and part of Seghalien; Tungos Proper, dwelling north of the former, in the Russian and Chinese empires.

MONGOL FAMILY: Mongols Proper and Kalkhas west of Manchouria; Kalmucks or Olets in Zoongaria; Burets in Siberia.

TURKISH FAMILY: Kirghises, Usbecks, and Turkmans of Turkistan; Turalians, Tchuwaches, and Yakutes of Siberia.

SAMOIEDES: comprising various tribes on the northern shores of Siberia.

YUKAGHIRS: between the Yana and the Kolyma in the north of Siberia.

KORIATKS: including the Tchukches, east of the Kolyma.

KAMCHADALES: tribes of Kamchatka.

KURILE FAMILY: Kuriles of the Kurile Isles, and Ainos of Seghalien and Jesso.

URALIAN or FINNIC FAMILY: Voguls or Mansi, and Ostiaks of Western Siberia.

YENISEIC FAMILY: petty tribes on the Yenisei.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

BOUNDARIES. Southern Asia stretches south to within one degree from the equator, and on this side is bounded by the Indian Ocean. Its eastern coast is bordered by ranges of large islands, separating large inland seas from the Pacific Ocean. Its western boundary is formed by the Red, Mediterranean, and Black seas.

The widest part is in about 40° N. Lat., where, inclusive of the islands, it extends over about 120 degrees of longitude, from 25° to 145° E.

Geographers formerly included the great collection of islands lying to the southeast of the continent, and to the north and west of New Holland and New Guinea, within the limits of Asia under the name of Indian or Asiatic Archipelago. But recent systematic writers attach it to Oceania, under the name of Malaysia or North Western Oceania. The straits of Malacca and the Chinese Sea are, therefore, now considered the southeastern boundary of Asia.

A similar change has also taken place in regard to the northwestern boundary of this section; earlier geographical writers considered the Volga and the Ural Mountains as the dividing lines of Europe and Asia; but the best recent maps make the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasian Mountains the points of division.

SEAS. Between the Japanese Islands and the continent is the Sea of Japan, a large inland body of water communicating with the Sea of Okotsk by the Channel of Tartary and the Straits of Laperouse, and with the Eastern Sea by the Straits of Corea.

The Eastern Sea or Tung Hai lies between the Loo Choo Isles, Corea, China, Formosa, and Japan; its northern part is called the Yellow Sea or Hoang Hai.

Passing through the Formosa Channel or Straits of Taiwan, we enter the Chinese Sea, lying between the coasts of China, Further India, and Malaysia. It contains the two large gulfs of Tonquin and Siam.

Balbi proposes to consider the chain of seas lying between the islands and the continent from Kamchatka to Malacca, as one great Mediterranean, narrowing at certain points, but yet forming a connected whole. To this vast inland sea he applies the name of East Asian Mediterranean.

On the south the Indian Ocean forms a series of open seas; the Bay or Sea of Bengal lies between the two Indies; west of Hindostan is the Sea of Arabia or Gulf of Oman, containing the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch in Hindostan, the Persian Gulf, between Arabia and Persia, and the Red Sea, between Asia and Africa.

CAVES AND STRAITS. The southern extremity of Asia is Cape Tamjong Booro, the extreme point of Malacca; Cape Romania is to the west of the former; Cape Negrais is on the western coast of the Birman empire; Cape Comorin is the southernmost point of Hindostan, and Cape Rasalgat the easternmost of Arabia; Cape Baba on the Archipelago is the most westerly point of the Asiatic continent. The Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles separate Europe from Asia, and the Strait of Babelmandel, that is, the Gate of Misery, divides Asia and Africa.

The Strait of Ormuz connects the Gulf of Persia and the Arabian Sea; the Passage of Manaar between Ceylon and Hindostan is obstructed by reefs.

Between Further India and Sumatra are the Straits of Malacca and the Straits of Singapore.

The Formosa Channel connects the Chinese and Eastern seas, and the Strait of Corea separates the Japan Isles from Corea.

PENINSULAS. Southern Asia contains a number of remarkable peninsulas, Corea, Malacca, the Deccan, Arabia, and Asia Minor. All of these peninsulas, except the last mentioned, point toward the south, and this is also the direction of Kamchatka in Northern Asia, and of the South American and African continents. The islands on the Asiatic coast also lie north and south, although the direction of the great mountain chains of Asia is east and west.

ISLANDS. On the eastern coast is the Japanese Archipelago, in which is Nippon the largest island of Asia.

The Loo Choo or Lieu Kieu Islands consist of a group of thirty-six islands, tributary to China. The Magicosima Isles lie to the south of these, and nearer the Chinese coast are Taiwan, called by Europeans Formosa, and Hainan, belonging to China.

On the coast of Further India are the island of Singapore belonging to the English, and Junkseylon and Pulo Pinang or Prince of Wales Island.

The Nicobar Islands, twenty in number, and the Andaman Isles, consisting of two large and numerous small islands, are occupied by independent native tribes. The Archipelago of Merghi, comprising numerous uninhabited rocky islets, and some inhabited isles belongs

to the English. On the western side of the Bay of Bengal is the large and rich island of Ceylon, belonging to the English.

The Archipelago of the Maldives forms seventeen groups, comprising about ten thousand islets and fifty inhabited isles, under a native prince. They are much resorted to for cowries. The Lacadives are a group of nineteen inhabited isles, surrounded by innumerable coral-reefs.

In the Mediterranean Sea the island of Cyprus, with Rhodes, Samos, Scio, Metelin, &c., belong to Asia.

RIVERS. The great streams of Southern Asia flow through regions strikingly contrasted with those intersected by the northern rivers. Winding through smiling valleys they issue forth into the fertile and densely peopled plains of India and China, and bear on their majestic bosoms, reflecting the gay images of towered cities, the wealth of the tropics and the products of an industrious population.

The Hoangho and the Kiang of China flow eastwardly; the others, the Mecon, the Menam, the Saluen, the Irawaddy, the Brahmapootra, the Ganges, the Indus, the Tigris, and the Euphrates descend down the southern slope of Central Asia into the Chinese Sea and the Indian Ocean. Of these the Kiang or Yangtsekiang is the principal stream, having a course of about 3,000 miles.

VOLCANOES. The continental part of Southern Asia contains but few known volcanoes. But a volcanic region commences on the west of the Caspian Sea and on the south of the Caucasus, which exhibits numerous traces of volcanic action, and has always been subject to earthquakes. The volcanic peaks of Demavend in Persia and Seiban in Armenia are in this region.

But the islands exhibit the most terrible examples of volcanic phenomena; the Japanese Islands are remarkable for the great number and activity of their volcanoes, and an extension of the volcanic chain can be traced through the Loo Choo Islands.

Barren Island in the Bay of Bengal contains an active volcano. See the *Table on the Eastern Hemisphere* for a general view of the volcanic regions to which these districts belong.

CLIMATE. Of the five sections into which Asia is divided in respect of climate, two are entirely and one partially in the southern half.

The southern part of the eastern section comprises China and Corea, the climate of which resembles that of the eastern coast of North America, being much colder than the corresponding latitudes of Western Asia and Europe.

The southern section, comprising the two Indies, sheltered from the icy winds of the north by the lofty rampart of the Himalaya Mountains, having a southern exposure, and stretching far south of the tropic, knows no winter, and is not generally speaking subject to the excessive heats of the western section;—watered by numerous large rivers, these magnificent countries present the richest scenes of luxuriant vegetation. They have two seasons, the wet and the dry.

The western section forms a vast peninsula almost detached from the main body of the eastern continent by the Arabian, Caspian, Black, Mediterranean, and Red seas. The arid and sandy character of its soil, and its proximity to Africa, that great heater of the Old World, give it a more elevated temperature than that of even the southern section. Its dry and serene atmosphere, is strongly contrasted with the humid and stormy skies of the eastern section.

INHABITANTS. The moral features of Southern Asia are not less different than its physical character from those of the north. In the former the inhabitants are crowded together in large cities and thickly peopled states, and organized into extensive communities. The desert plains of Syria and Arabia, however, present the roving tribes and pastoral habits of the northern steppes. But the shores of the Mediterranean, the table-lands of Persia, the rich valleys of India and China, and the islands of the Pacific are occupied by an industrious commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing population.

Tabular View of the Nations.
ARABIANS: belonging to the Semitic family.
ARMENIANS: called by themselves Haikans.
PERSIAN FAMILY: Tadshiks or Persians; Belooches; Afghans; Bucharians; Kurds; Luris.
TURKISH FAMILY: Ottoman Turks, the ruling race of the Ottoman empire; Turcomans, the ruling people of Persia.
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CHINESE: mass of the population of China.—JAPANESE: people of Japan.
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ASIA.

EXTENT. Asia is separated from Europe and Africa by the Ural Mountains and River, the Caucasus, Black Sea, Mediterranean, and Red Sea, and on the other sides is washed by the ocean. The straits of Malacca, the Chinese Sea, and Behring's Straits divide it from Oceania and America. Within these limits Asia has an area of 16,100,000 square miles.

MOUNTAINS. Asia is traversed by several great mountainous chains, some of which reach a height above any other part of the earth's surface, and all of which, except the Ural Mountains, have a general direction east and west:

1. The Caucasus extends from the Black to the Caspian seas, separating Europe from Asia; the Elboorz, the highest summit, is 18,500 feet high.
2. The Taurus extends in several chains over Asia Minor, Armenia, and Persia; Mount Ararat, in this group, is 18,000 feet in height.
3. The Ural Mountains, stretching from the basin of the Caspian to the Arctic Ocean, are principally remarkable for their rich mines of gold and platinum; they nowhere reach an elevation of 3,000 feet.
4. The Altai Mountains extend from the vicinity of the Uralian chain, along the southern edge of Siberia to the neighborhood of the ocean, where, taking a northeasterly direction, they line the coast as far as Behring's Straits; this range is known under the name of the Sayanian Mountains, near lake Baikal, and of the Daourian Mountains, Stanovoi, Jablonnikhabet, &c., further east; near Kolyvan it is rich in gold and silver mines, producing annually 46,000 pounds of the latter, and 1,250 of the former; highest summits 11,500 feet.
5. The Teenshan or Bogdo Mountains run parallel with the Altai chain, extending from the borders of Turkestan to the shores of the Japanese sea; in the western part they also bear the name of Mustag; some of the summits are volcanic, and reach to the height of 19,200 feet.

6. Still further south, and parallel with the preceding, is the Kwan-lun chain, stretching along to the north of Thibet, and covering the southern provinces of China, and the countries of Further India, with its numerous ranges; it reaches, in some places the height of 11,000 feet.

7. A transverse chain extends from north to south, connecting these three chains with each other and with the Himalaya Mountains, separating Turkestan from China, and dividing the sources of the Sihon and Amou from the waters of the great central platform of Asia; it is known under the name of the Beloor Tag, and rises to the elevation of 19,000 feet.

8. The last and loftiest of the great Asiatic chains is the Himalaya Mountains, which, separating Thibet from Nepaul, Bootan, and Assam, terminate in the valley of the Brahmapootra; on the borders of Bootan the lofty summit of Chamoulari is estimated to be 28,150 feet high; that of Dhwagiri on the frontiers of Nepaul, is 28,076 feet, and there are others of little less elevation.

RIVERS. Although Asia is the largest of the four quarters of the globe, its rivers are inferior in size to the great streams of America. Descending from the central mountains through the desert plains of Siberia, the Ob, the Yenisey and the Lena, pour their waters into the Arctic Ocean; the Yenisey, considering the Selenga as its head stream, is the longest river of the Old World, having a course of about 3,000 miles. The Lena is 2,500 miles in length.

Down the eastern declivity of the elevated central regions of Asia, descend into the Pacific the Amour or Saghalien, the Hoangho, and the Kiang; the latter has a course of about 2,400 miles; the others are smaller.

The rivers which flow down the southern declivity are less considerable, but derive interest from their historical importance, and the richness of the regions they traverse. The sources of the Meikong or Camboge, the Menam or Siam, and the Irawaddy or Ava, the three great streams of Further India, have not been explored. The sacred Ganges, the Indus, and the Euphrates, long the seats of mightiest monarchies, are the other great rivers of the southern slope of Asia.

INHABITANTS. The population of Asia is not far from 400,000,000, composed of a great number of races, of which the principal are as follows: the Chinese, the most numerous people on the globe, forming the great bulk of the population of China; the Tungoo, comprising the Manchooks, since 1644 the ruling race in China; the Japanese; the Annamite, including the Cochinchinese and Tonquinese; the Mongol, to which belong the Kalmucks; the Myamma, or ruling race of the Birman Empire; the Siamese; the Malay of Malacca; the Hindoo; the Persian, comprising the Bucharials, Afghans, Parsees or Guebres, Kurds, Belooches, and Persians or Tadshiks; the Turkish, including the Osmanlis, Turcomans, Usbecks, Yakoots, Kirguises, &c.; the Semite, including Arabians and Jews; the Georgian, Armenian, Samoyede, Kamschadale, Uralian or Tchudic, &c.

LAKES. The Caspian Sea is the largest lake in the known world, having an area of 150,000 square miles; its general depth is from 350 to 400 feet, but in some parts, no bottom has been found with a line of 380 fathoms. Its waters are salt, and abound in seal, sturgeon, &c. It has no outlet, but receives several large rivers. It is remarkable that the surface of this lake is about 320 feet below the surface of the ocean.

Lake Aral is the next in point of size; it has an area of about 15,000 square miles. Lakes Baikal, Balkakhi, Kokonor, Van, &c., are the other principal bodies of water in this division of the world.

MINERALS. Diamonds.—India (Nizam, Balaghaut, Ceylon, &c.), Russian Asia.

Gold.—Japan, China, Thibet, Russian Asia, Ava, Cochinchina, Tonquin, Siam, &c.

Silver.—China, Russian Asia, Japan, Armenia, &c.

Tin.—Birman Empire, Siam, Malacca, China, &c.

Mercury.—China, Thibet, Japan, Ceylon.

Copper.—Japan, Russian Asia, Armenia, China, Thibet, Persia, Hindostan, Annam.

Iron.—Siberia, Hindostan, Bootan, Thibet, China, Siam, Annam, Persia, Japan, &c.

Lead, coal, salt, and various other useful minerals, and precious stones also abound.

NATURAL DIVISIONS. The great natural divisions are as follows:

Region of Caucasus (Georgia, Circassia, Caucasus, &c.).

Region of Asia Minor.

Region of the Euphrates and Tigris (Armenia, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, &c.).

Region of Mount Lebanon (Syria).

Arabia.

Persia (Iran, Herat, Cabul, Beloochistan).

Region of Lake Aral (Turkestan).

Central Table-land (Mongolia).

Region of the Obi and Yenisey, } Siberia.

Region of the Northeast,

Region of the Amour (Manchooria, Corea).

Insular Region (Kurile and Japanese Isles, Saghalien).

China.

Thibet.

Hindostan.

Further India (Birman Empire, Annam, Siam, &c.).

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. The following table exhibits a general view of the political divisions of Asia, with their population and extent:

States and Territories.	Square Miles.	Population.
Chinese Empire,	5,500,000	175,000,000
Japanese Empire,	240,000	25,000,000
Empire of Annam,	280,000	12,000,000
Kingdom of Siam,	200,000	3,600,000
Birman Empire,	200,000	3,700,000
Kingdom of Sindia,	37,000	4,000,000
— of Nepaul,	53,000	2,500,000
Seikh Confederacy,	175,000	8,000,000
Principality of Sindh,	52,000	1,000,000
Kingdom of Cabul,	148,000	4,200,000
Beloochi Confederacy,	148,000	2,000,000
Kingdom of Herat,	67,000	1,500,000
— of Iran or Persia,	450,000	9,000,000
Khanat of Buchara,	80,000	2,500,000
— of Khiva,	148,000	800,000
— of Khokan,	78,000	1,000,000
Imamat of Yemen,	53,000	2,500,000
— of Mascat,	48,000	1,500,000

FOREIGN POWERS.		
English Possessions,	1,148,500	130,500,000
Immediate Possessions,	512,900	89,500,000
Allied or Subject States,	614,600	40,000,000
Ceylon,	20,800	1,000,000
Ottoman Asia,	500,000	8,000,000
Egyptian Asia,	200,000	3,000,000
Russian Asia,	5,800,000	4,100,000
Portuguese Asia,	5,000	500,000
French Asia,	525	209,000
Danish Asia,	90	60,000

OCEANIA.

EXTENT. The great island-world in the Pacific Sea, which was first explored in the last century, has been considered by geographers as forming a third division of the world. Including the vast space lying between 93° E. and 103° W. Lon., and between 35° N. and 56° S. Lat., it is estimated to have a land area of 4,000,000 square miles, and a population of about 20,000,000 souls.

DIVISIONS. Oceania is divided by recent writers into three great divisions; Malaysia or Northwestern Oceania, comprehending the islands lying to the west of 130° E. Lon., between the parallels of 12° S. and 20° N. Lat.; this division, sometimes called the Asiatic or Indian Archipelago, and comprising the Sunda Isles, Moluccas or Spice Islands, Celebes, Borneo, and Philippines, is separated from Asia by the strait of Malacca, and the Chinese Sea; Australia or Southern Oceania, comprises the islands lying between the equator and 45° S. Lat., to the west of 170° E. Lon., excepting those belonging to Malaysia and New Zealand; Polynesia comprises the remaining islands of Oceania, between 35° N. and 45° S. Lat.

MALAYSIA.

Malaysia comprises the most populous and wealthy part of Oceania; it produces the rarest and most valuable spices, cotton, coffee, indigo, rice, maize, &c., and contains the richest tin mines (in Banca) in the world; Borneo contains valuable diamond mines, and rich gold mines are found in Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and the Philippines.

Sumatra belongs in part to the Dutch, and is in part occupied by native states (Siak, Achem, the country of the Battas, &c.); it has an area of 160,000 square miles, and a population of 7,000,000. Padang and Bencoolen, the principal Dutch towns, have about 10,000 inhabitants.

Java belongs entirely to the Dutch, and has a population of 5,000,000, chiefly natives. Batavia, the capital of the Dutch possessions in Oceania, and the principal commercial city in this part of the world, has 53,860 inhabitants, comprising 23,100 Javanese, 14,700 Chinese, 3,000 Europeans, &c. Bantam, formerly a populous city, and the seat of a wealthy native court, is now almost totally abandoned. Samarang, 38,000 inhabitants, and Ceram, are important towns.

Borneo, the Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands (comprising Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Gilolo, Ternate, Tidore, &c.), also belong to the Dutch, but are chiefly inhabited by native races, many of whom are entirely independent.

The Philippines, comprising Luzon, Mindoro, Mindanao, &c., belong to Spain, but are in part occupied by several powerful independent native states. The capital of the Spanish possessions is Manila, a great commercial mart, with about 150,000 inhabitants. The population of the whole group is estimated at about 2,500,000, of whom about 120,000 are Spaniards, Chinese and Mestizoes, and the remainder natives.

AUSTRALIA.

This division includes the great islands of New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, New Guinea or Papuas, Louisiade, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, Solomon's Islands, Egmont or Santa Cruz, Queen Charlotte's Islands, Norfolk Islands, New Hebrides or Espiritu Santo, with numerous others, which are all inhabited by black races.

These people, who are in the lowest state of barbarism, have been called by some ethnographers, Melanesians or Black Islanders, in contradistinction to the negroes or blacks of Africa, to whom they bear no resemblance.

New Holland has an area of 3,000,000 square miles, and but comparatively a narrow strip of its coast is yet known to us; the English claim the whole of this vast continent.

The English colony of New South Wales on the southeastern coast, is a penal colony; the population consists of nearly 80,000, of whom about one third are transported convicts, and two thirds free emigrants.

Sydney, the capital, has 15,000 inhabitants; at Paramatta, there is an astronomical observatory.

Swan River settlement, founded in 1829, on the southwestern coast, is a flourishing free colony, with about 1,200 inhabitants. Perth is the principal town.

Van Dieman's Land, which has also been occupied by the English, is a penal colony; the number of convicts is about 10,000, of free settlers, 12,000. Hobarttown, the capital, has 5,000 inhabitants.

The other islands of this division are not occupied by Europeans. New Guinea or Papuas, the longest and one of the largest islands

in the world, is chiefly inhabited by Papuas or Black Oceanians, but there are some Malay tribes on the coasts. The island is 1,200 miles in length by 350 in breadth.

POLYNESIA.

Polynesia comprises a great number of groups of small islands, and coral isles and reefs, scattered over a vast space, but inhabited by kindred races. We may distinguish the following groups:

Magellan's Group, comprising a great number of groups and small islands, in Lat. 20°-30° N., and Lon. 140°-150° E. Some of these are inhabited by Japanese colonies:

The Marianne or Ladrone Isles, belong to Spain; Agana, the capital, has 3,000 inhabitants:

The Pelew or Palaos Isles, are governed by several independent chiefs:

Mulgrave's Group or Central Archipelago, embraces a great number of small low islets, including the Gilbert's and Marshall's groups of some writers:

The Carolinas, consisting of a series of groups of small isles, form a long chain lying between the two last mentioned; the natives are remarkable for their knowledge of the heavens, and their skill in the construction and navigation of canoes:

The Feejee or Fidji Isles are inhabited by cannibals:

New Zealand or Tasmania, comprising two large, and numerous smaller islands, inhabited by fierce and warlike, but intelligent and half-civilized tribes of cannibals; the principal islands are Eäheino-mauwe, and Tavaipunammu; and scattered round are Broughton's, Campbell's, Auckland's, Macquarie's, and other groups:

The Friendly Islands consist of the three islands of Tonga, Vavao, Eoua, and a great number of low coral islands:

Navigators Islands, or Hamoa, as the group is called by the natives, comprise seven principal islands:

Society Islands, comprising Tahiti (Otaheite), Eimeo, Huahine, and a great number of small islands; since 1815, the inhabitants have embraced Christianity, and the arts of civilization, with schools and the printing press, have been introduced:

Cook's Archipelago, is a group lying to the southwest of the last; the inhabitants resemble those of Society Islands, and have embraced Christianity:

The Low Archipelago consists of a long chain of low coral isles and reefs, many of which are uninhabited; it comprises the group called by the English George's Islands, &c.:

Mendana's Archipelago comprises the Marquesas islands and the Washington isles, of which the principal is Nookahiva; a missionary station has lately been established here:

The Sandwich Islands comprise Hawaii (Owhyhee), Maui, Oahu (Woahoo), Tauai (Atooi), and several other islands; the number of inhabitants is about 150,000; since 1820 the Christian religion has been embraced by a great portion of the inhabitants, and the arts and usages of cultivated life have been introduced:

Among the Sporades, are Easter Island or Vaihoo, the most easterly inhabited point of Oceania, and Pitcairns Island, interesting from its little colony of descendants of mutineers of the Bounty.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS OF OCEANIA.

NATIVE POWERS.		
States.	Square Miles.	Population.
Kingdom of Siak (Sumatra)	26,000	600,000
Kingdom of Achén (Sumatra)	23,000	500,000
Kingdom of Borneo (Borneo)	40,000	400,000
Kingdom of Soooloo (Soooloo Isles, part of Borneo, &c.)	11,500	200,000
Kingdom of Mindanao (Isle of Mindanao)	16,000	360,000
Kingdom of Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)	7,000	130,000
FOREIGN POWERS.		
Dutch Possessions (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, &c.)	270,000	9,360,000
Spanish Possessions (Philippines, Marianes)	52,000	2,640,000
English Possessions (New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, &c.)	2,000,000	120,000
Portuguese Possessions (Timor, &c.)	10,000	137,000





PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE OCEAN IN GENERAL. There is, properly speaking, but one great mass of waters, which surrounds the different continents and covers about three-fourths of the whole surface of the globe. For convenience sake, however, different names have been given by geographers to different sections of this great body, and the name of Ocean has been applied to each of these sections.

Thus geographers distinguish the Atlantic Ocean, which may be considered as a wide channel lying between Europe and Africa on one side, and America on the other; the Pacific Ocean, lying between the opposite side of the American continent and Asia and Australia; the Indian Ocean, situated between Australia and Africa; the Antarctic Ocean, lying to the south of these three great divisions, round the south pole, and the Arctic Ocean, surrounding the north pole. The whole area of the globe is nearly 200,000,000 square miles, of which the Ocean occupies about 148,000,000.

DIVISIONS. The following table exhibits a general view of the great masses of water on the surface of the globe.

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| <p>I. ARCTIC OCEAN, situated between Asia, Europe, and America, and extending from the North Pole to the Arctic Circle; one of its gulfs, however, stretches to the south of that circle.</p> <p>II. ATLANTIC OCEAN, situated between Europe and Africa, and America, and extending from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn. The North Atlantic lies between the Arctic Circle and the tropic of Cancer; the Equinoctial Atlantic between the tropics; and the South Atlantic, between the tropic of Capricorn and the latitude of Cape Horn.</p> <p>III. THE INDIAN OCEAN, lying to the south of Asia, and between New Holland and Africa.</p> <p>IV. PACIFIC OCEAN, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, between Asia, Malaysia, and New Holland, and America; beyond Cape Horn it surrounds the globe. It may be divided, like the Atlantic, into the Equatorial Pacific between the tropics, and the North and South Pacific on each side of those circles.</p> <p>V. ANTARCTIC OCEAN, extends from the Antarctic Circle to the South pole.</p> | <p>Oceans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. White Sea. 2. Sea of Kora. 3. Gulf of Obi. 4. Gulf of Yenisey. 5. Polar Sea. 6. Baffin's Bay. 7. Hudson's Bay. 8. Baltic Sea. 9. North Sea. 10. Irish Sea. 11. Bay of Biscay. 12. Mediterranean Sea. 13. Adriatic Gulf. 14. Archipelago. 15. Sea of Marmora. 16. Black Sea. 17. Gulf of St. Lawrence. 18. Gulf of Mexico. 19. Caribbean Sea. 20. Gulf of Guinea. 21. Red Sea. 22. Persian Gulf. 23. Arabian Sea. 24. Bay of Bengal. 25. Behring's Sea. 26. Sea of Okotsk. 27. Sea of Japan. 28. Yellow Sea. 29. Blue Sea. 30. Chinese Sea. 31. Sea of Sunda. 32. Sea of the Moluccas. 33. Sea of Celebes. 34. Sea of Mindoro. 35. Gulf of Carpentaria. 36. Coral Sea. 37. Gulf of California. 38. Bay of Panama. |
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PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Pacific Ocean is 11,000 miles in length from east to west, and 8,000 miles in breadth, covering an area of about 50,000,000 square miles. From Cape Horn to the sea of Okotsk it is girt with lofty mountains, which in general have only a strip of low coast too narrow to be indented by large seas; but from the sea of Okotsk southward the Asiatic mountains retire farther from the sea, leaving extensive regions sloping towards the Pacific.

The Gulf of California, which lies north and south, is the principal indentation on the eastern side; on the west are the seas of Okotsk and Japan, the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese Sea.

RIVERS. Although the Pacific basin forms rather more than one third of the whole ocean surface, yet it does not receive more than one eighth of the whole river water of the globe; the Columbia or Oregon, the Hoang-ho, and the Kiang, its principal tributaries, bear no comparison in point of size with the Amazon, the Mississippi, and the Plata.

ISLANDS. On its western side and within the tropics its surface is sprinkled over with innumerable small islands, and coral reefs,

rising but a little above the level of the sea, which are constantly increasing in number and extent.

They are the work of myriads of small animals, who seem to build upon submarine rocks, till they reach the surface, when accumulations of weed and other drift matter, form a soil, birds transport thither seeds, and the new land thus formed and clothed with vegetation is sometimes raised still higher by volcanic action.

A further account of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, will be found in the *Table on Oceania*.

Those not included under that designation are the Japanese islands and Saghalien, and the Kurile islands, on the Asiatic coast; the large islands of King George, Queen Charlotte, and Vancouver, on the coast of North America; the Gallapagos, Juan Fernandez, and Chiloe, on or near the South American coast; and the Aleutian or Fox islands, stretching across the mouth of Behring's Sea.

CLIMATE. On account of the wide expanse of its surface, the Pacific Ocean is remarkably exempt from storms, except near its mountainous shores, and hence its name. Its small islands, in which the heat of the torrid zone is tempered by the presence of so vast a body of water, enjoy perhaps the most delightful climate in the world.

WINDS. Trade-winds or permanent easterly winds, prevail in the Pacific to about 30° each side of the equator; blowing over a greater expanse of sea, they are still more regular than in the Atlantic, and the voyage from Acapulco to the Philippine isles, is made with great ease and rapidity; but the same cause makes the return difficult.

In some of its branches on the Asiatic coast, the regular trade wind gives way to the monsoons, which are periodical winds, blowing half the year, from April to October, from the southwest, and the other half the year from the northeast. The change of the monsoons, called the breaking up, is attended with violent storms; in the Chinese Sea the furious storm of wind which accompanies the breaking up of a monsoon is called a typhoon.

CURRENTS. A general current westward carries the waters in the Pacific Ocean away from the intertropical American coast. It is less perceptible on the west, till it enters the Indian Ocean, when, strengthened by the northerly currents there, it flows along the eastern coast of Africa, and passes round the Cape of Good Hope in a rapid stream, 130 miles broad, and 7° or 8° warmer than the contiguous waters.

This stream off the Cape is known under the name of the Lagullas current, and a portion of it makes its way round the Cape and Bank of Lagullas, into the South Atlantic, where, according to Rennell, it becomes the prime mover of the great Atlantic currents, described in the table on that ocean.

The greater part of the Lagullas current, however, passes back into the Indian Ocean, merging into the great easterly current, which flows from the Atlantic into the Pacific to the southward of the Lagullas current.

A Polar current sets along the west side of New Holland from the South Pole, into the Bay of Bengal, and there are other oceanic currents in this great body of waters, but their course and direction are as yet too imperfectly known, to be accurately described.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. In 1513, Balboa discovered the South Sea from the mountains of the isthmus of Darien.

In 1521, Magellan sailed across the Pacific Ocean, from east to west.

Mendaña crossed the ocean twice (1568-1595), and discovered Solomon's islands, Santa Cruz or Queen Charlotte's islands, &c.

Quiros, who had sailed with Mendaña on his last voyage, sets out in search of a southern continent, and discovers the Society islands, Espiritu-Santo or New Hebrides, &c.

The Dutch next occupied the field; in 1606 they visited New Holland.

Lemaire sailed from Hoorn in Holland, in 1615, and discovering Cape Horn, was the first to pass into the Pacific to the south of Terra del Fuego.

Tasman discovered the Friendly islands, New Zealand, &c. in 1642.

The British Dampier, at the close of the 17th, and Anson at the beginning of the 18th century, enlarged our knowledge of these seas.

In 1728, Behring, a Dutch navigator, in the Russian service, discovered the strait which bears his name, and thus established the separation of Asia and America in this quarter.

Cook, in 1768-1771, and 1772-1775, discovered many new islands in the southern seas, examined with care the groups and coasts which had previously been visited, and explored the southern ocean in search of a new continent, and on his third voyage in 1776-78, discovered the Sandwich islands.

Vancouver (1790-95), Laperouse (1786), Krusenstern, Kotzebue, D'Urville, Freycinet, King, Beechey, &c., have since examined different parts of the Pacific Ocean.

See the *Table of Geographical Discoveries*.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The continent of America extends from 74° N. to 54° S. Lat., and from 35° to 168° W. Lon. Its extreme length is 10,600 miles; area, including the islands, 15,000,000 square miles; population about 41,000,000, comprising 15,000,000 whites, 10,000,000 Indians, 8,000,000 negroes, and the same number of mixed breeds (mulattoes, mestizoes, zambos, &c.) Of this population about 14,600,000 speak the English language; 12,500,000 Spanish; 7,600,000 the Indian languages; 4,600,000 Portuguese; 1,400,000 French, and 300,000 Danish, Dutch, and Swedish.

The name of Andes may be properly applied to the whole system of mountains, which, under different names, extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of 10,000 miles. It is remarkable for its great length, its mineral treasures, and the number and elevation of its volcanoes. The mountains of America extend from north to south, while the great chains of the eastern hemisphere run from east to west. The principal elevations are the following:

Nevado de Sorata,	25,420	} South America.
Illimani,	23,550	
Chimborazo,	21,425	
Antisana,*	19,136	
Cotopaxi,*	18,870	
Illiniza,	18,300	} Central America.
Pichincha,*	16,500	
Agua,*	15,500	
Popocatepetl,*	17,800	
Orizava,*	17,500	
Istacciuhatl,	15,700	} North America.
Long's Peak,	14,000	
Mount St. Elias,	17,860	
Mount Fairweather,	14,736	

VOLCANOES. The Andes forms one of the great volcanic regions of the globe, containing volcanoes through their whole course from Chili to Russian America. About 20 are known between 46° and 27° S. Lat.; 2 in Peru; 5 in the Equator; 6 in New Grenada; 21 in Guatimala; 8 in Mexico, &c. There is also a volcano in South Shetland, several in the West Indies, one in Jan Mayen's Island, several in Iceland, &c.

BAYS AND STRAITS. Baffin's Bay is a large body of water of unknown extent, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis's Straits, and with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and Prince Regent's Inlet. It probably separates Greenland from the continent.

Hudson's Bay is a large sea penetrating far into the continent, and communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Cumberland and Hudson's Straits. It is about 1,000 miles in length by 800 in breadth, having a surface of nearly 300,000 square miles. The navigation is obstructed by numerous reefs and sand-banks, and during a great part of the year by ice.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Newfoundland and the mainland, is about 200 miles in breadth by 260 in length, and communicates with the ocean by the Straits of Belleisle on the north, the Gulf of Canso between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, and a broad channel between the former and Newfoundland.

The Gulf of Mexico extends north and south about 600 miles and east and west about 700. The entrances are the Cuba Channel on the north, and the Yucatan Channel on the south of Cuba. The Gulf Stream enters the latter, and, winding round the shores of the gulf, issues through the former.

The ports in Mexico are mere roadsteads, but Pensacola and Havana are fine harbors.

The Caribbean Sea, or Sea of the Antilles, is a larger body of water shut in by the West India isles, which stretch in a circular form round its northern and eastern shores, affording numerous passages into the ocean.

The Strait of Magellan separates the islands of Terra del Fuego from the mainland; it is upwards of 300 miles long, tortuous, and difficult of navigation.

The Strait of Lemaire, between Staten Land and Terra del Fuego is the usual channel of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

CLIMATE. The climate of North America is known to be colder and more variable than that of Europe; this is explained by the fact that it has but little land surface within the torrid zone, while it extends far into the frigid zone with a great width. The direction of the mountains being from north to south, a great part of the continent is thus exposed to be swept by the icy winds of the poles, and

the polar climate extends quite to the tropic, where winter and summer seem to struggle face to face. The western coast being sheltered from the polar winds by the Rocky Mountains, has a milder climate, resembling that of Europe.

In South America the most different climates are brought into close contact by the physical character of the country, and the vegetation of the tropics borders on districts covered with the plants of temperate regions, while above rise in successive layers zones of Alpine vegetation and of perpetual ice.

This near approximation of the equinoctial and polar climates, although produced by different causes, gives rise in both parts of the continent to the same result, a striking variableness which is characteristic of the climate of the whole of America, and in some parts great extremes of heat and cold.

In general, beyond 50° of north and south latitude, America is unfit to produce the European grains; the elevated regions of the torrid zone, and the plains of the temperate zones produce all the cereals and fruits of Europe; while the lower districts of the former yield the most precious productions of the vegetable world with an astonishing profusion.

NATIVES. Two distinct races of men have been found in America, the Esquimaux, and the American Indian, properly so called.

The former comprises three principal branches; the Karalits or Greenlanders; the eastern Esquimaux, who occupy the northeastern coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, who roam over the countries bordering on Mackenzie's and Copper Mine rivers, &c. The Esquimaux are essentially a maritime people, never residing at a great distance from the sea-coast, and dependent rather upon fish-
ing than the chase. The dog is their only domestic animal, and their mechanical skill is chiefly confined to the construction of their canoes.

The American Indians, comprising all the other native tribes of America, differ essentially from the Esquimaux, and although exhibiting great diversities of physical character, and moral condition, they are commonly considered as of a kindred race. According to Balbi more than 438 languages, including upwards of 2,000 dialects, are spoken by 10,000,000 Indians of America. Our limits will not even permit us to enumerate their numberless tribes.

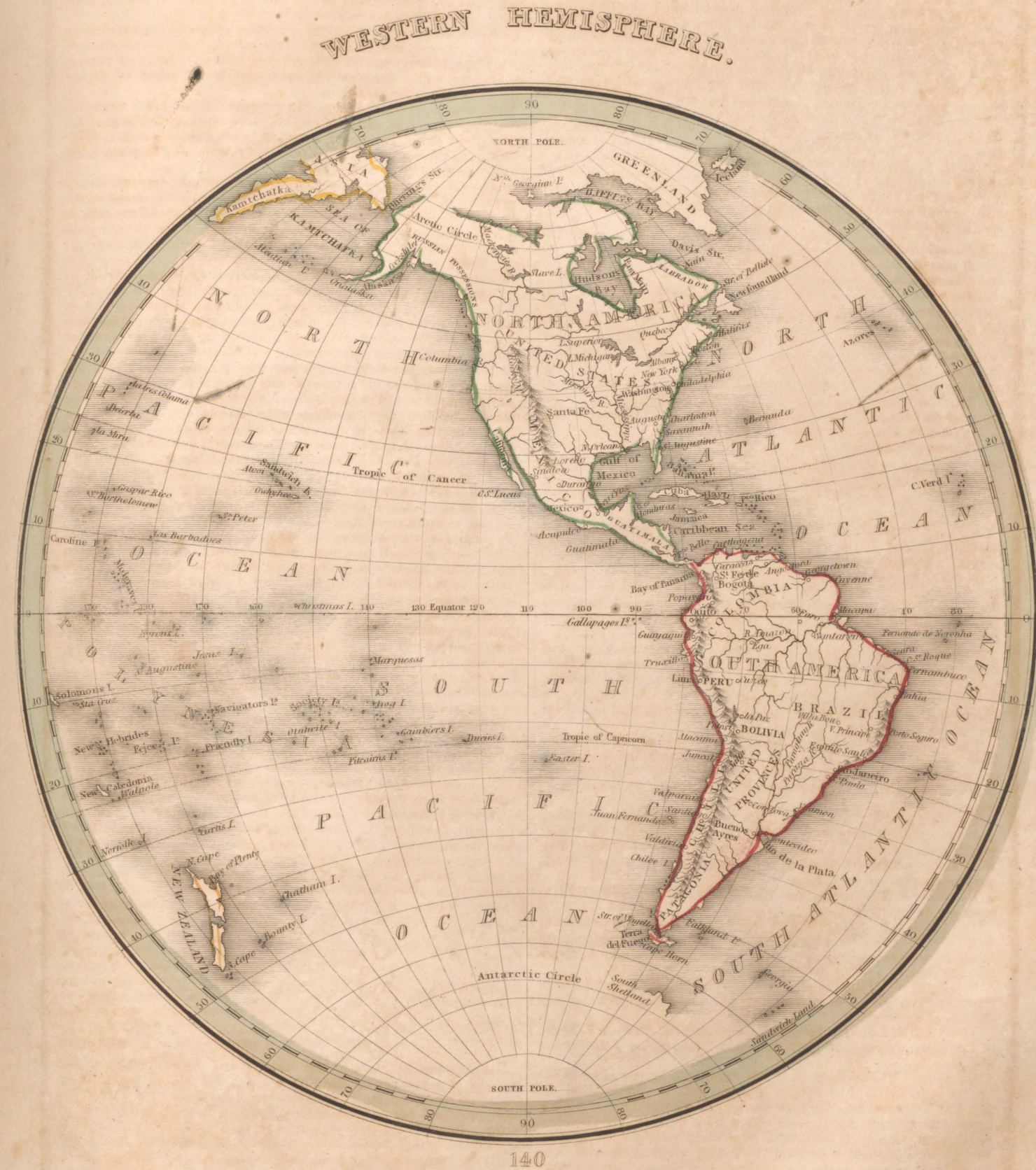
In general we may observe that the Araucanians, and the Quichuas or Peruvians of South America; the Mayas and Quiches of Central America; the Zapotecas, Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico, and the Natchez of the United States, had attained a high degree of civilization when they were discovered by the Europeans. Other nations had attained to some skill in the mechanic arts, and had established regular governments, while others living in the open air, without clothing, and subsisting by fishing, hunting, or on the spontaneous productions of the earth, were little raised above the brutes. Some tribes were fierce, warlike, and savage, slaves of the most degrading superstitions and brutal customs, while others were friendly, gentle, and peaceable.

MINERALS. No region of the globe contains such rich mines of silver as the equinoctial parts of America; the immense quantity afforded by those of Guanaxuato, Catorce, Zacatecas, Pasco, and Potosi has produced a revolution in the industry and commerce of the most civilized nations of the other hemisphere. The gold mines of Africa, Malaysia, China, Japan, and the Ural, can alone be compared with those of the American continent. The total value of gold and silver extracted from the American mines during the three centuries after the discovery (1499-1803) has been estimated at 5,706 million dollars, comprising 3,625,000 marks of gold, and 512,700,000 marks of silver. At the beginning of the 19th century the annual produce of the American mines was 75,200 marks of gold and 3,460,540 marks of silver: total value \$43,500,000, as appears by the following table

<i>Regions.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Mexico,	7,000		2,388,220		23,000,00
Peru,	3,400		611,090		6,240,00
Chili,	12,212		29,700		2,060,00
Buenos Ayres,	2,200		481,890		4,850,00
New Grenada,	20,505		- - -		2,990,00
Brazil,	29,900		- - -		4,360,00
	75,217		3,460,840		43,500,00

But the unsettled state of the country, and the emigration of the Spanish and Portuguese have very much diminished the produce since these are the mean annual produce from 1824 to 1830 has been estimated not to exceed 33,970 marks of gold, and \$38,357 of silver. Brazil is the only region, except India, Borneo, and the Ural Mountains, which furnishes diamonds. All the useful metals and minerals, lime, salt, coal, iron, lead, copper, &c., are also produced.

See *North and South America*.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

EXTENT AND POPULATION. The eastern hemisphere, containing the three great divisions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, with Australia, presents the largest mass of land on the face of the globe. Exclusive of the islands it extends from 73° N. Lat. to 35° S. Lat., and from 17° W. Lon. to 130° E. Lon., and has an area of about 31,000,000 square miles, with a population of 680,000,000. Including those parts of Oceania, which may be considered as belonging to the eastern hemisphere, the land area may be estimated at about 34,500,000 square miles, and the population at nearly 700,000,000, viz.:

Divisions.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.
ASIA,	16,150,000	390,000,000
AFRICA,	11,350,000	10,000,000
EUROPE,	3,724,000	200,000,000
ISLANDS (Malaysia, Australia, &c.),	3,500,000	19,500,000

MOUNTAINS. The general direction of the land in the eastern and western continents is entirely different; in the latter it is from north to south, but in the former from east to west. The longest straight line that can be drawn on the eastern continent is from Cape Verd to Behring's strait, 11,000 miles; the longest line drawn over the new continent runs from the strait of Magellan to the Arctic Ocean, 9,000 miles. The direction of the mountain chains corresponds with the general direction of the land; those of America extending north and south, and those of the Old World east and west. This is true of the Alps of Europe, the Himalaya, Caucasian, and other chains of Asia, and seems to be the case with those of Central Africa. This remarkable parallelism of the great mountainous chains of the globe, has led recent geologists to some important conclusions as to their relative ages. The highest summits of the eastern continent are as follows:

Tchamoulari (Boontan),	28,200
Dhawalagiri (Himalaya),	28,100
Elburz (Caucasus),	17,000
Ararat,	17,000
Mont Blanc,	15,732
Geesh (Abyssinia),	15,000
Mount Rosa (Alps),	15,152
Maladetta (Pyrenees),	11,424
Etina,*	10,871
Ruska-Poyana (Carpathians),	9,912
Kvar Kutch (Ural),	5,370

GREAT PLAIN. Commencing from the western shores of the North Sea, the whole of the eastern continent to the north of the great mountain girdle, extends in one vast plain, unbroken by a single chain of mountains except the Urals, to the North Pacific Ocean. This plain, the largest on the globe, including generally the whole space between the 50th and 70th parallels, has an average breadth of 1,400 miles, and a length of about 6,000, and comprehends an area of 6,500,000 square miles, or nearly one third of Europe and Asia. It embraces the northern part of France, Netherlands, Belgium, Northern Germany, Denmark, Prussia, and the Russias, and consists in many places of extensive heaths, sandy deserts, and marshy tracts. There are within its limits large forests, but the surface is, for the greater part, little wooded, presenting extensive open pastures, which are denominated steppes.

SEAS. The whole coast of the eastern continent, if we except Africa, is much broken by seas and bays, while the western continent has no considerable opening on its western coast except the gulf of California. The largest inland seas of the Old World are on the western coast; those of the New World are on the eastern. The Indian ocean extends from 40° S. Lat., or from a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Van Diemen's Land, to 25° N. Lat., having a length of 4,500 miles, and an area of 17,000,000 square miles.

SANDY DESERT. A remarkable feature of the eastern continent is the great sandy zone, extending nearly across it in the direction of its greatest length, including Northern Africa, Arabia, Persia, Bucharra, Thibet, and part of Chinese Tartary, and enclosing an area of above 6,000,000 square miles. This tract contains indeed many mountains and some fertile valleys, but is characterized by vast desert plains of moving sand, by burning and pestilential winds, and an extraordinary absence of water. In this respect the American continent is strongly contrasted with the eastern; for though it contains some sterile tracts, they are comparatively small, and well watered, and do not therefore exercise a malignant influence upon the neighboring regions.

SOIL. It has been estimated that of 31,000,000 of square miles which compose the eastern continent, the productive soil constitutes hardly one third, and a part even of that third is poor; while of the 13,900,000 square miles composing the American continent, 10,000,000 consist of useful soil. A great part of the American soil being in

* Volcano.

warm regions, where it enjoys the combined advantages of heat and moisture, is also much more productive than the useful soil of the Old World.

VEGETATION. The number of vegetable species at present known is, according to Humboldt, about 44,000, of which 6,000 are cryptogamous, and 38,000 phanerogamous; according to the same philosopher, who has paid particular attention to the geography of plants, the latter are distributed as follows:

In Asia,	6,500
In Europe,	7,000
In Africa,	3,000
In Oceania,	5,000
In America,	17,000

It is also observable that in the Old World large tracts are often wholly occupied by a single species of social plants, to the exclusion of all others, but that a given space in the New World contains a greater diversity of vegetable forms.

ANIMALS. Most of the animals of the eastern continent are peculiar to it, but several species are common to the northern parts of the two continents, which annually have a communication with each other by ice. The largest and strongest of animals seem to be peculiar to the eastern continent, or common to it with the western; as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the lion, the tiger, the polar bear, &c. Yet the jaguar of South America, and the grisly bear of North America are exceptions. The northern temperate zone of the eastern continent is inhabited from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the same tribes, but the intertropical parts of Asia and Africa, have each a distinct animal kingdom, while the southern part of Africa is distinguished by peculiar races.

VOLCANIC REGIONS. There are certain vast regions over the whole of which active volcanic vents are distributed at intervals, and most commonly arranged in a linear direction. Throughout the intermediate spaces, there is abundant evidence that the subterranean fire is continuously at work; for the ground is convulsed from time to time by earthquakes, the soil disengages gaseous vapors, and springs of a high temperature, and impregnated with the same matter as that discharged by the eruptions of the volcanoes, frequently occur.

1. The volcanic region from the Aleutian Isles to the Moluccas, extends in a continuous line, first in an easterly direction for about 1,000 miles, and then southwards, through a space of between 60° and 70° of latitude to the Moluccas, when it branches off in different directions, to the east and northwest. It thus extends through the Aleutian islands, Kamtschatka, the Kurile, Japanese, and Philippine Isles, and is prolonged through the northeastern extremity of Celebes by Ternate and Tidore to the Moluccas. Here a great transverse line runs from east to west; on the west passing through the whole of Java, which contains 38 large volcanic mountains, and Sumatra; on the east, stretching through Borneo, Celebes, Banda, New Guinea, New Britain, and spreading out over a great part of Polynesia. The whole of the equatorial Pacific is one vast theatre of volcanic action, and many of its archipelagoes are composed of volcanic rocks, with active vents here and there interposed.

2. The other great volcanic region of the eastern hemisphere extends from the central regions of Asia on the east of the Caspian to the Azores, a distance of about 4,000 miles, and reaching from the 35th to the 45th degree of latitude. Its northern boundaries are the Caucasus, the Carpathian and Alpine systems, the Cevennes, and the Pyrenees; its southern limits comprise part of the Arabian desert, and of Northern Africa. Throughout the whole of this vast area, we may trace numerous points of volcanic eruptions, hot springs, gaseous emanations, &c., and few tracts of any considerable extent have been entirely exempt from earthquakes during the last 3,000 years.

3. Beside these great continuous spaces of volcanoes, there are in this hemisphere several disconnected volcanic groups, of which the geographical extent is yet very imperfectly known. Thus the island of Bourbon belongs to a volcanic region of which Madagascar probably forms a part; near the entrance of the Arabian gulf is the volcano of Gabel Tor, and in the province of Cutch, and the adjoining districts of Hindostan, violent earthquakes, &c., are frequent.

The whole number of volcanic vents in the world has been estimated at 518, many of which only emit smoke, and many are quiescent. They are distributed as follows—

Europe,	14
Asia,	100
Africa,	317
America,	202
Oceania,	171

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES.

POLAR REGIONS. The unequal distribution of land and water in the northern and southern hemispheres is remarkable. While the whole of Europe and Asia, the bulk of Africa, the whole of North America, and part of South America, lie to the north of the equator, Australia, a small part of Africa, and part of South America are the only extensive tracts on the south of it. This inequality is still more striking in the parts adjacent to the poles. The eastern continent advances with a broad front to 78°, and the western to 74° N. Lat., if not much further. But no part of the eastern and only a comparatively narrow strip of the western continent projects beyond 45° S. Lat., and beyond 55° there is little else but a wilderness of waters. Spitzbergen extends beyond 80°, and Greenland may reach the pole. The following table shows the relative distribution of land and water in the different zones, as nearly as can be estimated with our present means of information: of 1,000 square miles, there are,

	Land.	Sea.
In the Arctic zone,	400	600
Northern Temperate,	559	441
" Tropical,	197	803
Southern	312	688
" Temperate,	75	925
Antarctic,	151	9851

ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Until the middle of the last century, geographers and naturalists, reasoning from this unequal distribution of land in the two hemispheres, maintained the existence of a continent round the south pole, to which they gave the name of Southern Continent, Australia or Magellanica, and which they conceived necessary to counterbalance the mass of Arctic land. The voyages of Cook and succeeding navigators, first dispelled this illusion, and subsequent explorers have found nothing but detached islands in this great world of waters. There is still a zone of about 500,000 square leagues in extent, which has never been visited by man.

The Magellanic Archipelago, or the islands of Terra del Fuego, (about 55°) are the most southerly part of the globe inhabited by man; the highest southern latitude reached by navigators is Lat. 74° 15' (by Weddel, in 1822), and the little isles of Peter and Alexander, about Lat. 70°, discovered by Bellingshausen in 1821, are the Ultima Thule of the Antarctic seas.

Other islands known here are New South Shetland (61°—63° Lat.), discovered by Williams in 1819; South Georgia, inaccessible on account of ice for a great part of the year (54° 30' Lat.), discovered in 1675; Southern Orkneys, 50° W. Lon., 60° 45' S. Lat., discovered by Weddel in 1822, &c. These bleak regions are visited only by whalers and seal ships.

Still more recent discoveries have made us acquainted with large tracts of land, the limits and extent of which are as yet unknown; Enderby's Land, discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1831, is in Lat. 67° S., Lon. 50° E., and Graham's Land is in about the same Lat., in the meridian of 60°—70° W.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

In the Arctic Ocean which is less obstructed by ice, navigators have penetrated to 84° 30' N. Lat., and a Russian hunting station has been established on Spitzbergen, in Lat. 80°, which is the most northerly inhabited spot of the known world.

Nova Zembla, discovered by Willoughby in 1553; Spitzbergen, discovered by the Dutch in 1596; Greenland, probably an island; Iceland; the North Georgian islands, lying on the north of Barrow's Straits, and numerous islands on the south of the same strait, are the principal masses of land in these regions.

CLIMATE. These dreary regions, where no tree casts a shade, and of which mosses and some stunted shrubs are the only vegetation, are the abode of winter, the seat of fogs, frosts, and storms. It begins to snow as early as August, and during the month of September the whole ground is covered, to the depth of several feet; from this time till toward June, every thing is bound in fetters of ice. In May the snow begins to dissolve, and the ice breaks up, but the air is now darkened by dense fogs, until for a few weeks in July and August, the sun shines out with great power.

The sun does not appear above the horizon for about four months, although even in the depth of winter the light of day does not entirely abandon the miserable tenants of these regions, and the fitful but brilliant illumination of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Morning), relieves the horrors of the scene.

The only animals which can resist the cold, and procure subsistence in this climate, are the rein-deer, which advances as far north as 80°, but migrates to the south in October, the great white or polar bear, some species of wolves, and foxes, &c. The seas are crowded with

water-birds, during the warm months, and the whale, the seal, and the moose or walrus, attract fishermen in pursuit of their fat, fur, or tusks. The right whale or Greenland whale (mysticetus), is chiefly pursued in the Arctic, and the cachalot or spermaceti whale, in the Antarctic seas.

DANISH POSSESSIONS.

GREENLAND. Greenland is now known not to be connected with Asia, and it is highly probable that it is also separated from the American continent. The eastern coast is little known to Europeans, but the western has been often visited, and the Danes to whom it belongs, have formed 21 settlements there, between 60° and 70° N. Lat.

Much interest has been excited by recent attempts to discover traces of an old Scandinavian colony supposed to have been established in the 10th century upon the eastern shores; but these attempts have proved that the Scandinavian settlements of that period were all on the western side of Greenland.

The natives are few; they belong to the Esquimaux race, and are called by the Scandinavians, Skrellings.

ICELAND. This island lies on the verge of the Arctic zone; it has an area of about 40,000 square miles, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It was settled by the Scandinavians in the 9th and 10th centuries, and from the 11th to the 14th century, was the golden age of Icelandic literature. It belongs to Denmark. It contains several volcanic mountains, of which Hecla is the most active; boiling springs issue from the ground in many places, among which the Geysers near mount Hecla, are the most noted.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. The earliest navigators in the Arctic Regions were the Northmen or Norwegians, who visited Iceland and Greenland, and perhaps also the American continent, in the 9th century.

The Italian Zeno appears to have visited Greenland in the beginning of the 15th century.

In 1553, the English first made an attempt to discover a northeast passage, or to reach China by passing to the north of Europe and Asia. Willoughby and Chancellor were despatched on this expedition; the former reached Nova Zembla, but with all his crew was frozen to death. Chancellor entered the White Sea, and thus opened a communication with Russia.

In 1594, a Dutch expedition reached the gulf of Obi. Subsequent attempts made by the English were wholly unsuccessful; in 1778 Cook reached Icy Cape from the Pacific, and in 1820 the Russians examined the northern coast of Asia, and thus proved its separation from the American continent.

It was afterward suggested that a nearer way into the Pacific might be found by sailing directly over the pole, and in 1607, Hudson was sent out to make the attempt; he reached the Lat. of 81°, but put back on account of the ice.

In 1773, this experiment was renewed, by an expedition under the command of Captain Phipps, who advanced about as far as Hudson, and in 1818, a new attempt, with no better results, was made by Buchan.

In 1827, Parry was sent out to reach the pole in boats and sledges over the ice; he reached about 82° 40', and was obliged to return by the southerly motion of the large fields of ice.

A third project, that of a northwest passage, has also been entertained. This was early an object of attention before it was known how far north the American Continent extended. Cortereal, a Portuguese, seems to have reached the entrance to Hudson's Bay in 1500, and soon after the English began to engage in this project.

Frobisher made three voyages (1576, 1577, 1578), to the coast near the entrance of the same bay, and in 1585, 6, and 7, Davis penetrated farther north than his predecessors.

In 1610 Hudson discovered the sea which bears his name, and in 1616 Baffin advanced into the great expanse since called Baffin's Bay.

In 1818 the English renewed the attempt to discover a northwest passage, by sending Captain Ross, who passed up Lancaster Sound. In 1819 Parry reached 110° W. Lon., and in 1821-23 examined the coast to the north of Hudson's Bay. In 1824 he entered Prince Regent's Inlet.

In 1826 Captain Franklin was sent overland to explore the northern coast of America, to the west of Mackenzie's River, and at the same time Captain Beechey was despatched to meet him in Behring's straits. The two expeditions approached each other to within a distance of 146 miles, but returned without meeting.

In 1829-33, Captain Ross sailed up Prince Regent's Inlet, and determined that there is no communication between the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic, south of Barrow's Straits.



MODES OF TRAVELLING.



MODES OF TRAVELLING.

The mode of travelling which prevails in any country is an important feature in its social condition. In the ruder states of society individuals or whole tribes transport themselves from place to place in pursuit of game or pasturage, and in more settled and civilized countries, merchants and pilgrims travel in caravans for the exchange and purchase of goods, or for objects of devotion. But it is only in the most civilized and wealthy communities that public conveniences exist for facilitating the intercommunication between their distant sections; there roads are constructed, posts established, inns erected, canals dug, and finally the steam-engine propels the boat against the river-current, or urges the huge car over artificial levels.

The animals used for transportation of persons are the horse, mule, donkey, ox; among the orientals the elephant and the camel; in Lapland the reindeer; by the Esquimaux, dogs.

In some places inaccessible even to the sure-footed mules men become the carriers; thus in many places in South America the only way of crossing the Andes is on foot, or in a chair which is tied to the back of a carguero or porter; the cargueros also take with them their own inn, for they carry large bundles of the leaf of a species of banana, the varnish of which enables it to resist the rain, and when they stop for the night, they erect a frame of the branches of the trees, and cover it with the leaves, brought for the purpose.

In many countries of the east, the usual mode of travelling is in a palanquin or litter, formed like a hand barrow, and borne by two or four men; the porters or coolies in the East Indies, transport the traveller with great rapidity in this manner.

Sometimes similar vehicles are carried by mules, harnessed in one before the other, and sometimes they are placed on the back of the camel or the elephant. The Esquimaux of North America harness from eight to ten large dogs to their light sledges; the Laplander yokes the reindeer to a sledge, but does not mount its back.

The nomadic tribes of Asia and Africa travel entirely upon horses or camels, using them only as beasts of burden; and the elephant is also employed in Asia in the same manner. In these countries wheel-carriages are not used at all or are rare.

Beside the difficulties of transportation arising from the want of good roads, in semi-civilized countries there are the dangers of being plundered by robbers, or starved for want of food, or of perishing from exposure to the weather. It is therefore usual to travel in caravans, or companies of hundreds or even thousands, who are able to defend themselves against violence; they carry their provisions for the journey, and shelter themselves under tents, which they pitch at night.

In some of the eastern countries, however, caravansaries are provided; these are buildings where the traveller may take shelter, but he must come supplied with provisions and bedding.

It is only in Europe and some countries of America that travelling is rendered easy, safe, expeditious, and pleasant by the accommodation of good routes, comfortable inns, public houses and carriages, and security from violence. These requisites are now found almost all over Europe, but there is a great distance from the hard kibitka, and the miserable hovel which are the lot of the traveller in Russia, to the luxurious inns, smooth roads, and easy coaches of England.

In England the most common mode of travelling is by the mail-coaches, which carry from four to six inside passengers, and from ten to twelve outside on the top; the outside seats are cheaper and afford the best opportunity for seeing the country. The guard and driver, who wear the royal livery, expect to receive from each passenger a shilling every twenty miles, and it is also a well known custom for the servants at the inns to receive a fee for their respective services from the guests. The roads in England are proverbial for their excellence, and the usual speed of the mail-coaches is from eight to ten miles an hour.

The rich traveller in England generally prefers posting; the post-chaise, which contains two seats, and is drawn by two horses, may be hired at any of the inns, and travels at the rate of ten or twelve miles the hour; a stage is usually about ten miles.

There are much the same conveniences for travelling on the continent, where within twenty years accommodations for travellers have been materially increased, by the erection of bridges, in place of ferry boats, by the improvement of the common roads, and the construction of magnificent and easy roads in mountainous districts, formerly practicable only by means of mules, traîneaux (sledges), and chaises-à-porteur or chairs borne by men.

In France you may travel in a private carriage (voiture) or en voiturier, by a post-chaise (chaise de poste), or by the public coach (diligence). The posting is wholly in the hands of government, the precise distance of every route is settled, the sum to be paid to the post-master and postilion, &c. A post is about five miles, and the price for each horse per post is one franc 50 centimes, besides 15 sous to the postilion. The vehicles used in posting are the cabriolet, or carriage with two wheels, drawn by from two to six horses; the limonière or carriage with four wheels and shafts, drawn by from three to six horses; and the berline, or four-wheeled carriage with a pole, by not less than four horses.

Although the posts in France are well served it is much the practice to travel in the diligence, which is less crowded and more convenient than

the English public carriages. The diligence is a strange compound of the English stage-wagon and coach, possessing the conveniences of each without their defects. The inside is divided into two bodies, each containing from four to six passengers; in front is the cabriolet, with three seats, protected by leathern covers from the weather. A conducteur is attached to the diligence, who takes care of the luggage, &c.; one horse runs between two heavy shafts attached to the carriage; on another, lashed to his side, and only fastened to the vehicle by some paltry ropes, sits the driver; the leaders are often three abreast, and sometimes have no reins, being governed by the voice and whip of the postilion.

The coche-d'eau or water-diligence is often to be preferred particularly in rough districts, and in descending a river.

In the southern and western parts of France, you may travel on horseback (messagerie-à-cheval), the luggage being conveyed in a fourgon or luggage cart, and the passengers being at liberty to take their own time and route on the road, only taking care to be, at the appointed hour, at the places of dining and sleeping.

In the Netherlands the treckschuyt is preferable to the diligence; it is a sort of covered barge, drawn by one horse at the rate of four miles an hour, and contains two apartments; the after one called the roof, being neatly fitted up for the best company.

In Spain the post on the great roads is well served, but on many routes there is no other mode of travelling than on mules, horses, or borricos (asses). It is usual to make journeys in the coche de colleras with six mules, or the calesa (calash) with two, but the ordinario or mail-coach furnishes a more economical mode of travelling.

Within the present century inns have been established, and roads constructed over almost all Switzerland, and the traveller finds every convenience. Yet in many places there are only bridle roads or footpaths, and in general a traveller is advised to make the tour of the country on foot as the most advantageous way of seeing it thoroughly. The char-à-banc, a light-carriage consisting of two flexible bars on four wheels with seats for two or four persons, is much used, and steamboats now ply on the principal lakes.

In Italy, Germany, &c. there is no essential difference in the nature of the vehicles and the arrangements of the posts, but the degree of accommodation afforded, the expense of travelling, the character of the roads, &c. give a peculiar physiognomy to each district or country.

Railroads are as yet less common in Europe, particularly on the continent, than in this country; but there are several extensive works now in the course of construction in England, Belgium, and France.

Steam-vessels are also less numerous, but the Seine, the Rhine, &c., some of the lakes of Switzerland and Italy, the Mediterranean, and the more northern branches of the Atlantic Ocean, are now traversed by these wonderful machines. Daily or weekly steam packets from London, Dover, Harwich, Brighton, Southampton, Falmouth, &c., convey the traveller to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Ostend, Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dublin, Glasgow, &c.

ROADS OVER THE ALPS. We may here give some account of those great and useful works, some of which are among the most stupendous constructions of modern times,—the carriage roads over the Alps.

Beginning with the Maritime Alps, between France and Italy, is the route over the Col de Tende, which was made practicable for mules by the duke of Savoy, and for carriages by Napoleon; elevation 5,887 feet above the sea.

The only carriage-road over the Cottian Alps is that of Mont Genevre, from Briançon to Susa, executed by Napoleon.

In the Graian Alps is the magnificent road over Mt. Cenis, leading from Savoy to Turin; it was a difficult mule road until the present route was constructed by Napoleon (1803-1810); the elevation of the pass of Cenis is 6,773 feet above the sea.

The Simplon road in the Pennine Alps, leading from the Valais to Milan, was also the work of Napoleon; the pass has only an elevation of 6,578 feet, but the road is remarkable for its bridges stretching over tremendous chasms, and its tunnels hewn out of the solid rock, one of which is 700 feet long.

The pass of the Little St. Bernard in the Graian Alps, and that of the Great St. Bernard in the Pennine Alps are only practicable for mules; the pass of the Cervin in the latter chain is the highest in Europe, being 12,000 feet above the sea.

A carriage-road has recently been completed over the St. Gothard in the Lepontine Alps, where there was formerly a much frequented mule route; height of the pass 6,890 feet.

Five good carriage-roads have been made over the Rhetian Alps; 1. That over the Bernardino from Bellinzona to Coire, made by the people of the Grisons, 6,700 feet high: 2. That over the Splügen, constructed by Austria, from Chiavenna to the former route: 3. A road from Chiavenna to the valley of the Inn, connected with the route from that valley to Coire which passes over Mt. Julier at an elevation of 8,130 feet: 4. The road from the valley of the Inn to that of the Adige, which joins the route over the Stelvio leading to Milan; the summit of this last route is 9,174 feet, being the loftiest carriage road in Europe; lately constructed by Austria.

Several roads lead over the Noric and Julian Alps from Saltzburg to Venice from Trieste to Vienna, &c., but they are less elevated.

MODES OF BUILDING.

Each people has its peculiar rules, proportions, and taste in the construction of its houses or public edifices; different stages of civilization, diversity of climate, the geological character of the soil, the surface of the country, the social usages, the religious notions, and other circumstances operate to produce this effect. What a distance in point of art from the rude moral of the Pacific islander to the simple grandeur of the Grecian temple or the gorgeous elegance of the Gothic cathedral. The inhabitant of the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia, where no rocks occur, constructed the palace of his sovereign of the temple of his god of clay dried in the sun, while the Egyptian, surrounded by sandy plains and rocky hills, quarried the indestructible granite for the tombs of his kings and his brute deities. In the wide steppes and deserts of Asia, movable houses become necessary, for the pastoral hordes are compelled to change their residence in search of pasture for their cattle; on the declivities of the Andes, where the frequency of earthquakes requires low walls of great solidity, the lofty minarets and tapering spires of the Orientals could never have come into use; the seclusion to which females were condemned in ancient Greece, as in many eastern countries of the present day, gave a peculiar character to the domestic architecture of the Greeks, and it is probably to the transportation of civilization to the north of the Alps, that we owe the luxury of chimneys and windows, unknown to the milder climates of Greece and Italy, the seats of ancient civilization.

"We may," says Malte-Brun (*Précis de la Géographie*), "divide the human race into four classes in respect of their four sorts of dwellings, which are 1. Caves in the rocks and under ground; 2. Mud huts, cabins made of branches of trees, hovels of stone or other raw material; 3. Tents, these movable dwellings are, in the eyes of wandering tribes, preferable to our most sumptuous palaces; 4. Houses, which are in fact, but improved cabins, for the most superb colonnade is only an imitation of the rude beams that supported the straw-thatched shed of the savage."

HINDOO ARCHITECTURE. If we confine our view chiefly to the public edifices, Hindostan presents the most remarkable structures among the Asiatic countries. The oldest and most astonishing of these monuments are the vast cave-temples, whose colossal dimensions and magnificent sculptures have excited the wonder and admiration of European travellers. According to Heeren there are two classes of cave-temples; the one, comprising the most ancient, are subterranean excavations cut into the interior of mountains, and the other consist of lofty rocks above ground or whole hills, hewn into columns, temples, images, dwellings of the priests, tanks, &c.; forming in fact an excavated city.

Of the first sort are the excavations of Elephanta, Salsette, Carli, &c.; of the second are those of Ellora, Mahabalipoor near Madras, &c. The origin of these singular structures is lost in the obscurity of ante-historic ages.

The pagodas are pyramidal temples of a later era which are numerous in Southern India: many of these edifices are remarkable for their dimensions, and their costly ornaments; such are those of Juggernaut, Tanjore, Ramissem, Seringham, &c.; they consist of a series of enclosures, sometimes several miles in circuit, embracing numerous towers, and buildings of various kinds, with colossal statues and images, and sculptured ornaments of different descriptions.

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE. Cave-temples are also found in Egypt, but they are not numerous, and are inferior in grandeur to those of Hindostan. Egyptian architecture is characterised by its indestructible solidity, the large masses in which it delighted, and the vast size of the blocks employed. The pyramids are probably the oldest monuments of Egypt, and they rank among the state-liest structures of human art. It is now settled that they are the tombs of the Egyptian kings. The largest is near Memphis; its base is 770 feet square, and its height is 460 feet. Those which have been opened have been found to contain numerous galleries and chambers, in the principal of which has been found a sarcophagus, in which the mummy was deposited.

The Egyptian temple consisted of a cell or square building, which formed the sanctuary containing the sacred animal, surrounded by courts, porticoes, and long avenues of obelisks, columns, and colossal images. The Egyptian column is remarkably heavy, but the proportions differ, and like all other portions of the building is covered with sculptures and inscriptions; it has no base, but the capital is often finished with a wonderful elegance and minuteness.

A short description of one of the great temples of Thebes will serve to give a notion of an Egyptian temple. An avenue upwards of a mile in length, bordered on each side by 600 colossal sphinxes and 58 equally colossal rams, leads to the triumphal arch, which forms the entrance into the enclosure containing the temple. At the distance of 150 feet from the arch, stands the principal gateway of the temple, which is approached through another avenue of gigantic images, and which leads into an open court, surrounded by a double row of columns. To the court succeeds a hall 80 feet by 50, also adorned with columns, from which three doors lead into numerous other apartments connected with the temple. All the walls and columns are covered with a profusion of painted sculptures.

The obelisk is of Egyptian origin, but was sometimes imitated by the Greeks and Romans, after they became masters of Egypt. The Egyptian obelisk is generally of red granite, and consists of a single stone, of four sides, slightly tapering from the base towards the top, and placed upon a square pedestal, rather wider than the base of the obelisk; some of these blocks are from 80 to 100 feet in length, and weigh from 200 to 250 tons. The obelisks were erected to commemorate some important event, and were covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions containing the name and deeds of the princes by whom they were raised, &c.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. The temples were generally the most beautiful

monuments of Grecian architecture, and although they did not equal those of Egypt in dimensions, yet they have never been surpassed in elegant simplicity of design and exquisite beauty of execution. The Grecian temple consists of an oblong square cell, with a row of columns at each end, or completely surrounding it; the row of columns at each end was always composed of an even number, 4, 6, 8, or 10, and those of the sides of an uneven number, so that for 4 columns on the fronts there were 9 on the sides, for 6 on the fronts 13 on the sides and so on. The cell was often surrounded by an enclosure which was situated within a still more extensive court, lined with long colonnades. In some of the more splendid temples the columns round the cell were two and even three deep. The smaller temples were occasionally in a circular form, sometimes consisting merely of a circular colonnade, and sometimes of a circular cell surrounded by columns. The Roman temple was a copy, with some modifications, of the Grecian.

The five orders of classical architecture are distinguished by the different ornaments and proportions of the columns and their appurtenances. Three of them, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are of Greek origin, and the other two, the Tuscan and the Composite or Roman, of Italian. The Doric is simple and massive in its character, having a plain capital and no base, and being only from four to six inferior diameters in height; the frieze is characterised by the triglyphs. The Ionic order has more ornament than the Doric, but retains the character of severe beauty; the column is lighter, being from 8 to 9 and sometimes even 10 diameters in height; it has a base and its capital is characterised by the volute; the frieze is unbroken. The Corinthian is the most elegant of the Grecian orders; the shaft is of about the same dimensions as the lighter Ionic specimens, but the capital is more lofty, and more highly decorated; it is distinguished by the acanthus leaves.

The Tuscan order somewhat resembled the Doric, but wanted the triglyphs; there are no specimens of this order extant. The Composite order of the Romans, was merely a slight modification of the Corinthian, from which it differed only in the addition of the Ionic volutes to the capital.

The theatre of the Greeks were in high favor, and were conducted with great pomp and magnificence. The theatre was a semi-circular building, with the stage at the base of the semicircle, and the seats in front, rising in successive steps; the side of a hill was often chosen for the erection of a theatre, the natural rise of the ground facilitating the construction.

Among the Greeks, females were not allowed to show themselves in public, and were kept secluded at home. A Grecian house was therefore constructed so as to form two distinct apartments. The Andronitis or man's apartment was on the street, and comprised the picture gallery, library, dining-rooms, and other halls used when the master entertained his friends. To these the women were not admitted. The Gynecium or woman's apartment was back of the man's apartment, and comprised the thalamus or sleeping chamber of the master and mistress of the house, the drawing room in which the latter received her female friends, of the dining-room where the husband dined with his wife and children, when he had no company to entertain, the hall where the mistress of the house superintended the tasks of her slaves, the chambers of the children and servants, &c. The house was generally lighted from above.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE. Although the Romans were in most respects mere imitators of the Greeks in works of art, yet the amphitheatre, the circus, and the triumphal arch are of Roman origin. The amphitheatre was in fact a double theatre, in the centre of which, called the arena, gladiatorial fights and combats of wild beasts were exhibited for the amusement of the spectators, who were seated on the circular rows of seats, rising successively, as in the theatre; some of these buildings were of vast dimensions, accommodating from 50,000 to 80,000 persons. The coliseum in Rome is a remarkable example. The circus, used for races, boxing and wrestling matches, gladiatorial games, mock-fights, &c., was an oblong building, the end of which, opposite the entrance, terminated in a semicircle; seats were disposed round a central enclosure, called the area, which was divided in the direction of its length by a wall called the spine. The circuses were even of more vast dimensions than the amphitheatres, but like the latter they were often built of wood, and destitute of roofs.

The Roman women not being condemned to the seclusion, to which the Greek women were obliged to submit, a different disposition of the house was a necessary consequence. Upon entering, the visitor first passed into the atrium or great hall, on both sides of which were arranged numerous rooms, sleeping chambers, &c. Here were kept the ancestral images of the family, the memorials of the honors enjoyed and the deeds achieved by the master of the house, and here the mistress wrought at spinning and weaving, surrounded by her maid servants. The Roman houses were built to the height of several stories, and laws were necessary to limit them in this respect. They had neither chimneys nor glass-windows. The villa or country seat of a rich Roman was the occasion of the greatest display of wealth and luxury; mosaics, statuary, painting, precious vases, and a profusion of other costly ornaments were lavished upon it with unsparing prodigality.

GOthic ARCHITECTURE. The Gothic has become in a great measure the ecclesiastical architecture of modern Europe; it is strongly distinguished from the classic styles, by its bold, richly decorated, and pointed arches, its slender but clustered columns, its lofty spires, its vaulted roofs, &c. The minsters or cathedrals of Europe are rich specimens of Gothic architecture; they are commonly in the form of the cross, the longer bar, containing the choir and nave, lying east and west, and the shorter or transverse bar, called the transept, lying north and south. Over the point of intersection of the two arms, and often also in other parts, rise towers or steeples.

DWELLINGS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.



TENT OF THE MANDAN INDIANS.



SNOW HUT OF THE ESQUIMAUX.



PATAGONIANS.



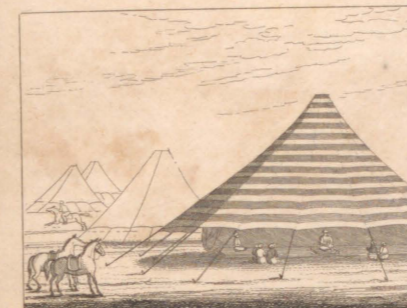
SWISS HOUSE.



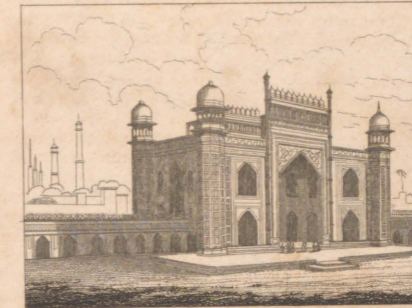
LAPLAND HUTS.



NEGRO HOUSES.



ARAB TENT, AFRICA.



HINDOO PALACE.



HINDOO HOUSE.



CHINESE HOUSES.



JAPANESE HOUSES.



TARTAR TENTS.



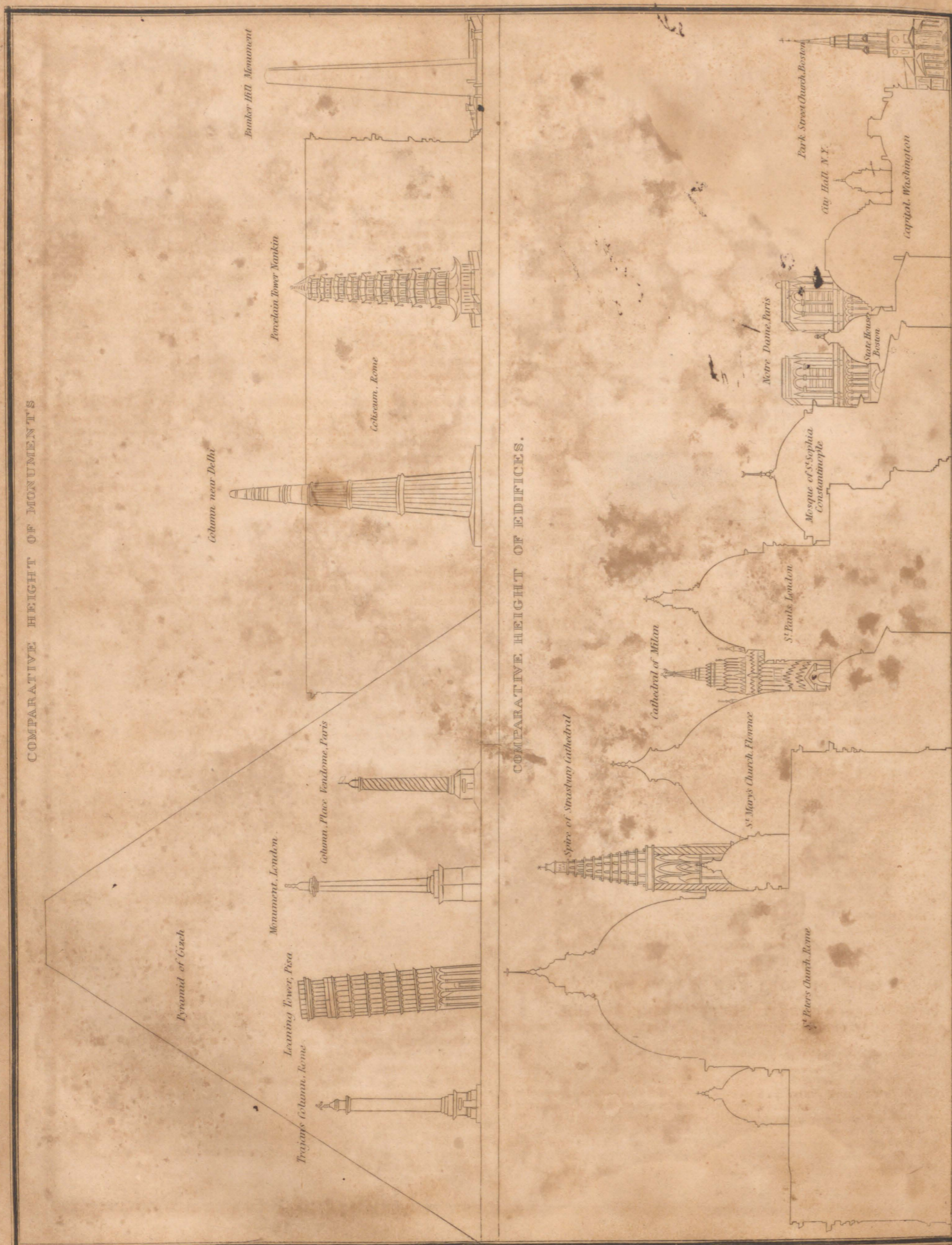
KAM'S CHATKA HOUSES.



JAPANESE HOUSE.



NEW ZEALAND HOUSE.



TABLES SHOWING THE DIMENSIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE STRUCTURES ON THE GLOBE.

HIGHEST BUILDINGS IN EUROPE.

Buildings.	Feet.
Cross of St. Peter's (Rome)	540
Antwerp Cathedral	470
Strasbourg Minister	465
Vienna Cathedral	450
Steeple of St. Martin's (Landshut)	445
Steeple of St. Michael's (Hamburg)	420
Salisbury Cathedral	410
Spire of Metz Cathedral	400
Steeple of St. Peter's	385
Cathedral of Chartres	385
Freyburg Cathedral	380
Cross of St. Paul's (London)	360
Giralda or Tower of Seville	350
Cathedral at Ulm	356
Cathedral at Milan	355
Pantheon (Paris)	355
St. Peter's and Paul's (Petersburg)	350
Tower Degli Asinelli (Bologna)	350
Dome of the Invalides (Paris)	342
Magdeburg Cathedral	330
Norwich Cathedral	315
Lincoln Cathedral	300
Cathedral of the Annunciation (Moscow)	275
Cathedral of Bale	266
York Minister	230
Campanile Torto or Leaning Tower of Pisa	210
Monument, London	202
Column of the Place Vendôme (Paris)	140
Trajan's Pillar, (Rome)	140
Antonine Column "	140

HEIGHT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EDIFICES OF ASIA, AFRICA, &c.

Buildings.	Feet.
Pyramid of Cheops (Gizeh)	460
Pyramid of Cephrenes "	440
Temple of Shoodagon (Rangoon)	338
Temple of Shoomadoo (Pegu)	330
Temple of the Dalai Lama near Lassa	320
Cuttub Minar or Mausoleum of Cuttub (Delhi)	242
Pagoda of Trinomaly	222
Bunker Hill Monument	220
Mosque of Kububia (Morocco)	220
Teocalli or House of the Sun (Otumba)	220
House of the Moon "	190
Pagoda of Tanjore	230
Minaret of Jeypore	200
Temple of Budda (Bangkok)	200
Porcelain Tower (Nankin)	200
Teocalli of Cholula	180
— of Tenochtitlan	180
Column of Chamkhor (Georgia, Asia)	180
Washington Monument, Baltimore	165
Pompey's Pillar, Alexandria	120

DIMENSIONS OF SOME REMARKABLE MONOLITHS.

Several Egyptian obelisks 100 feet high; base 9 to 10 feet square.
Obelisk at Thebes 82 feet high; base 8 feet square; estimated to weigh 250 tons.
Obelisk in the Piazza of St. Peter's, Rome; 84 feet high.*

* This was transported to Rome by Caligula, and was set up in its present place in 1586 by pope Sixtus V, under the direction of Fontana, at an expense of nearly \$50,000; 46 cranes, 600 men, and 140 horses were employed in the operation, and so much interest was excited by the undertaking, that it was ordered that no person should speak during the elevation of the obelisk under pain of death; one of the spectators, observing the ropes about to give away from the great friction, violated the order by crying out "wet the ropes," and was rewarded by the pope.

Shaft of Pompey's Pillar—90 feet long; 9 in diameter.
Shafts of the columns of the Temple of Olympian Jupiter, Athens; 60 feet long; 6½ feet diameter.
Columns of the Palace of Thebes (Egypt), 75 feet high; 11½ in diameter.
One of the blocks of the ancient building called the treasury of Atreus or the tomb of Agamemnon, among the ruins of Mycenæ, is 27 feet long, 17 broad, and 4½ feet thick.
Blocks of the Druidical structure at Stonehenge 30 feet long, by 7 to 8 broad, and 8 thick.
Columns of the St. Isaac's church (Petersburg), 56 feet high; diameter 5 feet 10 inches.
There was anciently a monolithic chapel at Sais in Egypt, which was 30 feet long, by 20 wide, and 12 high; it was transported from Elephantine, a distance of 650 miles by Amasis, king of Egypt, employing 2,000 men 3 years in the task.
The granite block on which the equestrian statue of Peter the Great stands is 50 long, 20 broad, and as many high, and weighs 1500 tons.

It is remarkable that the largest masses appear to have been moved by nations who flourished at a very early period; such are the enormous blocks of many of the ancient Egyptian buildings; those of the constructions found in Greece and Italy, known under the name of Cyclopiian walls, and which are of uncertain origin; the old Celtic monuments such as those at Stonehenge in England, and Carnac in France, also of a remote antiquity, &c. The Ancient Aztecs and Toltecs of Mexico, and the Peruvian also made use of blocks of stone of great size.

REMARKABLE COLOSSAL STATUES.

Colossal statue of Apollo at Rhodes said to be upwards of 100 feet high; it was of bronze, and was thrown down by an earthquake.
Chryselephantine or Gold and Ivory statue of the Olympian Jupiter (sitting), 60 feet high.
Chryselephantine statue of Minerva at Athens, 40 feet.
Bronze Statue of San Carlo Borromeo, at Arona (Sardinia), 66 feet, with a pedestal 46 feet in height.
Sphinx near the pyramid of Cephrenes 143 feet long; it is now nearly buried in sand, but the head and neck have been uncovered and are found to be 30 feet high.
Statue of Memnon at Thebes (seated) 65 feet high.

There are many statues and images of Egypt and India of dimensions little inferior to the works already mentioned.

Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great (St. Petersburg) of bronze, 11 feet high, the horse being 17 feet; weight 36,640 lbs.
Equestrian Statue of George III, at Windsor, of bronze, 26 feet high.
Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV in Paris, of bronze, destroyed in 1792, was 22 feet high, weighing 56,000 lbs.

DIMENSIONS OF AQUEDUCTS, PIERS, &c.

Plymouth Breakwater, 5,000 feet in length; 2,000,000 tons of stone deposited; cost \$5,000,000.
Cherburg Breakwater (unfinished), 12,000 feet long, 250 thick at base, 90 at top; 9,000,000 tons of stone deposited, but the work is abandoned.
Delaware Breakwater, 3,600 feet in length with an Ice-breaker 1,500 feet long; 105 feet thick at base, 22 at top, 40 feet high; nearly 2,000,000 tons of stone. Estimated cost \$1,250,000.
Great Wall of China, 1500 miles in length, 25 feet high, 14 thick.
Great Road of the Incas from Cuzco to Quito, 1,200 miles long.
Cloaca Maxima at Rome, built of enormous blocks, without cement, in three concentric rows, and has stood more than 2,000 years; 12 feet high, and as many wide on the inside.
Aqueduct near Nîmes, called the Pont du Gard, consisting of three rows of arches one above another, the first tier containing 6, the second 11, the third 35 arches; whole height 182 feet; the channel for the water 13 feet deep.
Aqueduct of Segovia, 160 arches, in one place 100 feet high.
Aqueduct of Bemfica (Portugal), a modern work, is about seven miles long, in one place 210 feet high, and carries the water over the valley of Alcantara by 35 arches.

STATES, GOVERNMENTS, CONSTITUTIONS.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The political constitution under which a community subsists, forms an important element in its social condition. Being usually established within certain local boundaries, and accompanied by a similarity of manners, religion, language, and other characteristic circumstances, it is the leading agent in constituting a country or state. In distributing, therefore, the five great divisions of the globe into their smaller portions, the geographer uses chiefly political subdivisions.

A state may be defined to be an independent community or body politic existing within certain local boundaries; the body or bodies which exercise the collected authority of the nation, or to which the nation has delegated a portion of the supreme power, constitute the government of the state; and the manner in which the supreme power or the delegated portion of it is organized and distributed, determines the form of government or constitution of the state.

A monarchy is that form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person; in some cases the power of the monarch is wholly unlimited; such a government is called an absolute monarchy; but in a majority of instances the power of the sovereign is more or less controlled by the rights of certain privileged classes, or of the body of the people, whose sanction is necessary in legislation, taxation, &c.; these are called limited or constitutional monarchies.

A republic is a state in which the supreme authority resides in the hands of the nation, or in those of a privileged class of nobles or principal citizens; in the former case the government is a democracy, whether the people exercises the authority of government directly in popular assemblies, or indirectly by its representatives: in the latter it is an aristocracy, whether the authority is hereditary or the sovereign body supplies its own vacancies by election.

A monarchical state is styled an empire, kingdom, duchy, principality, county, landgraviate, imam, khanat, sherifat, &c., in reference to the title of its chief, and not in respect to the extent of his dominions or the nature of his authority.

Some political writers take the following view of the progressive stages of political societies: 1. The state of unsettled and roving tribes of hunters and shepherds, in which landed property is unknown. 2. The patriarchal state, in which the authority of the father of a family, the magistrate, and the priest is united in one person. 3. The theocratical state in which the authority of the father is separated from that of the magistrate, but the priests form a separate caste, and are the rulers uniting the civil and religious character in themselves. 4. The state of castes, in which the distinctions of family and state, of priest and magistrate exist, but the whole population is divided into distinct hereditary classes. 5. The state of privileged orders, in which a part of the population has certain hereditary privileges, and the body of the people is divided into classes distinguished by their wealth, occupation, &c. 6. That state of political society in which all the members have equal rights and privileges and are subject to equal burdens.

EUROPEAN STATES.

1. **AUTOCRACIES OR ABSOLUTE MONARCHIES.** Of these there are sixteen: Ottoman Empire; Russian Empire; Denmark; Austrian Empire, with the exception of Hungary and Transylvania; Prussia; Papal State; Two Sicilies; the Grand Duchies of Tuscany and Oldenburg; Kurhessen or the Electorate of Hesse; the Duchies of Parma and Modena in Italy; the Principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen in Germany, and that of Monaco in Italy; the Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg; and the Lordship of Kniphausen.

2. **LIMITED OR CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHIES.** The United Kingdom or British Monarchy; France; Netherlands; Belgium; Swedish Monarchy; Bavaria; Wurtemberg; the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse; the Duchy of Nassau; the principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and that of Neuchâtel belonging to the Swiss confederacy; Greece; Spain; Portugal.

The following states have but a partial and imperfect national representation, and are but partially limited: Prussia; Saxony; Hanover; the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar; the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Brunswick; the Principalities of Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Lichtenstein; the Duchy of Luca; the two Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the three Duchies of Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Cöthen; the three Principalities of Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf; and those of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.

3. **REPUBLICS.** Of these there are twenty-nine in Europe; viz: twenty-one Swiss cantons, Neuchâtel being monarchical; the Ionian Isles, Andorra, San Marino, Cracow, Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.

ASIATIC STATES.

Asia is often styled the classic land of despotism, but it is nevertheless true that in some of the states which are usually considered to be absolute monarchies, the power of the sovereign is practically limited by old usages, and long established customs and privileges. Travellers have often mistaken the forms of servitude for the reality, and have supposed that that monarch must be an absolute despot who is styled the son of heaven, and that those nations must be slaves who can approach their ruler only in a servile attitude.

In India the prince cannot subject a bramin to taxation, nor make a merchant of a laborer, nor infringe in the slightest matter the politico-religious code, which is esteemed a divine revelation, and which directs civil as well as religious affairs. And in China the august son of heaven, whose name cannot be pronounced under pain of death, cannot appoint even the inferior agents of authority except in conformity with the regular lists of candidates prepared by the Learned, who owe their own appointment not to his favor but to their own merit.

The governments of Persia, Birmah, Siam, and Annam are absolute; the Japanese, the Mahrattas, the Afghans, the Beloochis, the Mongols, the Kalmucks, the Manchos, several of the Turkish people, and several nations of the Caucasian region have constitutions resembling the feudal system.

The Bedouin Arabs, the Kurds, the Seikhs, and some other nations have republican forms, and many Arab tribes and the wandering hordes in general retain the patriarchal government.

Thibet and Bootan under the lamas, and the imams of Sana and Mascot and the sherifate of Mecca in Arabia, are theocracies.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

In America there are two distinct classes of states; those formed by the native races, and those established by European colonists. The former exhibit little variety of political forms, being generally under patriarchal governments, in some of which the dignity of chief is hereditary, in others elective; public affairs are in these tribes subjected to the deliberations of the counsel of the chiefs, elders, or of the whole nation. The Araucanians have constituted an aristocratical republican confederacy.

At the time of the discovery of America, however, very different forms of government were found prevailing in the powerful and civilized states then existing in this continent. That of the Natchez was a theocracy; that of the Mexican empire was a feudal monarchy; Cholula, Tlascala, and Huexotzingo within the limits of the modern Mexico were republics; the Muisca of Cundinamarca, and the Peruvians had established theocratical governments.

All of the independent European states that have been founded in America, with the single exception of Brazil, are republics. In North America the principle of confederation has prevailed; and the United States, the Mexican States, and the United States of Central America are federal republics.

In South America, New Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, and Uruguay are republics; the federal republic of the United States of the Plata has fallen to pieces; the empire of Brazil is a constitutional monarchy; and the dictatorship of Paraguay is an absolute despotism.

Several republics have also been established by revolted African slaves; viz: Hayti and the three petty states of Auka, Sarameca, and Cottica in Guiana.

GOVERNMENTS OF AFRICA.

It would be uninteresting to enumerate all the governments of this quarter of the globe, which is chiefly occupied by rude and savage nations, distributed into petty states or living in disconnected tribes. Yet almost every variety of form exists in different countries.

The Moorish states of Northern Africa, and many of the negro kingdoms of the interior and the west, are, with Egypt and the Abyssinian states, absolute monarchies. In most of the negro states, however, in which Mahometanism has become the prevalent religion, theocracies have been established. Among the Caffre tribes limited monarchies are more common. There are also some republican states, and some feudal aristocracies among the negro nations.

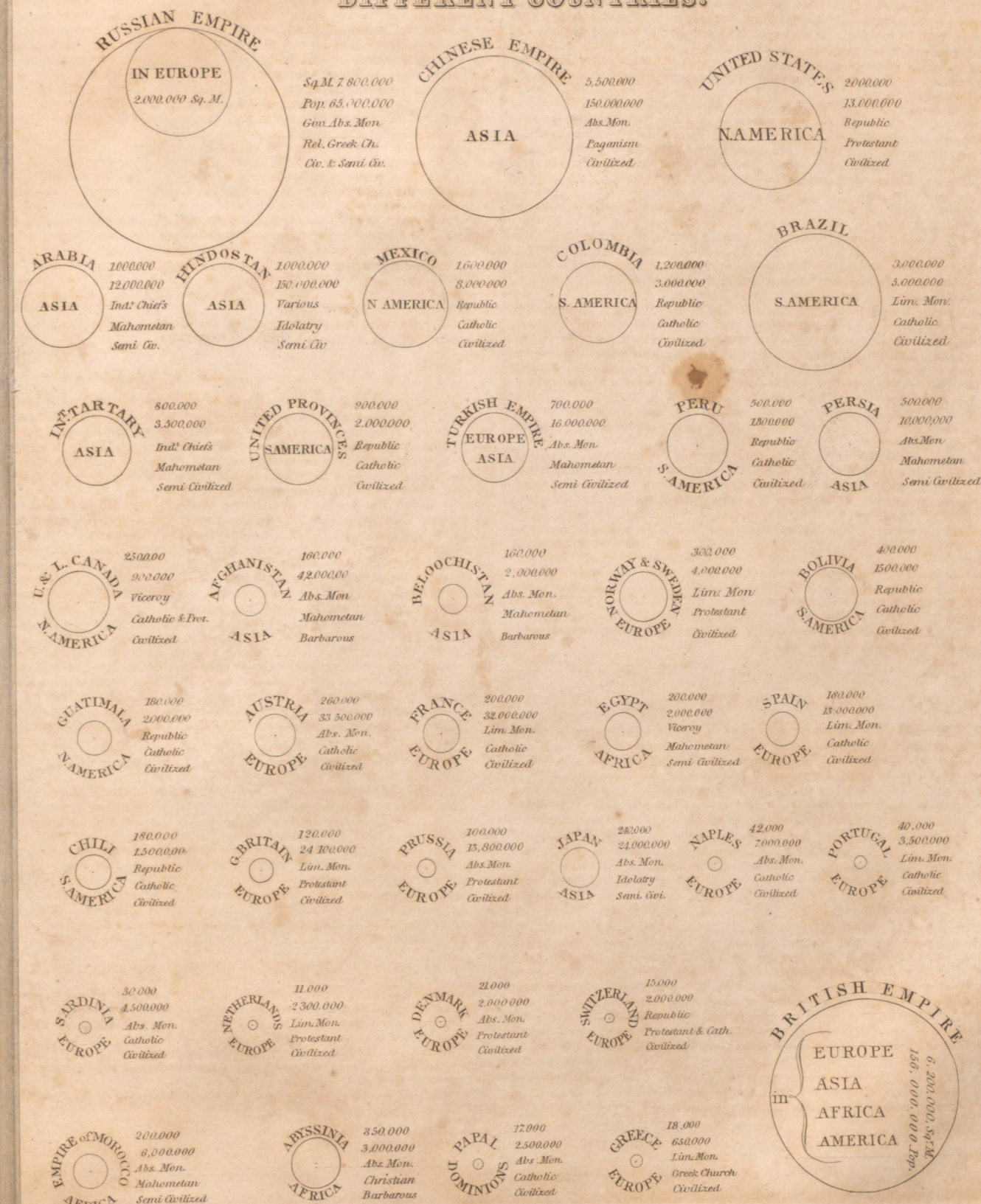
GOVERNMENTS OF OCEANIA.

In Oceania the feudal element prevails in almost every state, in some cases with a hereditary, but more generally an elective sovereign; this is particularly the case in the powerful states of the great islands of Malaysia. Many of these feudal states are pure aristocracies.

The petty states of the smaller islands of Polynesia are in part absolute monarchies, and in part aristocracies with a distinct class of hereditary nobles, the body of the people being little better than slaves.

The black tribes of Australia live in disconnected villages or families, often without any general head.

COMPARATIVE CHART, OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.



MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Ratio of Deaths to the Population; Annual Mortality and Annual increase for each Million; Period of doubling.

Countries.	Average deaths.	Ratio of Average.	Annual Mortality in each million.	Annual Increase for each million.	Doubles Year.
Sweden and Norway,	79,000	1 in 47	21,300	—	—
Denmark,	33,800	1 in 45	22,400	—	—
Russia,	960,000	1 in 44	22,700	10,527	66
British Isles,	373,000	1 in 55	18,200	16,667	42
Netherlands,	163,900	1 in 38	26,500	12,372	56½
Germany,	290,000	1 in 45	22,400	—	—
Prussia,	303,500	1 in 39	25,600	27,027	36
Austria,	675,000	1 in 40	25,000	10,114	69
France,	808,200	1 in 39	25,600	6,536	105
Switzerland,	50,000	1 in 40	25,000	—	—
Portugal,	92,000	1 in 40	25,000	—	—
Spain,	307,000	1 in 40	25,000	—	—
Italy,	660,000	1 in 30	33,300	11,111	61½
Turkey,	334,800	1 in 30	33,300	—	—
Total	5,256,300	1 in 40	25,900	—	—

Ratio of Deaths in several European States at different periods, showing the effect of increasing cultivation and civilization in diminishing Mortality.

Countries.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
Sweden,	1760	1 in 34	1825	1 in 45
Denmark,	1750	1 in 32	1820	1 in 45
Germany,	1788	1 in 32	1825	1 in 45
Prussia,	1717	1 in 30	1825	1 in 39
England,	1690	1 in 33	1821	1 in 58
France,	1776	1 in 25½	1825	1 in 39½
Roman State.	1767	1 in 21½	1829	1 in 28
Cities.				
Stockholm,	1760	1 in 19	1827	1 in 26
Vienna,	1750	1 in 20	1829	1 in 25
Amsterdam,	1760	1 in 25	1828	1 in 29
Berlin,	1755	1 in 28	1827	1 in 34
London,	1690	1 in 24	1828	1 in 55
Paris,	1650	1 in 25	1829	1 in 32
Rome,	1760	1 in 21	1828	1 in 31

Number of Births to a Marriage.

Country.	Average number of Births to each Marriage.	Country.	Average number of Births to each Marriage.
Sweden,	3.62	France,	4.21
Russia,	5.55	Savoy,	5.65
Holland,	4.20	Portugal,	5.14
Belgium,	5.27	Bohemia,	5.27
England,	3.50		

The ratio of births to marriages in a considerable extent of country rarely exceeds 5 or falls short of 3; that of births to deaths varies from 101 up to 150 to 100. Supposing the whole number of individuals of the human race to be 700 millions, the ratio of deaths to be 1 in 33, and of births 1 in 29½ we have the following results.

Period of time.	Births.	Deaths.
In one year,	23,723,813	21,212,121
In one day,	65,010	58,120
In one hour,	2,708	2,421
In one minute	45	40

The number of males in a given number of births exceeds that of females in the ratio of 16 to 15, or 26 to 25; but the mortality is greater among male children in the ratio of 27 to 26, or even more, so that at the age of 15 or 16 the numbers of the two sexes in any country are nearly equal.

Ages of Persons of both Sexes in Great Britain (1821), and the United States (Whites, 1830.)

	United States.			Great Britain.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	972,980	921,934	1,894,914	929,535	908,400	1,837,935
5 to 10	782,075	750,741	1,532,816	819,156	804,030	1,623,186
10 to 15	669,734	638,856	1,308,590	718,796	678,613	1,397,409
15 to 20	573,196	596,294	1,169,450	604,905	643,875	1,247,780
20 to 30	956,487	918,411	1,874,898	893,425	1,084,050	1,977,475
30 to 40	592,535	555,531	1,148,066	694,769	773,887	1,468,656
40 to 50	367,840	356,046	723,886	565,024	597,968	1,162,992
50 to 60	229,284	223,504	452,788	402,218	425,678	827,896
60 to 70	135,082	131,307	266,389	273,818	301,052	574,870
70 to 80	57,772	58,336	116,108	135,009	147,946	282,955
80 to 90	15,806	17,434	33,240	34,964	43,049	78,013
90 to 100	2,041	2,523	4,564	2,873	4,046	6,919
above 100	301	238	539	100	191	291
Totals,	5,355,133	5,171,115	10,526,248	6,074,592	6,412,785	12,487,377

The actual population of Great Britain in 1821 was 14,072,331, but the ages of many were not returned.

PROPORTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TO POPULATION.

Country.	Ratio of Soldiers to Inhab.	One Pers. of Line & Frig. to
Denmark,	1 to 51	180,000 inh.
Russia,	1 to 57	800,000
Switzerland,	1 to 60	none.
Prussia,	1 to 76	none.
Swedish State,	1 to 85	180,000
Turkey,	1 to 92	—
Bavaria,	1 to 113	—
Austria,	1 to 118	3,000,000
Netherlands,	1 to 119	135,000
France,	1 to 130	266,000
Portugal,	1 to 139	—
Smaller German States,	1 to 148	—
Sardinia,	1 to 165	1,000,000
United Kingdom,	1 to 225	100,000
Two Sicilies,	1 to 247	406,000
Spain,	1 to 278	534,000
Roman States,	1 to 413	—
United States (to free pop.)	1 to 1970	360,000

Table Showing the Relative Population, Increase of Population, Representative Population, and Number of Representatives of each State.

	Pop. to Sq. r. Mile.	Rate of Increase per ct. from 1820-30.	Representative Population.	Representatives.
Maine,	12	33.9	399,454	8
New Hampshire,	28.5	10.3	269,327	5
Vermont,	27.5	19	280,652	5
Massachusetts,	81.5	16.6	610,408	12
Rhode Island,	72.5	17	97,192	2
Connecticut,	62.5	8	297,695	6
New York,	41.6	39.4	1,918,578	40
New Jersey,	38.5	15.6	319,921	6
Pennsylvania,	30.6	28.5	1,348,072	28
Delaware,	36	5.5	75,431	1
Maryland,	33	9.8	405,842	8
Virginia,	19	13.7	1,023,502	21
North Carolina,	15.5	15.5	639,747	13
South Carolina,	21	15.6	455,025	9
Georgia,	8	51.6	429,811	9
Florida,	0.8	34.7	—	—
Alabama,	7	142	262,507	5
Mississippi,	3	81	110,357	2
Louisiana,	4.5	40.6	171,904	3
Tennessee,	17	62	625,263	13
Kentucky,	16	22	621,832	13
Ohio,	24	61	937,901	19
Indiana,	9	133	343,030	7
Illinois,	3	185	157,146	3
Michigan,	0.8	250	—	—
Missouri,	2.4	111	130,419	2
Arkansas,	0.8	113	—	—

Rate of Increase of free population during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, 33.9 per cent.; of slave population 30.6 per cent.; of the total population 33.5 per cent.; population doubles once in about 24 years.

Table Showing the Occupation of the Inhabitants of Several Countries.

Europe contains a manufacturing population of about 16,000,000 individuals, and an agricultural population of 150,000,000. In general, about two-thirds of the inhabitants of Europe are occupied in agriculture, but the proportion varies in different countries. In Great Britain, France, and Germany alone there are about 12,000 professed authors.

Countries.	Urban Population.	Empl. in Arts & Trade.	Empl. in Agric.
Great Britain,	50-100	45-100	34-100
France,	33-100	36-100	44-100
Prussia,	27-100	18-100	66-100
Austria,	23-100	9-100	69-100
Spain,	—	10-100	60-100
Denmark,	19-100	13-100	58-100
Russia,	12-100	6-100	79-100

Analysis of Occupations in Great Britain (1831).

Persons.		Persons.	
Agricultural occupiers,	1,500,000	Tailors, Shoemakers, Hatters,	1,080,000
Agricultural laborers,	4,800,000	Shopkeepers,	2,100,000
Mining	600,000	Seamen and Soldiers,	831,000
Millers, Bakers, Butchers,	900,000	Clerical, legal, and medical,	450,000
Artificers, Builders, &c.	650,000	Disabled Paupers,	110,000
Manufacturers,	2,400,000	Proprietors and Annuityants,	1,116,198
		Total,	16,537,398

COMMERCIAL CHART OF THE GLOBE,

SHOWING THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries	Exports.	Imports.
AUSTRIA.	Mineral productions, raw and manufactured, linens, woollens, silk thread and stuffs, glass, grain, and wines; with musical and mathematical instruments, honey, wax, tar, gall nuts, soap, paper, hats, &c.	Coffee, sugar, spices, and other colonial commodities, English and Turkish cotton yarn, wool and cotton, hides raw and tanned, cattle, dye and cabinet woods, &c.
BELGIUM.	Corn, seeds, linen, lace, flax, carpets, tallow, hides, books and prints, &c.	Cotton, wine, hardware, colonial produce, &c.
DENMARK.	Corn, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, leather, wool, salted provisions, &c.	Wine, salt, coal, tar, southern fruits, colonial produce, metals and metallic ware, woollen, silk, cotton, and linen goods.
GERMANY.	Linen, wool, woollen goods, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wax, wine, horses, cattle, tallow, books, &c.	Wines, brandy, cotton, dry and salt fish, hides, fish oil, silks, cottons, watches, copper, colonial produce, leather, &c.
GREAT BRITAIN.	To North of Europe, cottons, woollens, glass, hardware, pottery, lead, tin, coal, colonial productions, dye stuffs, salt, refined sugar. To Central and Southern Europe, cottons, woollens, cutlery, dried and salt fish, pottery, glassware, colonial goods, and finer manufactures. To the Levant, cottons, woollens, colonial goods, lead, iron, tin, metallic wares, clocks and watches, &c. To America, woollens, cottons, hardware, silks, linen, glass, pottery, salt, coal, iron, and other manufactured articles. To the East, woollens, iron, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, hardware, and other manufactures.	Cotton, sugar, silk, corn, colonial produce, flax, wine, indigo, rum, wool, tallow, India stuffs (muslins, calicoes, silks, nankeens), whale oil, hemp, madder, hides, tobacco, timber, furs, pearl and pot ashes, hemp and flaxseed, bar iron, Camperdown wood, southern fruits, olive oil, sulphur, saltpetre, barilla, drugs, gums, fustic, mahogany, dye woods, butter, cheese, salt, tallow, borax, cork, gin, &c.
FRANCE.	Wine, brandy, ribbands, lace, woollens, cottons, silks, linens, paper, paper hangings, corn, liqueurs, porcelain, articles of furniture, jewelry, fancy goods, books, prints, fruits, clocks and watches, mirrors, perfumes, &c.	Horses, cattle, raw silk, wax, tallow, furs, wool, tobacco, dye woods and dye stuffs, cotton, useful and precious metals, sulphur, coffee, sugar, spices, and various articles of the raw produce of all countries.
ITALY.	Corn, silk, oil, rice, salt, flax, fruit, preserves, wine, vinegar, essences, marble, sulphur, coral, barilla, dye stuffs, drugs, soap, cheese, anchovies, sheep and goat skins, paintings, engravings, books, mosaics, hats, rags, &c.	Colonial productions, salt fish, silk, cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, wine, iron, hardware, and fancy goods.
NETHERLANDS.	Linens, cheese, butter, salted provisions, drugs and paints, tobacco, gin, corn, linseed, fish, paper, flowers, &c.	Corn, wood, coal, tallow, wax, rags, wine, lean cattle for fattening, &c.
IONIAN ISLANDS.	Wine, brandy, olive oil, fruits, cotton, salt.	Corn, cattle, wood, manufactured articles.
PORTUGAL.	Wine, fruits, salt, olive oil, cork, silk, wool.	Corn, stock fish, salt meat, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, mules, timber, tar, pitch, hemp, flax, cordage, duck, linen, cotton, woollens, silks, metals, &c.
PRUSSIA.	Corn, linens, woollens, zinc, articles of iron, copper, and brass, porcelain, wood, Prussian blue, tobacco, wine, brandy, essences, wax, hams, watches, musical instruments, &c.	Corn, cattle, wood, manufactured articles.
RUSSIA.	Tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, timber, boards, lard, hides, wax, leather, duck, cordage, potash, tar, pitch, train oil, soap, isinglass, caviare, bristles, furs, ivory, &c.	Corn, stock fish, salt meat, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, mules, timber, tar, pitch, hemp, flax, cordage, duck, linen, cotton, woollens, silks, metals, &c.
SPAIN.	Wine, brandy, oil, wool, fresh and dried fruits, silk, salt, barilla, cork, soap, saffron, sumach, anchovies and salt fish, pitch, tar, cordage, anchors, copper, cobalt, alum, glass, mirrors, potash, fish and seal oil, hides, flax, furs.	Corn, rice, salted and pickled fish, wine, brandy, tobacco, silk, cotton, fine woollens, dye woods, sugar and other colonial produce, cutlery, &c.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.	Cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, kirschwasser, dried fruits, timber, coal, linen, silks, velvets, shawls, lace, clocks and watches, jewelry, paper, gunpowder.	Cocoa, sugar, coffee, and other colonial articles, corn, dried and salt fish, woollens, linens, lace, cottons, silks, hardware, cutlery, fancy goods, flax, hemp, butter, cheese, timber, iron, copper, tin, glass ware, swine, and mules.
SWITZERLAND.	Cattle, horses, hides, wool, wine, tobacco, cotton, fruits, oil, wax, drugs, dye stuffs, alum, &c.	Sugar, coffee, cotton, spices, silk, woollen, hemp, soap, salt, southern fruits, and various manufactured articles.
TURKEY.	Coffee, pearls, dates, hides, horses, senna-leaves, indigo, gums, frankincense, myrrh, spices, &c.	Corn, rice, salted and pickled fish, wine, brandy, tobacco, silk, cotton, fine woollens, dye woods, sugar and other colonial produce, cutlery, &c.
ARABIA.	Tea, cottons, porcelain, rhubarb, musk, ginger, quicksilver, zinc, borax, silks, shawls, mother of pearl, cassia, chinamoor, and various kinds of fancy articles, filagree work, lackered ware, carved ivory, &c.	Gum benzoin, frankincense, myrrh, sugar, woollens, iron, steel, lead, various manufactured articles, and Indian productions, firearms, &c.
CHINA.	Cotton, silk, tin, teak wood, eagle wood, sandal wood, gum lac, salt, oil, sugar, ivory, pepper, bird's nests, precious stones, iron, lackered ware, &c.	Woolens, furs, gold and silver wire, glass, mirrors, lead, coral, cochineal, ebony, pepper, sandal wood, opium, tobacco, gums, bird's nests, sharks' fins, fish maws, tripang, ginseng, betel-nut, spices.
FURTHER INDIA (Birmah, Siam, Annam, &c.).	Cottons, silks, shawls, carpets, and other manufactured goods, cotton, rice, opium, sugar, saltpetre, pepper, sapan wood, sandal wood, gum lac, indigo, and other dye stuffs, cinnamon, cassia, silk, cochineal, diamonds, pearls, tiger skins, arnack, drugs, &c.	Cotton, silk, and woollen goods, opium, velvet, porcelain, paper, tin, flax, hemp, and various manufactured articles.
HINDOSTAN.	Cottons, silks, shawls, carpets, and other manufactured goods, cotton, rice, opium, sugar, saltpetre, pepper, sapan wood, sandal wood, gum lac, indigo, and other dye stuffs, cinnamon, cassia, silk, cochineal, diamonds, pearls, tiger skins, arnack, drugs, &c.	Woolen cloths, velvets, iron, lead, firearms, wine, brandy, lace, gold thread, gold lace, coral, paper, dried and preserved fruits, clocks, mirrors, hardware, American produce, tea, coffee, teak wood, cloves, nutmegs, dates, &c.
JAPAN.	Copper, camphor, lacker, lackered wares, silks, whale oil, dried fish, &c.	Sugar, tea, tin, drugs, quicksilver, tortoise shells, lead, iron, sapan wood, glass, mirrors, spices, ivory, musk, saffron, borax, &c.
PERSIA.	Pearls, silk, horses, camels, goat's and camel's hair, ammoniac, naphtha, amber, turquoises, copper, sulphur, rice, madder, gall nuts, saffron, dried fruits, wine, opium, shawls, morocco, carpets, essences, pipes, drugs, &c.	Indigo, cochineal, coffee, sugar, furs, rhubarb, tin, lead, iron, porcelain, tea, diamonds, rubies and other precious stones, ivory, eunuchs, fine woollens, and various European manufactures.
TURKEY.	Coffee, cotton, silk, opium, drugs, gums, camel's and goat's hair, dried fruits, tobacco, wine, copper, morocco, carpets, silks, cottons, shawls, camlets.	Silks, woollens, needles, clocks and watches, hardware, glass, mirrors, paper, tin, porcelain, various manufactures, and colonial productions.
MALAYSIA OF INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.	Cloves from Amboyna, tin from Banca, nutmegs and mace from Banda Islands, pepper, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, betel, gold dust, camphor, tobacco, sandal wood, teak wood, rattans, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, zinc, sago, ginger, areca nuts, &c., from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Moluccas, Celebes, &c.	Opium, salt, linens, silks, tea, porcelain, copper, oil, wine, firearms, sabres, soap, and various other European manufactures.
BARBARY OF MAGHREB.	Oil, wax, wool, corn, gums, almonds, dates, ivory, morocco, hides, ostrich feathers, coral, drugs.	Ivory, gold dust, arms, glass, various European manufactures.
EGYPT.	Cotton, rice, corn, myrrh, incense, opium, indigo, dates, ivory, hides, wax, coffee, gums, and drugs.	Woollens, cottons, firearms, swords, silks, hardware, fancy goods, coffee, ivory, gold dust, slaves.
GUINEA.	Gold dust, hides, ivory, gums, drugs, rice, pepper, ostrich feathers, slaves.	Cottons, woollens, arms, gunpowder, glass, pottery, salt, cutlery, rum, &c.
AFRICAN ISLANDS.	Orchill, wine, brandy, rose wood from the Canaries, wine, fruits from the Madeiras, orchil, cottons, fruits from Cape Verd, coffee, cloves, pepper, cotton, gums from Isle of Bourbon, coffee, indigo, cotton, sugar, nutmegs, cloves from Mauritius, cowries, betel nuts, ambergris, corn, wax from Madagascar.	European and Indian manufactures and productions.
BRITISH PROVINCES.	Timber, boards, &c., furs and skins, fish, corn, pot and pearl ashes, ginseng, coal, iron, provisions, salt fish, seal and fish oil, gypsum, &c.	British manufactures of all kinds, rum, sugar, wine, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coal, &c.
UNITED STATES.	Agricultural products (cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, beer, tallow, hides, pork, bacon, hogs, horses, Indian corn, meal, rye meal, butter, cheese, biscuit, &c.); products of the forest (skins, furs, ginseng, lumber, tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, pot and pearl ashes, &c.); products of the sea (whale oil, cod, mackerel, herring, fish and seal oil, seal skins, spermaceti, &c.); manufactures (rum, refined sugar, cottons, articles of iron and leather, hats, soap, candles, carriages, furniture, glass, wearing apparel, &c.); foreign articles, wines, tea, coffee, silks, cottons, cocoa, sugar, &c.	Wool and woollen fabrics, cottons, silks, hemp and flax, and manufactures of them, spirits, molasses, wine, tea, coffee, sugar, dye stuffs, drugs, gums, iron and steel, and manufactures of them, southern fruits, dried fruits, fancy goods, jewelry, gold, silver, &c.
MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.	Gold, silver, cochineal, indigo, sugar, hides, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, Campeachy wood, fustic, other drugs and dye stuffs, pimento, &c.	Manufactured goods of all sorts, cottons, woollens, silks, soap, oil, cordage, paper, hardware, firearms, &c.
WEST INDIES (Havai, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c.).	Coffee, sugar, rum, wax, ginger and other spices, tobacco, cocoa, indigo, molasses, mastich, aloes, vanilla, quassia, pimento, mahogany, dye woods, tortoise-shell, fruits and preserves.	Flour, manufactured goods (silks, fine woollens, lace, muslins, linens, cotton goods), tea, indigo, matte or Paraguay tea, mules, &c.
COLOMBIA (New Grenada, Venezuela, Equator).	Coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, hides, dried meat, tallow, cochineal, pearls, gold, platina, Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, and other drugs, fustic, and other dye woods.	Coffee, sugar, flour, manufactured goods.
PERU.	Gold, silver, sugar, pimento, Peruvian bark, vicuna wool, wine, coarse woollens, &c.	Woolens, cottons, cutlery, hardware, furniture, lumber, dried and salt fish, sugar, coffee, rum, &c.
CHILI.	Gold, silver, hides, dried meat, &c.	Iron, steel, copper, metallic wares of all sorts, salt, woollens, cottons, hats, shoes, glass ware, furniture, trinkets, wine, flour, arms, &c.
Buenos Ayres (with Paraguay and Uruguay).	Hides, tallow, horses, cattle, mules, dried meat, matte or Paraguay tea, silver, Indian rubber, &c.	Manufactured articles of every description, flour, &c.
BRAZIL.	Cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, Peruvian bark and other drugs, hides, dried meat, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, dye stuffs, mahogany, India rubber, &c.	
GUIANA.	Sugar, rum, pepper, coffee, cocoa, cotton, cloves, annotta, molasses.	

TABLE

OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, THEIR NAMES, WEIGHT, AND VALUE IN FEDERAL MONEY.

COINS.	Dwt. grs.	Val. in Fed. Money.	COINS.	Dwt. grs.	Value, Federal Money.
		D. cts. m.			D. cts. m.
AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS			PARMA		
Gold—Sovereign	3 14	3 37 7	Gold—Quadruple Pistola	18 9	16 62 1
Double Ducat	4 12	4 58 9	Pistola or Doppia, 1796	4 14	4 13 1
Hungarian Ducat	2 53	2 29 6	of Maria Louisa	4 34	3 86 1
Silver—Crown or Rix Dollar	18 1	96 1	Silver—Ducat of 1784	16 11	95 1
Half Rix Dollar or Florin, Convention	9 04	48 0	Piece of 3 Lire	2 83	12 1
Kopfstuck or 20 Kreutzer piece	4 63	16 0	5 Lire of Maria Louisa	16 0	92 2
BAVARIA			PRUSSIA		
Gold—Carolus	6 54	4 95 7	Gold—Ducat	2 53	2 26 7
Maximilian	4 4	3 31 8	Frederic	4 7	3 97 5
Silver—Crown	18 2	1 04 8	Silver—Rixthaler	14 64	68 4
Rix Dollar	17 12	94 2	5 silvergroshen	2 9	11 1
Kopfstuck	4 63	16 0	ROME		
DENMARK			Gold—Sequin since 1760	2 43	2 25 1
Gold—Ducat, current, 1767	2 0	1 81 2	Scudo of Republic	17 04	15 81 1
Ducat, specie	2 53	2 26 7	Silver—Crown or Scudo	17 1	99 5
Christian, 1773	4 7	4 02 1	Testone	5 2	30 1
Silver—Rix Dollar, 1776	18 14	1 04 8	Paolo	1 17	10 1
Rix Dollar, 1750	17 6	93 2	RUSSIA		
Mark, 1776	4 0	14 5	Gold—Ducat, 1763	2 53	2 26 7
EAST INDIES			Ducat, 1796	2 6	2 29 7
Gold—Rupree Bombay	7 11	7 09 8	Ruble, 1799	0 183	73 7
Rupree Madras	7 12	7 11 0	Imperial, 1801	7 174	7 82 9
Star Pagoda	2 43	1 79 8	Half Imperial, 1801	3 204	3 91 8
Silver—Sicca Rupree	7 12	47 5	do. 1818	4 34	3 93 2
Bombay Rupree	7 11	44 6	Silver—Ruble of 100 copecks, (1750-1762)	18 1	84 9
Broach Rupree	7 10	40 7	do. do. (1763-1807)	15 10	73 8
ENGLAND			SARDINIA		
Gold—Guinea	5 83	5 07 5	Gold—Carlinio	10 73	9 47 2
Sovereign	5 24	4 84 6	Pistola	5 20	5 41 1
Silver—Crown, 1820	18 4	1 08 6	Sequin	2 5	2 28 0
Shilling, 1820	3 15	21 7	Silver—Crown or Scudo	15 24	86 9
FRANCE			New Scudo, 1816	16 0	91 7
Gold—Louisdor, 1786	4 22	4 57 6	SAXONY		
Double Louisdor	9 20	9 15 3	Gold—Ducat, 1797	2 53	2 27 9
Forty franc piece	8 7	7 70 2	Augustus of 5 Thalers	4 63	3 97 4
Napoleon, 20 francs	4 34	3 85 1	Silver—Rix Dollar	18 1	95 6
Silver—5 Franc piece	16 1	93 2	Florin	9 03	47 5
2 Franc piece	6 11	36 8	Groschen	1 34	2 9
Franc	3 54	18 4	SICILY		
FRANKFORT ON MAINE			Gold—Ounce	5 17	5 04 4
Gold—Ducat	2 53	2 27 9	Silver—Scudo of 12 Tarinos	17 14	94 1
GENEVA			SPAIN		
Gold—Sequin	2 53	2 30 2	Gold—Dobloons, 1772	17 84	16 02 8
HAMBURG			Dobloons, since 1786	17 9	15 53 5
Gold—Ducat	2 53	2 27 9	Pistole	4 84	3 88 4
Silver—16 shilling, convention	5 20	28 1	Coronilla, Vintem, or Gold Dollar	1 3	98 3
Rix Dollar, specie	18 18	1 06 8	Silver—Piastre	17 8	1 00 6
MILAN			Peseta or Real of 2	3 18	20 4
Gold—Sequin	2 53	2 29 0	SWEDEN		
Doppia or Pistola	4 14	3 80 7	Gold—Ducat	2 5	2 23 5
Silver—Crown	17 73	96 1	Silver—Rix Dollar, 48 shillings	18 17	1 04 8
Austrian Livre	2 183	16 0	Third of a Rix Dollar, 16 shillings	6 53	34 9
NAPLES			SWITZERLAND		
Gold—Sequin, 2 Ducat piece	1 204	1 59 1	Gold—Pistole	4 214	4 56 0
Onesta, 3 Ducat piece	2 104	2 49 0	Ducat of Zurich	2 53	2 26 7
Silver—12 Carlini	17 15	95 6	Ducat of Berne	1 23	1 98 6
Ducat of 10 Carlini, 1818	14 18	73 1	Silver—Crown of Bale	18 23	1 08 8
1 Carlinio	1 11	7 7	Crown of Zurich	16 0	86 4
NETHERLANDS			4 Franken piece	18 23	1 10 7
Gold—Lion, or 14 Florin piece	5 73	5 04 8	Frank	4 174	28 1
Ryder	6 9	6 04 3	TURKEY		
10 Florin piece	4 73	4 01 8	Gold—Sequin Fondueci of Constantinople, 1773	2 53	1 86 8
Ducat	2 53	2 27 5	Half Missier, 1818	184	52 1
10 Guilder piece	4 8	4 03 4	Sequin Fondueci	2 5	1 83 0
Silver—Florin	6 22	39 8	Yermeebeshlek	3 13	3 02 8
Escalio	3 43	13 9	Silver—Piastre, 1818		20 0
Ducatoo	20 22	1 26 2	Piastre of 40 paras		36 9
Ducat or Rix Dollar	18 6	1 00 9	TUSCANY		
PORTUGAL			Gold—Sequin	2 53	2 31 8
Gold—Dobraon	34 12	32 70 6	Ruspone	6 174	6 93 8
Dobra	18 6	17 30 1	Silver—Crown of 10 paoli	17 134	1 03 4
Johannes	18 0	17 06 4	Paolo	1 154	9 7
Moidore	6 22	6 55 7	VENICE		
16 Testons or 1600 Reis	2 6	2 13 1	Gold—Sequin	2 6	2 31 0
Cruzado of 480 Reis	0 164	63 5	Silver—Ducat	14 154	77 0
Silver—New Cruzada	9 1	60 7	Ducatoo	18 0	1 09 0
			Talaro	18 13	98 3
			Ozella	6 8	38 1

MANUFACTURES.

GREAT BRITAIN. Cotton (calicoes, cambric muslins, dimities, lace, gauze, velvets, shawls, &c.) consuming 280,000,000 lbs. per annum, annual value, \$162,000,000, employing 800,000 people, and 80,000 power looms; woollen (cloth, kerseymeres, baize, worsted, flannels, blanketing, carpeting, &c.), annual value about \$96,000,000, employing 500,000 persons; the annual import of raw wool is about 30,000,000 lbs.: metallic ware, annual value of produce \$80,000,000, persons employed 350,000; linen, annual value \$36,000,000 (lace, lawn, cambric, shirtings, sheetings, sailcloth, &c.); hides tanned, &c. consuming 52,800,000 lbs. of which about 33,500,000 were imported, annual value produced \$68,000,000, employing 300,000 persons: malt liquor, 9,500,000 bbls., value \$125,000,000; candles 118,000,000 lbs., value \$16,000,000; soap 120,000,000 lbs., value \$16,000,000; glass, paper, spirits, starch, &c.

FRANCE. The annual value of the manufactures of France is estimated at about \$300,000,000; silk \$25,000,000; woollen, consuming 100,000,000 lbs., of which 10,000,000 are imported, value \$46,000,000; linen (lawns, cambric, lace, plain cloths, sailcloth, &c.) \$36,000,000; cotton, consuming 75,000,000 lbs.; leather \$30,000,000; trinkets, perfumery, jewelry, furniture, &c., to the value of \$20,000,000 per ann.; soap \$6,600,000; starch and hair powders \$10,000,000; crystal and glass 4,000,000; porcelain and pottery \$5,000,000, &c.*

PRUSSIA. Woollen, consuming 25,000,000 lbs. value produced inclusive of raw material, \$30,000,000; cotton \$15,000,000; linen \$9,500,000; silk (8,500 looms, 35,000 operatives), gross value \$4,500,000; metallic ware, glass, porcelain, leather, trinkets, &c.

NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM. Woollen \$15,500,000; cotton \$9,800,000; linen \$18,000,000; lace \$5,000,000; refined sugar \$2,700,000; spirits \$7,600,000; beer \$22,000,000; tobacco \$5,350,000; oil \$5,600,000; soap \$2,000,000; leather \$5,350,000; earthenware \$800,000; books \$3,000,000; paper 1,600,000, &c.; in all \$130,000,000.

SWITZERLAND. Watches, jewelry, mathematical and musical instruments, linens and thread, cotton, woollen, paper, leather, &c. The cotton manufactures have increased rapidly of late, employing 28,000 hands.

AUSTRIA. None of the Austrian dominions can be, strictly speaking, called manufacturing countries, as the want of easy external communication, and the mineral riches of the country have turned attention more to mining and agriculture; yet the linens of Moravia, Bohemia, and Silesia, the lace of Bohemia and Venice, the glass of Bohemia, the silks of Vienna, Venice, Milan, &c., the fine woollens of Moravia and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the mirrors of Venice and Austria, the cutlery of Stiria, cotton, porcelain, jewelry, musical and philosophical instruments, &c. are important branches of industry.

DENMARK. The manufactures of Denmark consist chiefly in working up the flax and wool of the country in a coarse form for domestic use; much of the wool is exported. Distilleries, sugar-refineries, &c. have been patronized by government, but they can hardly support foreign competition.

SWEDISH MONARCHY. The manufactures of Sweden are inconsiderable, and those of Norway are of even less importance, and although fostered by government they cannot sustain themselves against foreign competition; pottery, glass, woollens, bar-iron, some silk and linen, ships, leather, paper, spirits, &c. are the prominent articles. "Even in the common trades the work is lazily and ill performed, and charged at a high rate; and it is a curious fact that some great merchants in the western towns, send their linen to be washed in London."

RUSSIA. The manufactures of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of government are in a rude state. The most national are coarse fabrics from hemp and flax, sailcloth, duck, sheeting, sackcloth, all of which are supplied of a better quality and at a cheaper rate by Russia, than they can be had elsewhere. The encouragement afforded to the distillation of rum from grain, has succeeded to such a frightful degree as not only to exclude foreign spirits in a great measure from home consumption, but to enable from 25,000 to 28,000 persons to destroy themselves annually by intemperance; the annual value produced is estimated at \$60,000,000. The patronage of government has also attracted foreign manufacturers, who have established extensive manufactures of iron and arms, and some silk (16,000 looms) and cotton (70,000 looms) manufactures.

* Dupin makes the following estimate of the comparative commercial and manufacturing power of France and Great Britain.

	France.	Great Britain.
Animate Force	6,303,319 men power	7,375,437 men power
Mills and Hydraulic Engines	1,500,000	1,300,000
Inanimate Force.	253,333	240,000
Windmills	3,901,000	12,000,000
Wind and Navigation	280,000	6,400,000
Steam Engines	11,536,352	97,115,497
Totals	11,536,352	1,092,667
Add Ireland		28,118,164
Total United Kingdom		28,118,164

Thus the total inanimate force applied to the arts in France, scarcely exceeds the fourth of that so applied in the United Kingdom; and the whole animate and inanimate power of the latter applied to manufactures and commerce is nearly treble the amount of that of the former.

ties; but these do not supply the internal demand—coarse woollens, in great quantity, are made by the peasants for family use.

GERMANY. The Germans have made great progress in manufactures since the middle of the last century, but the German states (exclusive of the Prussian and Austrian provinces, which constitute more than half of the territory of the empire), do not hold so prominent a place as formerly in manufacturing industry. The Hanse towns formerly clothed the north of Europe, but Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands have for some time not only supplied their own consumption, but partially that of Germany. Even in the linen manufacture, the Irish have in a great measure supplanted the Germans.

The linens of Lusatia and Brunswick, the cottons, lace, and woollens of Saxony, the wood-work toys of the Saxon duchies and Bavaria, the wax-candles of Hanover, the beer of Bavaria and Brunswick, clocks, watches, mirrors, porcelain, mathematical and musical instruments, arms, oil, liqueurs, &c. are among the articles produced.

SPAIN. Although the manufactures of Spain cannot sustain a comparison with those of some of the European states, either in finish or extent, yet they are by no means so insignificant as is sometimes supposed. Fine cloths, but not enough to supply the home consumption, silks, though this branch of industry is decayed, porcelain and mirrors, linens and cottons, paper, arms, barilla, oil, leather, &c. are some of the products of manufacturing industry.

PORTUGAL. The Portuguese artisans are ignorant and unskilful, but they excel in working in gold and silver; cambrics are also well made in some places, but woollens are hardly made except in families for domestic use, the finer fabrics being imported. Some linen, silk, gold lace, leather, pottery, glass, paper, &c. are also produced.

ITALIAN STATES. The Italians, once so distinguished for the variety and elegance of their manufactures, are now much behind the French, Germans, and English; this branch of industry is now every where on the decay in the peninsula, and presents only some specimens on a small scale of its former prosperity. The silk manufacture, formerly the great staple, particularly in the form of velvets and damasks, now exists only in some cities. The woollen manufactures of Florence were once extensive, but they are at present few and coarse; paper, leather, muslin, essences, fine soap, artificial flowers, jewelry, straw hats, crystals, glass, mirrors, &c. with mosaics, cameos, casts, alabaster and marble ornaments, &c. are produced in Italy.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Manufacturing industry is more advanced in the Asiatic portion of this empire than in the European; the Turkey leather cannot be rivalled in other parts of Europe, and in the dyeing of silk, cotton, and woollen, the artisans of Turkey are not surpassed by any; silks, cottons, linens, firearms, sword-blades, soap, glass, copper utensils, fine carpets and camlets, &c., are produced.

PERSIA. The Persians have much mechanical ingenuity, and have carried some of the arts to a high degree of perfection. They excel particularly in the fabrication of sword-blades, copper utensils, perfumery, jewelry, paper, leather, and pottery, and they produce fine silks, particularly brocade and embroidery, carpets, shawls, and calicoes.

HINDOSTAN. The cotton manufactures of India, although surpassed in some respects by the productions of the European loom, have yet a delicacy, softness, richness, and durability that make them preferred in the east. No less than 124 different kinds of cotton fabric are produced by the ingenious and industrious Hindoos. Their muslins, calicoes, gingham, chintzes, taffetas, brocades, and embroidered gauzes, the beautiful shawls of Cashmere and the carpets of Patna, their sword-blades and filigree work, &c. have a high reputation.

FURTHER INDIA. The people of this peninsula have made little progress in the arts of comfort and luxury, and cannot equal the cottons of Hindostan, the silks of China, and the porcelain of Japan. Yet they excel in gilding, in working in gold and silver, and in the fabrication of a sort of lacerated ware, adorned with rich mosaics of mother of pearl.

CHINA. The industry and ingenuity of the Chinese in all that relates to the conveniences of life are remarkable; the origin among them, of several arts of comparatively recent date in Europe, is lost in the night of time; they have from time immemorial fabricated silks, porcelain, and cottons of great beauty and excellence, worked the precious metals, polished and cut precious stones, excelled in embroidery, dyeing, carving ivory, and making musical instruments; their filigree work, artificial flowers, paper hangings, paper, lacerated ware, &c., are also remarkable.

UNITED STATES. Cotton, 795 mills, with 1,246,503 spindles and 33,500 looms, producing annually 200,500,000 yards of the value of \$26,000,000, consuming 77,758,000 pounds, employing 62,000 persons, 40,000,000 yards are printed; woollen, annual value of manufacture \$40,000,000 employing 50,000 persons; glass, porcelain, &c., \$3,000,000; paper, \$7,000,000; chemical articles \$1,000,000; hats and caps \$11,000,000 employing 18,000 persons; cabinet ware \$10,000,000, leather, glass, candles, soap, cutlery, firearms, sheet-iron, hardware, &c.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Agriculture, including the means of procuring every part of the produce of the land, is the grand source of human subsistence; hence chiefly are derived the materials used in the manufactures, and the objects in the exchange of which commerce consists. The modes in which support is obtained from land, are hunting, pasturage, and tillage; the last, being the only mode in which labor is employed directly upon the ground itself, is more especially considered as agriculture.

Tillage is employed by all the more improved nations, as the most efficacious means of drawing subsistence from the earth. In proportion to the general improvement which any people have attained, is usually the skill and diligence with which this art is practised. The community which derives its chief subsistence from the culture of the soil, merits generally the character of civilized.

The objects of culture vary exceedingly, and for the most part according to the varieties of soil and climate. Grain, the main staff of human subsistence, forms every where the most extensive and important object of tillage. Climate chiefly determines the grain cultivated in any particular region; in the tropical countries it is rice; in the best parts of the temperate zones, wheat and barley; in the colder tracts, oats and rye. Of luxuries, wine and oil are in the most general demand; they are almost exclusively confined to the warmer regions of the temperate zones. The delicate fruits, from which they are produced, do not flourish in the excessively luxuriant soil of the tropics. There, however, the fragrant aromatic plants, and those filled with rich and saccharine juices, produce valuable substances, that are eagerly sought after by the natives of less genial climates.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

States.	Cultivated Lands. Acres.	Arable Lands. Acres.	Meadows & Pastures. Acres.	Vineyards. Acres.	Woodland. Acres.	Grain. Bushels.	Wine. Gallons.	Horses & Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
Sweden & Norway	128,500,000	2,950,000	910,000	—	124,500,000	33,750,000	—	695,000	2,647,000	2,239,000	1,200,000	84,000
Russia	346,000,000	125,000,000	25,000,000	—	188,000,000	873,000,000	—	12,000,000	19,000,000	36,000,000	15,800,000	—
Denmark	12,400,000	10,300,000	1,200,000	—	659,000	63,560,000	—	554,000	1,607,000	1,300,000	350,000	—
Great Britain	62,450,000	42,500,000	18,800,000	—	935,000	414,750,000	—	1,800,000	10,530,000	44,100,000	5,250,000	—
Netherlands	7,600,000	3,350,000	2,530,000	4,700	984,000	77,219,000	725,000	566,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	—
Prussia	134,100,000	58,650,000	11,810,000	—	2,520,000	579,500,000	7,560,000	1,332,300	4,275,700	9,066,100	1,495,000	162,800
Austria	15,250,000	6,180,000	2,638,000	343,500	6,279,000	45,800,000	22,000,000	325,000	1,895,700	1,238,100	1,500,000	100,000
Bavaria	3,599,000	1,590,000	481,000	49,200	1,130,000	16,820,000	2,295,000	91,000	713,000	682,000	145,000	31,000
Baden	2,750,000	1,296,000	348,000	70,000	996,000	14,050,000	3,888,000	65,900	421,900	189,000	204,100	23,100
Hanover	3,780,000	2,319,000	409,000	—	945,000	25,200,000	—	257,300	794,000	1,631,000	201,000	8,000
Saxony	2,520,000	1,587,000	312,000	6,250	500,000	13,270,000	—	360,000	345,000	1,000,000	151,000	8,000
Smaller German States	12,028,000	6,146,600	1,265,000	21,800	3,545,000	55,265,000	10,080,000	336,600	1,503,474	3,492,420	811,910	176,325
France	94,000,000	46,720,000	14,457,000	4,047,000	14,479,000	369,430,000	851,996,000	2,550,000	6,681,900	35,200,000	4,000,000	870,000
Spain	73,899,000	14,490,000	55,400,000	945,000	9,450,000	107,400,000	144,000,000	1,600,000	2,500,000	13,000,000	1,900,000	2,600,000
Portugal	6,830,000	4,400,000	220,000	236,000	1,240,000	33,650,000	24,786,000	540,000	650,000	1,200,000	700,000	600,000
Switzerland	3,690,000	1,416,000	567,000	74,000	1,510,000	10,500,000	—	80,500	800,000	500,000	200,000	250,000
Italy	26,145,000	15,100,000	1,575,000	3,780,000	5,670,000	183,280,000	—	1,600,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,500,000	750,000
Ionian Isles	252,000	74,000	—	37,800	—	790,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	990,990,000	372,145,000	150,000,000	12,275,000	425,250,000	3,150,000,000	1,709,100,000	26,417,600	70,270,974	170,577,220	42,974,610	6,513,225

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

The West Indies, Brazil, Guiana, Java, Mauritius, Bengal, Siam, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Philippines are the principal sources whence the supplies of sugar for the European and American markets are derived. The average quantities exported from these countries during the three years preceding 1833, were as follows;

Exports.	Tons.
British West Indies	190,000
Mauritius	30,000
East Indies	60,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	110,000
French, Dutch, and Danish W. Indies	95,000
Brazil	75,000
Total	560,000

Consumption of Europe about 500,000 tons per annum of which 180,000 in Great Britain, and 90,000 in France.

Imports.	Tons.
France	82,000
Trieste	22,000
Genoa	10,500
Antwerp	8,780
Rotterdam	11,600
Amsterdam	22,380
Hamburg	37,930
Bremen	12,500
Copenhagen	5,850
Petersburg	23,100

Consumption of the United States 80,000 tons, of which about one half are produced in Louisiana. Average consumption of each individual in France 6 lbs; in the United States 15 lbs; in Great Britain 16 lbs.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The following tables contain an estimate of the annual exports of coffee from the principal places where it is produced, and the annual consumption in those countries into which it is imported.

Exports.	Tons.
Arabian Ports	10,000
Java	18,000
Sumatra and other parts of India	8,000

Brazil and Spanish Main	-	-	42,000
St. Domingo	-	-	20,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	-	-	25,000
British West Indies	-	-	11,000
Dutch West Indies	-	-	5,000
French Colonies	-	-	8,000
Total	-	-	147,000

Consumption.	Tons.
Great Britain	10,500
Netherlands	40,500
Germany and Baltic Countries	32,000
Southern Europe, Levant, &c.	35,000
United States	20,500
Total	138,500

Nearly one fourth of the whole consumed in the United States and Great Britain. In the latter the consumption is less than 1 lb. per head for the whole population: in the former it is upwards of 3 lbs.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Annual cotton crop of the United States about 400,000,000 lbs, of which 320,000,000 lbs. are exported as follows:

To Great Britain and Ireland	lbs.
France	228,000,000
Hanse Towns	77,000,000
Trieste, &c.	4,000,000
Netherlands	1,660,000
Other European ports.	3,920,000
Total	4,500,000

Imports.	lbs.
Great Britain	290,000,000
France	80,000,000
Hanse Towns	6,000,000
Trieste	25,000,000
Netherlands	10,500,000

Brazil, the East Indies, Egypt, &c., are after the United States the countries that furnish the largest supplies of cotton. Of 288,000,000 lbs. imported into Great Britain in 1831, 219,330,000 were from the United States, 31,635,000 from Brazil, 21,805,000 from the East Indies, 7,714,000 from Egypt, 2,401,000 from the British West Indies, &c.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

"Mining, or the extraction of valuable substances from beneath the surface of the earth, can be extensively practised only in a somewhat advanced state of human industry. Yet nature has lodged in her dark repositories objects the most essentially conducive to the use and comfort of mankind, and others which afford his most brilliant ornaments. Here are found the bright and attractive metals of gold and silver; there the solidly useful ores of iron and copper; here glitter the diamond, the ruby, the amethyst; there extend vast beds of coal, lime, and freestone. Gold, the most precious of the metals, is often the most easily accessible; but we can scarcely give the name of mining to the operation by which the savage merely collects the grains in the sands of the rivers, or even extracts it by panning, when mechanically combined with other substances.

But metals in general when lodged in the bowels of the earth exist in the form of ore, intimately and even chemically united with other materials, from which they can be separated only by smelting, refining, and other elaborate and even scientific processes. From the toilsome nature of these operations, and from the gloomy depths in which they are conducted, it is often difficult to procure a supply of workmen; hence slaves and individuals condemned for crimes, have been employed to a later period in this than in most other species of labor. Whatever skill may be employed in mining it is necessarily a local occupation, nature having irregularly and almost capriciously distributed its objects over the different regions of the globe. Even the experiments made to discover whether metals are lodged in any particular spot, are often attended with considerable cost and even peril."—(*Encyclop. of Geography.*)

ANNUAL MINERAL PRODUCTION OF EUROPE.

States.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Iron.	Coal.	Salt.
Marks.	Marks.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Sweden	41	2,081	535	28,100	1,578,262	613,000	65,000
Russia	19,320	100,632	18,181	73,622	3,122,217	1,818,100	3,630,000
Great Britain	—	—	300,000	120,000	12,000,000	300,000,000	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	392,500	55,400,000	—
Netherlands	61	34,238	67,698	1,400	121,834	469,840	993,538
Hanover	—	30,000	59,338	15,000	2,348,783	4,600,000	1,216,090
Prussia	61	48,000	10,423	615	80,000	620,000	30,000
Saxony	2	6,374	19,115	2,743	491,105	472,755	472,755
Smaller German States	—	—	—	—	20,000	325,000	—
Baden	—	—	589	2,000	400	30,000	300,000
Württemberg	—	—	—	—	180	300,000	555,500
Bavaria	4,530	104,770	80,000	50,000	1,130,260	2,900,000	5,469,951
Austria	—	4,300	35,000	2,000	4,555,000	20,500,000	5,000,000
France	—	—	31,000	250	175,000	5,800,000	2,650,000
Spain	—	—	—	—	4,500	8,000	15,000
Portugal	—	—	—	—	75,000	101,800	4,648,000
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	68,100	—	3,400,000
Italy	—	—	1,600	2,649	281	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33,9054	321,984	606,792	394,701	35,018,701	385,014,640	35,719,781

Other Minerals, Quicksilver, 7670 cwt.—Tin, 68,276 cwt.—Zinc, 56,487 cwt.—Arsenic, 8,729 cwt.—Vitreous, 142,135 cwt.—Sulphur, 25,950 cwt.—Calamine, 118,525 cwt.—Cobalt, 20,853 cwt.—Alum, 91,479 cwt. Saltpetre 67,295 cwt. Annual value of Mineral Products, \$135,000,000.

PRECIOUS METALS.

During 311 years from 1492, to 1803, it has been estimated that America has yielded 3,625,000 marks of gold, and 512,700,000 marks of silver, of the value of \$5,700,000,000.

At the beginning of the present century the total annual produce of gold and silver, as far as could be known was as follows:

	Gold Marks.	Silver Marks.
From America,	65,158	3,553,700
" Europe,	5,300	215,000
" Asia,	2,200	88,700

But this estimate does not include the produce of Africa, of Central Asia, China, Malaysia and Japan, which are all known to contain rich gold mines. The produce of Africa has been estimated at 58,000 marks; that of Malaysia 19,500 marks; and while the annual produce of Brazil has fallen since that period from above 15,000 marks of gold to about 2,500, that of the Ural mines has increased to about 24,900. The annual produce of the gold mines of the United States is probably not far from 12,000 marks.*

* "In that portion of the gold region of the United States situated within the chartered limits of Georgia, the richest mineral belt, if it may be so termed, is met with in talcose slate and granite formations, alternating with horn blend slate, gneiss and chlorite slate, taking a direction nearly N. E. and S. W. between the Chestate and Chatahochee rivers, in Habersham county, near the Cherokee country, it passes the Etowah river, and pursues an unvarying course till we meet it again on the banks of the Coosa river, in the Creek nation in the State of Alabama.

There are other mineral 'belts' of gold veins and mines running a parallel course at

Since the beginning of the troubles in the Spanish American colonies, the produce of the mines has much fallen off, and at present the whole amount of gold and silver furnished by all America, exclusive of the United States is about

Marks.	Marks.
Gold, 30,000	Silver, 838,850

Annual average Product of some Remarkable Veins of Silver, at the beginning of the 19th century.

Marks.	Marks.
Potosi, 400,000	Zacatecas, 360,000
Guanaxuato, 551,000	Pasco or Lauricocha, 300,000
Catorce, 400,000	All Europe, 215,000
Potosi alone yielded from 1545 to 1789, 107,736,300 marks of Silver.	

MINERAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have but very imperfect data in regard to the amount and value of the mineral productions of this country. Perhaps 150,000 tons of iron; 5,000,000 bushels of salt; 10,000,000 lbs. of lead; 500,000 tons of anthracite coal are approximations to the annual amount produced of those articles. Bituminous coal is abundant, and is considerably worked to the west of the Alleghany; copper, black lead, cobalt, bismuth, &c., occur.

Annual Quantity of Lead made at the United States Lead Mines.

Year.	Feber River.	Missouri.	Total.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1824	175,220	—	175,220
1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
1832	4,281,876	—	4,281,876
1833	7,941,792	—	7,941,792
Totals,	58,359,358	5,151,252	63,510,610

Amount of Gold received at the Mint from the Gold Region in the United States.

Previously to 1823, gold had been received from this district only from North Carolina, from which it was first transmitted in 1804. Up to 1824 the annual average value did not exceed \$2,500; in 1824, it was 5,000; 1825, 17,000; 1826, 20,000; 1827, 21,000; 1828, 46,000, all from North Carolina; since that period, it has been received from six states, as follows: it is estimated that about twice the sum transmitted to the mint is produced, a considerable quantity being exported and consumed in the arts.

Year.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tenn.	Ala.	Total.
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	—	—	—	\$140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	—	—	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	—	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	—	868,000
Totals.	190,500	1,565,000	162,500	744,000	9,000	1,000	2,672,000

stated intervals and distances from each other—generally from eight to ten miles—and to be met with low down towards Augusta, on the Savannah river. These latter cross the Chatahochee below Columbus. They are terminated, in their nearer approach to the seaboard of the Atlantic, by the disappearance of the primitive formation, which occurs a short distance above Augusta. This same position of the rocks occurs a little above Fredricksburg, in Virginia, where the primitive formation also terminates towards the coast. The same geological features are presented as in the neighborhood of Augusta, Georgia.

Following the course of the upper mineral belt of Georgia, which is at a distance of from twenty-five to thirty miles from the Blue Ridge chain of mountains, we meet it in comparatively the same aspect, in South Carolina and North Carolina: where, however, the gold region enters Virginia, a sensible difference occurs in its position with relation to the Blue Ridge. The upper mineral belts cross the Blue Ridge, and pass on through the valley between the chain and the Alleghenies. It is only the lower mineral belts that are met with in Virginia, on this side of the Blue Ridge.

The largest amount of gold has been obtained from a class of mines generally known by the name of 'branch mines,' or stream mines, situated in the beds of rivers and rivulets and ravines. The capital required to work such mines being small, and the profits almost immediate and daily, a few machines called 'rockers' for washing the gravel strata in which the gold is found, and some negroes, with the necessary digging tools, are the preparations for opening and profitably working a mine of this nature. Many hundreds of negroes are yearly employed in the different States for this purpose, and in general very profitably. It is considered that a mine of ordinary importance will yield from one to five dwts. to the hand per day. It is not uncommon to obtain 10 dwts. to the hand, and instances have occurred when as high as 120 dwts. to the hand per day have been obtained."

COLLEGES AND LIBRARIES.

UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

Country.	Founded.	Students.	Vol. in Lib'y.
Padua, 1228	500	70,000	—
Pavia, 1361	1375	50,000	—
Prague, 1348	1450	—	—
Vienna, 1365	1950	90,000	—
Pesth, 1465	1700	60,000	—
Leoben, 1784	1000	—	—
Innsbruck, 1815	350	—	—
Graz, 1826	320	—	—
Greifswalde, 1456	160	40,000	—
Königsberg, 1544	600	—	—
Halle, 1594	1160	50,000	—
Breslau, 1702	1150	130,000	—
Berlin, 1810	1850	400,000	—
Bonn, 1818	1000	70,000	—
Würzburg, 1403	583	—	—
Erlangen, 1743	450	100,000	—
Munich, 1810	1850	105,000	—
Leipzig, 1409	1390	80,000	—
& 2,000 Mss.			
Hanover, Göttingen, 1734	1900	295,000	—
Würtemberg, Tübingen, 1477	880	60,000	—
Baden, Heidelberg, 1386	820	90,000	—
Freiburg, 1457	630	100,000	—
Hesse-Cassel, Marburg, 1527	390	100,000	—
Hesse-Darmstadt, Giessen, 1607	500	—	—
Mecklenburg, Rostock, 1419	130	80,000	—
Saxe-Weimar, Jena, 1554	600	100,000	—
Leyden, 1575	655	40,000	—
Utrecht, 1614	290	—	—
Utrecht, 1636	501	—	—
Utrecht, 1816	400	—	—
Louvain, 1386	650	—	—
Liège, 1816	510	—	—
Paris, 1300	—	—	—
Toulouse, 1228	—	—	—
Montpellier, 1289	—	—	—
Lyons, 1300	—	—	—
Aix, 1409	—	—	—
Poitiers, 1431	—	—	—
Caen, 1433	—	—	—
Bordeaux, 1447	—	—	—
Amiens, —	—	—	—
Angiers, —	—	—	—
Strasbourg, —	—	—	—
Besancon, —	—	—	—
Bourges, —	—	—	—
Caen, —	—	—	—
Cherbourg, —	—	—	—
Dijon, —	—	—	—
Douai, —	—	—	—
Grenoble, —	—	—	—
Limoges, —	—	—	—
Metz, —	—	—	—
Nancy, —	—	—	—
Nîmes, —	—	—	—
Orléans, —	—	—	—
Paris, —	—	—	—
Rennes, —	—	—	—
Rouen, —	—	—	—
Bastia, —	—	—	—
Cambridge, 1229	1700	150,000	—
Oxford, 1283	1400	400,000	—
London University, 1825	450	—	—
King's College, 1829	—	—	—
St. Andrews, 1412	180	36,000	—
Glasgow, 1454	600	30,000	—
King's College, 1506	235	15,000	—
Edinburgh, 1582	2000	50,000	—
Marischal, 1593	220	10,000	—
Dublin, 1380	1250	70,000	—
Dorpat, 1632	370	50,000	—
Moscow, 1803	820	33,000	—
Kazan, 1803	118	16,000	—
Charkov, 1804	340	21,000	—
Petersburg, 1819	50	30,000	—
Helsingfors, 1828	340	30,000	—
Wilna, 1818	976	150,000	—
Warsaw, 1818	1000	60,000	—
Upsal, 1476	1000	40,000	—
Lund, 1666	480	40,000	—
Christiania, 1811	400	73,000	—
Copenhagen, 1479	780	100,000	—
Kiel, 1665	380	—	—
Valladolid, 1346	1250	12,000	—
Huesca, 1354	540	—	—
Salamanca, 1404	400	30,000	—
Valencia, 1404	1560	25,000	—
Saragossa, 1474	1175	—	—
Aleña de Henares, 1490	360	—	—
Seville, 1504	870	—	—
Grenada, 1531	890	—	—
St. Jago de Compos-tella, 1531	1050	—	—
Oviedo, 1580	420	—	—
Cervera, 1715	570	—	—
Basle, 1460	120	28,000	—
Lausanne, —	900	—	—
Geneva, —	320	—	—
Zurich, —	200	—	—

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Two	Cracow	1400	275		
Six	Naples	1294	1350	35,000	
Three	Palermo	1304			
3	Catania	1445			
	Turin	1405	1070	110,000	
Sardinia.	Sassari	1819		70,000	
4	Genoa, N. H.	1820	268	18,000	
	Sessa	1765	260		
States	Rome	1195		30,000	
of the	Bologna	1208	600	160,000	
Church	Bari	1307			
4	Urbino	1836		24,000	
Tuscany.	Sienna	1330	300		
3	Florence	1333	800	60,000	
	Washington	1438	500		
	Parma	1432	200		
	Modena		200		
	Lucca		200		
Ionian	Isles, Corfu	1824	200		

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the American Almanac for 1835. B. Baptist; E. Episcopalian; M. Methodist; C. Roman Catholic.

Name and Place.	Founded.	Students.	Vol. in Lib'y.
Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me.	1794	169	8000
Waterville, (B.) Waterville, Me.	1820	94	2000
Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.	1770	156	4500
University of Vermont, Burlington	1791	50	1000
Middlebury, Middlebury, Vt.	1800	129	2330
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1638	217	42000
Williams, Williamstown, Mass.	1793	133	3000
Amherst, Amherst, Mass.	1821	227	4300
Brown University, (B.) Providence, R. I.	1764	157	6000
Yale, New Haven, Ct.	1700	376	8500
Washington, (E.) Hartford, Ct.	1824	53	2000
Western University, (M.) Middletown, Ct.	1831	60	3000
Columbia, (E.) New York, N. Y.	1754	100	3000
Union, Schenectady, N. Y.	1795	295	5350
Hamilton, Clinton, N. Y.	1812	97	2500
Strasburg, Geneva, N. Y.	1822	44	820
Univ. of New York, New York, N. Y.	1831	226	—
New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.	1746	170	7000
Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J.	1770	85	3750
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1755	94	2000
Dickinson, (M.) Carlisle, Pa.	1783	7	2000
Jefferson, Canonsburg, Pa.	1802	175	1000
Washington, Washington, Pa.	1820	47	1500
Allegheny, (M.) Meadville, Pa.	1806	7	8000
Western University, Pittsburg, Pa.	1815	50	500
Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, Pa.	1838	?	—
Newark, Newark, Del.	1833	?	—
University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	1813	?	—
St. John's, (E.) Annapolis, Md.	1729	32	2700
St. Mary's, (C.) Baltimore.	1799	133	10500
Mount St. Mary's, (C.) Emmetsburg, Md.	1830	90	7000
Columbian, (B.) Washington, D. C.	1821	35	4000
Georgetown, (C.) Georgetown, D. C.	1793	134	12000
William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.	1693	15	3500
Hampden-Sydney, Prince Edward Co. Va.	1774	75	5000
Washington, Lexington, Va.	1812	46	1500
Virginia University, Charlottesville, Va.	1819	205	8000
Randolph-Macon, (M.) Boynton, Va.	1831	?	—
North Carolina Univ. Chapel Hill, N. C.	1791	99	1800
Charleston, (E.) Charleston, S. C.	1785	89	3000
South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.	1804	50	10000
Georgia University, Athens, Geo.	1785	97	3200
Alabama University, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1828	101	3000
Jefferson, Washington, Miss.	1828	149	2000
Louisiana, Jackson, La.	1825	15	350
Greenville, Greenville, Ten.	1794	38	3500
Nashville University, Nashville, Ten.	1806	70	2000
Transylvania, Knoxville, Ten.	1828	28	1400
Transylvania, Lexington, Ky.	1798	?	2400
Centre, Danville, Ky.	1822	66	1600
Augusta, (M.) Augusta, Ky.	1823	75	2000
Princeton, Princeton, Ky.	1820	72	500
St. Joseph's, (C.) Bardonia, Ky.	1819	130	1000
Georgetown, (B.) Georgetown, Ky.	1836	36	1200
Ohio University, Athens, O.	1821	45	1800
Miami University, Oxford, O.	1826	126	1200
Western Reserve, Hudson, O.	1826	46	1600
Kenyon, (E.) Gambier, O.	1828	71	2000
Franklin, New Athens, O.	1824	40	1800
Indiana, Madison, Ind.	1827	24	400
South Hanover, S. Hanover, Ind.	1829	35	1000
Illinois, Jacksonville, Ill.	1828	8	1200
St. Louis University, (C.) St. Louis, Mo.	1828	154	4500
St. Mary's (C.) Warrens, Mo.	1830	124	6000

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES.

(Omitting those above mentioned.)

The total number of volumes in the public libraries of Europe is about 200 millions, distributed as follows: Austrian Empire 2,220,000; Prussia, 910,000; other German States, 3,520,000; France, 6,427,000; Great Britain, 1,535,000; Russia, 880,000; Italy, exclusive of the Austrian Provinces, 1,000,000; the Austrian Provinces, 1,000,000; Prussian Provinces, 5,735,000; in all Italy, 3,000,000.

TABULAR VIEW OF LANGUAGES.

The whole number of known languages is about 2,000, of which in the present state of our knowledge we are able to classify somewhat less than half, comprising 5,000 dialects. Of this number of languages 153 belong to Asia; 53 to Europe; 115 to Africa; 117 to Oceania; and 438 to America.

There are, however, 15 languages which are spoken over a greater extent of country or by a greater number of individuals than the others, viz.: six Asiatic languages, the Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, and Sanscrit; eight European languages, German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Greek, and Latin; and one Oceanian, the Malay.

I. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. These form six families, viz.:

1. Basque or Iberian Family.
2. Celtic Family: Gaelic (Irish, Highland-Scotch); Kymric (Welsh, Low Breton).
3. Thracio-Pelagic or Greco-Latin Family, comprising four Branches:
 - a. Albanese or Skipetar; b. Etruscan;
 - c. Hellenic or Ancient Greek; Romaic or Modern Greek;
 - d. Italic;
 1. Latin; 2. Roman (lingua rustica), of which Provencal, Catalanian, Romanic, &c. are modern dialects;
 3. Italian; 4. French; 5. Spanish; 6. Portuguese; 7. Walachian.
4. Germanic Family; four Branches:
 - a. Teutonic; 1. Old High German; 2. German (Deutsch).
 - b. Saxon or Cimbric; 1. Low German or Saxon; 2. Frisian; 3. Netherlandish (Dutch and Flemish).
 - c. Scandinavian; 1. Mesogothic; 2. Norse; 3. Norwegian; 4. Swedish; 5. Danish.
 - d. Anglo-British; 1. Anglo-Saxon; 2. English.
5. Slavic Family; three Branches:
 - a. Russo-Ilyrian; 1. Slavonic, Servian, Ilyrian; 2. Russian; 3. Croatian; 4. Windish.
 - b. Bohemo-Polish; 1. Czech or Bohemian; 2. Polish; 3. Sorabian.
 - c. Wendo-Lithuanian; 1. Wend; 2. Lithuanian; 3. Lettish; 4. Prucic.
6. Uralian or Finnic Family; Five Branches:
 - a. Germano-Finnic; 1. Finnic Proper; 2. Estonian; 3. Laplandish; 4. Livonian.
 - b. Volgaic.—c. Permian; 1. Permian; 2. Votic.
 - d. Hungarian; 1. Magyar or Hungarian; 2. Wogul; 3. Ostiac.
 - e. Uncertain; 1. Hunnic; 2. Avar; 3. Bulgarian; 4. Chazar.

II. ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

- Semitic Family; Five branches:
- a. Hebrew; 1. Hebrew; 2. Phœnician; 3. Punic or Carthaginian.
 - b. Syrian; 1. Syriac; 2. Chaldee.
 - c. Median (Pehlvi).
 - d. Arabic.—e. Abyssinian; 1. Gheez; 2. Amharic.
 - f. Persian; 1. Zend; 2. Parsee or Ancient Persian; 3. Tadhik or Modern Persian; 4. Kurd; 5. Ossetic; 6. Afghan or Pooshtoo; 7. Beloochi.
- Languages of the Caucasian Region:
- a. Georgian Family; 1. Georgian; 2. Mingrelian; 3. Lazian; 4. Suanian.
 - b. Armenian.
 - c. Lesghian Languages; 1. Avar; 2. Kura; 3. Akusha; 4. Kazikumuk.
 - d. Other Languages; 1. Circassian; 2. Abassian; 3. Mizjeghi.
- Languages of Hindostan.
- a. Sanscrit Family: 1. Sanscrit; 2. Pali or Bali (Dead Languages); 3. Pracrit or Living Languages, as Hindoe or Hindostanee, Cashmerian, Caubul, Sindee, Zingaree or Gipsy, Kutch, Maldivian, Mahratta, Cingalese, Tamul, Telinga, Bengalee, Assamese, &c.
 - b. Particular Languages; the Touppak; Garow; Choomeas; Cattywar; Gond, &c.
- Languages of the Transgangeitic Region; Five Branches:
- a. Tibetan; 1. Tibetan; 2. Unigas; 3. Bhutias.
 - b. Indo-Chinese; 1. Birmo-Araean; 2. Moitai; 3. Peguan or Moan; 4. Lao-Siamese; 5. Cambodian; 6. Annamite (Written and Polished Languages); 7. Moi; 8. Nicobar; 9. Andaman; 10. Moys, &c. (Unwritten Languages).
 - c. Chinese; 1. Chinese Family, (Kou Wen or Ancient Chinese, Kuan Kou or Modern Chinese, and Ching Cheu); Particular Languages (Miaosee, Lolos, Hainan).
 - d. Siampi or Corean.—e. Japanese; 1. Japanese; 2. Loo Choo.
- Group of Tartar Languages; Three Families:
- a. Tungusian; 1. Manchoo; 2. Tungoo.
 - b. Mongolian; 1. Mongol; 2. Calmuck or Olet; 3. Booriet.
 - c. Turkish; 1. Turkish (Osmanli, Kapchak, Turcoman, Kirghis, &c.); 2. Yakout; 3. Tchuwatch.
- Languages of Siberia.
- a. Samoyede Family (Kassoro, Tawghi, Narym, Karass, Soyot, &c.).
 - b. Yenisseic Family (Denka, Imbask, Arin, Pumpokolsk, &c.).
 - c. Yukaghir.—d. Koryek.—e. Kamchadale Family.
 - f. Kurilian Family (Kurile, Yesso, and Tarakai).

III. AFRICAN LANGUAGES: Five Groups.

- a. Languages of the Nilotic Region:
 1. Egyptian Family (Ancient Egyptian; Copt or Modern Egyptian).

2. Nubian Family (Nubah; Kenoo or Berber).
3. Shilluk; 4. Shangalla; 5. Agow; 6. Gurac, &c.
7. Troglodytic Family (Bicharian, Adareb, Abade, &c.).
- b. Atlantic Family; 1. Berber; 2. Tuare; 3. Tibboo; 4. Shelloo, &c.
- c. Languages of Nigritia: 1. Jalof; 2. Mandingo; 3. Fellatah or Foula; 4. Haoussa; 5. Bornouese; 6. Mandara; 7. Ashantee; 8. Congo, &c.
- d. Languages of Southern Africa: 1. Caffir; 2. Hottentot.
- e. Languages of Eastern Africa: 1. Monomotapa; 2. Galla; 3. Somaui; 4. Madecasse, &c.

IV. OCEANIAN LANGUAGES:

- a. Malay Family; 1. The Great Oceanian; 2. Javanese; 3. Malay Proper; 4. Bugi; 5. Achinese; 6. Bissayo; 7. Mindanao; 8. New Zealandish; 9. Tonga; 10. Feejee; 11. Taitian (Otaheitan); 12. Sandwich (Hawaian), &c.
- b. Languages of the Melanesians or Black Oceanians; 1. Papua; 2. Alfouro; 3. Birara (of New Britain); 4. Tombara, &c.

V. AMERICAN LANGUAGES:

- Languages of the Southern Region:
- a. Chilian Family; 1. Auca or Auracanian; 2. Huilliche.
 - b. Pecherai; c. Patagonian; d. Puelche; e. Tehuelhet.
- Languages of the Peruvian Region:
- a. Aibonian; b. Mocoby; c. Peruvian or Quichua; d. Chiquitos; e. Carapuchos, &c.
- Languages of the Brazilian Region:
- a. Guarani Family; 1. Guarani; 2. Omagua; 3. Brazilian.
 - b. Botocudos; c. Mundrucus; d. Guayana;
 - e. Purys Family; 1. Purys; 2. Corodos; 3. Coropos.
 - f. Payagua Family; 1. Guaycurus; 2. Payagua; 3. Lenguas, &c.
 - g. Camacan Family; 1. Machacari; 2. Camacan; 3. Patachos; 4. Maconis, &c.
 - h. Guanas; i. Bororos; j. Cayapos, &c.
- Languages of the Orinoco-Amazonian Region:
- a. Carib Family; 1. Carib; 2. Tamannaco; 3. Chayma; 4. Guarive; 5. Arrowauk, &c.
 - b. Guayca; c. Guama; d. Ottomac; e. Guahiva;
 - f. Maypure Family; 1. Cavery; 2. Maypure; 3. Moxos; 4. Guaypunabi, &c.
 - g. Saliva Family; 1. Saliva; 2. Ature; 3. Maco, &c.
 - h. Oyampi; i. Monitvitano; j. Marepizano; k. Manoo; l. Goahiros; m. Cunacunas; n. Maynas, &c.
- Languages of the Guatemalan Region:
- a. Changueno; b. Towkas; c. Mosquitos; d. Poyais; e. Chol;
 - f. Quicho Family; 1. Maya; 2. Quicho; 3. Haitian; 4. Jamaican, &c.
 - g. Chapaneco, &c.
- Languages of the Mexican Region:
- a. Mixteco; b. Zapoteco; c. Totonaco;
 - d. Mexican Family; 1. Aztec; 2. Toltec; 3. Meco.
 - e. Othomi; f. Tarasco, &c.
- Languages of the Central Region of North America:
- a. Tarhumara; b. Yaqui; c. Moqui; d. Apaches;
 - e. Pawnee family; 1. Pawnee; 2. Arrapahays; 3. Tetan or Comanches;
 - f. Kaskaias; 5. Rickaree; 6. Kiaways, &c.
 - g. Caddo; h. Attakapas; i. Pascagoulas; j. Appalache, &c.
- Languages of the Alleghanian Region:
- a. Floridian Family; 1. Natchez; 2. Muskogee or Creek; 4. Cherokee; 5. Choctaw; 6. Chickasaw.
 - b. Catawba; 1. Woccon; 2. Catawba.
 - c. Lennape Family; 1. Shawnee and Kickapoo; 2. Ottogami (Sauks and Foxes); 3. Menomonie; 4. Miami (Illinois, Piankeshaw, Pottawattami, Kaskaskia, Peoria, &c.); 5. Lennape or Delaware; 6. Narraganset (Pequod and Quinticook); 7. Natick; 8. Powhattan; 9. Mohegan (Abenaki, Penobscot, Canibas, &c.); 10. Micmac; 11. Algonquin (Chippeway, Ottawa, Musconong, &c.); 12. Knistenaux or Crees; 13. Sketapushoish; 14. Chippewyan; 15. Taculie.
 - d. Iroquois Family; 1. Mohawk; 2. Oneida; 3. Onondago; 4. Cayuga; 5. Tuscarora; 6. Huron or Wyandot; 7. Hochelaga.

Languages of the Western Region of North America:

- a. Columbian Family; 1. Multnomah; 2. Columbian (Skilloots, Esheloots, Eneeshur, Chopunish); 3. Shoshonee; 4. Paegan or Picaneaux; 5. Shienne, &c.
- b. Sioux Family; 1. Sioux (Dacotah, Assiniboin or Hohay); 2. Winnebago; 3. Otto and Ioway; 4. Missourii; 5. Konza or Kansas; 6. Omaha; 7. Minetaree; 8. Crow Indians; 9. Mandan; 10. Quawpaw; 11. Osage.

Languages of the North Western Region:

- a. Waicur; b. Cochimi; c. Shalalah; d. Wakash; e. Matalan; f. Kolucho, &c.
- Languages of the Northern Region:
 - a. Karalit or Esquimaux Family; 1. Esquimaux; 2. Karalit;
 3. Tchuktchi; 4. Aleutian.

RELIGIOUS CHART OF THE GLOBE.

History has never made us acquainted with a human society, destitute of religious rites and doctrines; and in general, if not universally, the religion professed by any tribe or people is one of the most important features of their social condition.

The inhabitants of the globe are often divided, in regard to religion, into three great classes, Christian, Mahometan, and Pagan, the last including all not belonging to the two first divisions.

But a more philosophical view of the subject distributes the various religions professed by men, into two general divisions; the one including those superstitions which do not recognise a Supreme Deity, and the other, comprising those religious systems which acknowledge one God, the Creator, Ruler, and Preserver of all things.

The term Fetichism is applied to all that class of superstitions, which consist in the worship of the animate and inanimate objects of nature, the elements, trees, rivers, mountains, &c. These forms of the religious principle appear in the lowest and rudest states of human society, among the negroes of Africa, the savage tribes of America, the most barbarous and stupid of the Pacific Islanders, &c.

A somewhat more elevated form of superstition is Sabeism or the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars, either singly or together, as a common object of adoration.

The principal religions comprised in the second class of religious systems, are Judaism, Christianity, Mahometanism or Islamism, Magianism, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Sinitism, Nanekism, Mythological Naturalism or the Worship of Spirits, and Pantheism or the Doctrine of Confucius.

Various attempts have been made to estimate the numbers of the adherents of these different systems; but numerous causes render it impossible to reach any considerable degree of accuracy on this point. We give below the results of the calculations of several distinguished writers.

	Malte Brun. 1810	Graberger. 1813	Hassel. 1827	Balbi. 1826
Christians,	228,000,000	236,000,000	252,000,000	260,000,000
Jews,	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,930,000	4,000,000
Mahometans,	110,000,000	120,000,000	120,105,000	96,000,000
Brahmanists,	60,000,000	60,000,000	111,353,000	60,000,000
Buddhists,	150,000,000	150,000,000	315,977,000	170,000,000
All Others,	100,000,000	115,000,000	134,490,000	147,000,000
Totals,	653,000,000	686,000,000	937,855,000	737,000,000

The following tables of the distribution of the different religions in Europe and America can only be considered as approximations.

EUROPE.	
Roman Catholics and United Greeks,	115,000,000
Greek Catholics,	53,500,000
Protestants,	50,700,000
Armenians,	250,000
Mahometans,	5,700,000
Jews,	2,300,000
Pagans,	250,000

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by all the inhabitants of Portugal, Spain, the Italian States, and France, with the exception of 1,000,000 Calvinists, and a few Lutherans. It is also the religion of three fourths of the people of Ireland, and of the greater part of the subjects of the Austrian Empire, and of nearly one half of those of Prussia, Switzerland, and the smaller German powers.

The Lutheran religion is professed by nearly all of the inhabitants of the Danish and Swedish monarchies, and by the bulk of those of Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and some other German states.

Calvinism is professed by the mass of the population in Scotland, England, and Holland, in the Swiss Cantons of Berne, Zurich, Bale, &c., in the German states of Nassau, Electoral Hesse, &c., and by 1,000,000 of the inhabitants of France.

The doctrines of the Greek Church prevail in Russia, the Ionian Isles, Greece, Servia, Walachia, and Moldavia, and are professed by about one half the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire, and by many Austrian subjects in Transylvania, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

In general it may be said that the Roman Catholic religion is the faith of the Romanic nations and of Southern Europe; that Protestantism prevails, though with less universality, in Northern Europe, among the Teutonic people; and that Eastern Europe, inhabited by the Slavonic race, is attached to the Greek rites.

Setting aside those states in which there is little diversity of religious faith, and the petty German powers, the following table exhibits the distribution of the population in those countries in which a considerable diversity of religion prevails.

	Greek Cath.	Rom. Cath.	Lutherans.	Calvinists.	Armen.	Moran.	Mennon.
Russia,	45,350,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	54,000	250,000	10,000	6,000
Poland,	3,000	4,280,000	200,000	100,000			
Prussia,		4,816,000	7,733,264				15,655
Austria,	2,900,000	25,450,000	1,150,000	1,600,000	13,500		40,000
Saxony,		48,500	1,362,000				1,616
Bavaria,		2,880,000	1,100,000				
Switzerland,		820,000		1,216,000			Anabaptists 100

There are beside 500,000 Jews in Austria, 385,000 in Poland, 161,000 in Prussia, and 600,000 in Russia; and in the last named country 2,500,000 Mahometans, 300,000 Lamaists and 800,000 idolaters and Fetichists.

AMERICA.	
Roman Catholics,	25,200,000
a. Spanish American States,	17,000,000
Whites,	3,000,000
Indians,	7,800,000
Mixed Races,	6,200,000
	17,000,000
b. Brazil,	5,000,000
c. United States,	800,000

d. Canadas, &c.,	400,000
e. Haiti,	800,000
f. Spanish and French Colonies,	1,200,000
Protestants,	14,060,000
a. United States,	12,060,000
b. Canadas,	800,000
c. English, Dutch, and Danish West Indies,	1,200,000
Pagan Indians,	800,000

Sects.	Communicants.	Estimated No. of Hearers.
Methodists,	548,593	3,000,000
Baptists,	482,540	4,300,000
Presbyterians,	245,500	2,175,000
Congregationalists,	155,000	1,400,000
Episcopalians,		600,000
Roman Catholics,		800,000
Lutherans,	59,787	540,000
Universalists,		600,000
Christians,		200,000
Friends,		220,000
German and Dutch Reformed,	51,213	450,000
Unitarians,		180,000
Mennonites,	30,000	120,000
Moravians,		5,745
Swedenborgians,		5,000
Tunkers,		30,000
Shakers,		6,000

In the British Provinces the great mass of the population is Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, and in the Spanish and Portuguese American States, and Spanish and French Colonies, it is Roman Catholic.

ASTA. Asia, the mother of fables and fantastic superstitions, the domain of absurd rites and revolting practices, affords a striking example of the mournful aberrations of human reason, wandering without the guide of divine revelation. And as if to exhibit the contrast in a stronger light, the birth-place of the Mosiac and Christian religions is also the home of the Sabeian superstition, the follies of Buddhism, the degrading absurdities of the Brahmanic faith, the gross imposture of Mahomet, &c.

The estimates which have been formed of the population of the Asiatic states by different writers, are extremely various, and often vague and hasty. Any statements concerning the religious distribution of the inhabitants, must of course partake of the same uncertainties, beside presenting peculiar difficulties of their own. Islamism or Mahometanism, is the most widely extended faith, although it does not count the greatest number of adherents. It is professed by the Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Turks, Beloochis, Circassians, and other people of the Caucasian countries, the Moguls of Hindostan, the Malays of Malacca, &c. Brahmanism is the dominant faith in Hindostan; it recognises Bram or Para Brahma, as the supreme god, but delegates his powers to a crowd of inferior divinities. The Vedas or sacred books, teach the doctrine of metempsychosis, the immortality of the soul, and the efficacy of penances and abstinences in purifying it from sin, and impose numerous religious practices and ceremonies. The doctrines and ceremonies of this faith are, however, much corrupted, and many horrible rites and licentious usages prevail. Its followers are divided into four castes, Bramins or the priests and learned; Shatriyas or warriors; Vaishyas or husbandmen and merchants; and Soodras or artisans and laborers; beside these are mixed castes or out castes, of whom the Pariahs are the most degraded and abhorred. The temples of the Hindoos are called Pagodas.

Buddhism has the greatest number of adherents; it prevails in Further India, Tibet, Mongolia, Manchooria, China, Corea, and Japan. Our limits will not allow us to enter into its metaphysical dogmas; it teaches an eternal first cause, which continues in repose until necessity requires a new creation, when the Buddhas, or perfected and purified spirits, descend to earth in a human form. In its rites and hierarchy it bears a striking resemblance to the Roman Catholic religion; its superior priests assemble to elect a supreme pontiff, and in its convents for men and women, its prayers for the dead, its belief in the intercession of saints, the practices of fasting, auricular confession, lustral water, &c., the Catholic missionaries seemed to recognise their own worship.

Nanekism, founded by Nanek, in the 15th century, a compound of Brahmanism and Islamism, is professed by the Seiks; the Worship of Spirits and the Doctrine of Confucius are extensively spread in China, Japan, Corea, Tonquin, &c., and Sintoism has many followers in Japan.

Hassel thus enumerates the religious sects of Asia:

Buddhists,	295,000,000	Shamans,	8,000,000	Sintoists,	1,000,000
Brahmanists,	80,000,000	Nanekists,	4,500,000	Jews,	650,000
Mahometans,	70,000,000	Worshippers of Spirits,	2,000,000	Guebres,	300,000
Christians,	17,000,000	Sect of Confucius,	1,000,000		

AFRICA. Mahometanism prevails in Egypt, Nubia, the Barbary States, and in many Negro States of Western and Central Nigritia (Bornoo, Darfur, Beghermeh, Fellatah Empire, Tombuctoo, Lower Bambarra, among the Foolaas, Mandingoes, &c.) Christianity is the religion of the Abyssinians, and the 80,000 Copts of Egypt, of some of the negro tribes in the French and Portuguese territories, and of the various European colonies.

Fetichism, under an infinite variety of forms, is professed by the bulk of the population of Africa. Our knowledge of the country is too imperfect to allow of any approximation to the number of the followers of the different religions.

OCEANIA. Mahometanism is the faith of the majority of the inhabitants of Oceania, since it is professed by nearly all the Javanese, the Malays of Sumatra, Borneo, the Moluccas, &c., the Acheenese, Siaks, Macassars, and Sooloes, by the bulk of the people of the Moluccas, Mindanao, &c.

Brahmanism and Buddhism, formerly prevalent in Malaysia, have now few adherents. Christianity has been embraced by the Sandwich, and Society Islanders, and by some of the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, &c., and is professed by many of the natives in the Marianne and Philippine Islands, in Timor, Flores, &c.

Various forms of polytheism and fetichism prevail in the rest of this division of the world.

TABULAR VIEW OF MISSIONS.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MISSIONS. The Roman Catholics led the way in the attempt to Christianize the world. In 1534 in the subterranean chapel of the monastery of Montmartre, Loyola, the celebrated founder of the Jesuits, bound several disciples by vows of poverty and chastity to dedicate themselves to the conversion of infidels, and in 1541, Xavier, the illustrious apostle of India, embarked for that scene of his labors and sufferings. In the beginning of the next century the congregatio de propaganda fide was founded by the pope, with which a college for the education of missionaries was connected. China, Japan, the Indian peninsula, and the islands of the Pacific heard the gospel preached by the Roman missionaries, and they followed in the bloody tracks of the conquerors of the New World, binding up the wounds which ambition and avarice inflicted upon its often gentle and peaceful natives.

The Dutch were the first Protestants who established missions in their settlements and colonies, founding churches and schools for the instruction and conversion of the natives, and they were followed by the Danes; the Royal Danish Missionary Society was instituted in 1704, and still continues its labors at Tranquebar. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was founded in London, in 1701, but its exertions were chiefly confined to the British American colonies previous to the American revolution. The Moravians in 1733, and the English Baptists were, however, the first to adopt more extensive plans, and to meditate the conversion of the world, and their example has been followed by nearly all other Protestant sects.

I. CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The most active Catholic missionaries have been the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Jesuits, particularly the last. The missions were divided into four classes. The Missions of the Levant, which comprised Constantinople, Greece, Syria, Armenia, Persia, the Crimea, Ethiopia and Egypt; The Missions of America, begun at Hudson's Bay, and extending through Canada, Louisiana, California, the West Indies, New Grenada, Peru, and Guiana to the celebrated Reductions of Paraguay; The Missions of India, including those of Hindoostan, Further India, the Philippines, Caroline, and other islands of the Pacific; And the Missions of China, comprising those of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Japan.

From much of this vast field the Catholic missionaries have been driven by political revolutions and other causes. In 1637, they were banished from Japan, where their converts were numerous, and Christianity was extirpated in that empire by a bloody persecution of about 50 years; in China, where the number of Christians was diminished by the persecutions at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, in Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Siam, in the Carolines, Philippines, Sunda isles, &c., there are still Christian churches and convents, with numerous native disciples. In the American missions, the Jesuits often established separate communities, of which they were the political and even military chiefs, and the converted Indians were the subjects. This was formed the Christian Republic of Paraguay, since broken up by the suppression of the Jesuits and the subsequent political revolutions, and now constituting the dictatorship of Francia. Here the Indians were distributed into villages called Reductions, the inhabitants of which were armed, and often served with success under Jesuit officers. In Venezuela, New Grenada, Peru, Mexico, &c., those missions still exist, but the new states have generally taken them under their immediate care.

II. PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

A statement given in the Missionary Herald for January, 1834, shows that the number of Protestant missionaries in different parts of the world is above 600, as follows:

Parts of the World.	Pop.	Missionaries.	Parts of the World.	Pop.	Missionaries.
Western Africa	?	14	Siam	3,000,000	4
Southern Africa	?	62	Malacca	?	4
African Islands	4,200,000	6	China	200,000,000	4
Countries on the Mediterranean	60,000,000	54	Northern Pacific	?	19
Ceylon	1,000,000	5	Patagonia	?	24
Malaysia	20,000,000	5	Guiana and West Indies	3,500,000	129
Australia	10	10			
Western India	140,000,000	43	North American Indians	2,000,000	73
Southern India	?	64	Labrador	?	17
Siberia	3,500,000	3	Greenland	?	16
Birman Empire	4,000,000	4			

There are 15 mission presses supported by the Missionary societies, viz: 3 in Southern India, 1 at Serampore, 1 at Singapore, 2 in Ceylon, 1 at Canton, 1 in Madagascar, 1 in Birmah, 1 in the Sandwich Islands, 1 at Smyrna, 1 at Beyroot, 1 at Calcutta, 2 at Malta. Fourteen seminaries for the education of teachers and preachers have also been instituted at Serampore, Calcutta, Malacca, in Ceylon, and the Sandwich Islands, &c.

Societies.	Miss.	Parts of World.	Stations.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
For Propagating Gospel	5	Southern India	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Vepery
	1	Western Africa	St. Mary's Island
	9	Southern Africa	Cape Town, Albany Distr., Wesleyville, Morley, &c.
	9	Ceylon	Columbo, Negombo, Kornegalle, Caltura Matura, Jaffra, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, &c.
Wesley. Methodist Miss. Soc.	4	Southern India	Seringapatam, Negapatam, Madras
	2	Northern India	Calcutta
	5	Mediterranean	Malta, Alexandria, Zante
	58	West Indies	Tonga Islands, Habi, Vavou, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, St. Bartholomew, St. Martins, Tortola, Anguilla, Barbadoes, Tobago, Demerara, Bahamas
Baptist Miss. Soc.	9	Ceylon	Columbo
	15	Northern India	Calcutta, Howrah, Cutwa, Soory, Digah, Patna, Monghyr
	2	Malaysia	Sumatra, Java
	12	West Indies	Jamaica
Scottish Miss. Soc.	2	Russian Asia	Astrakhan, Karasch
Church of Scotland	5	Western India	Bombay, Bankote, Poona, Hurnee
Glasgow Miss. Soc.	4	Southern Africa	Chumie, Lovedale
London Jews Soc.	4	Mediterranean	Smyrna, Jerusalem, Constantinople
General Baptist Soc.	3	Northern India	Cuttack, Pooree
British & Foreign Bible Soc.	6	Mediterranean	Corfu, Smyrna
Private	6	Mediterranean	Aleppo, Bagdad, Asia (at large)

Societies.	Miss.	Parts of World.	Stations.
London Miss. Soc.			
	29	South Africa	Bosjesmans, Bosjesfeld, Griquatown, Lattakoo, Talbagh, Betheldorp, Graaf Reinet, Philippolis, Grahamstown, &c.
	6	African Islands	Mauritius, Tananarivo (Madagascar)
	30	Southern India	Belgaum, Bellary, Bangalore, Salem, Coimbatore, Quilon, Nagercoil, Chittore, Madras, Cuddapah, Neyoor, Combarcomum
	1	Malaysia	Surat
	2	Western India	Calcutta, Chinsura, Berhampore
	11	Northern India	Benares
	5	Malacca	Singapore, Malacca, Pinang
	2	Mediterranean	Malta, Corfu
	3	Siberia	Selingisk, Khodon, Ona
	1	China	Canton
	14	Southern Pacific	Harvey, Society, and Georgian Is.
	3	West Indies	Demerara, Berbice
	7	Western Africa	Freetown (Sierra Leone)
	8	Ceylon	Cotta, Kandy, Nellore, Baddagame
Church Miss. Soc.			
	14	Southern India	Nigherry Hills, Cochinchina, Cotta, Palanocotta, Madras, Mayanassick, Veram, Alepie
	3	Western India	Calcutta, Burdwan, Benares, Chinnar, Gorruckpore
	9	Northern India	Malta, Greece, Syria, Smyrna, Cairo, Abyssinia
	2	Mediterranean	New South Wales, New Zealand, Red River
	17	South Africa	Grmekloof, Elim, Enon, Shiloh
	17	West Indies	Jamaica, Tobago, Barbadoes, St. Surinam
	7	South America	[Kits, Antigua]
	5	North American	Cherokees, New Fairfield (U. C.) Indians
	17	Labrador	Nain Hopedale, Hebron, Okkak
	17	Greenland	New Herrhut, Lichtens, Lichtens, Fredericksdal
	8	Mediterranean & Russian Asia	Karasch, Madschur, Shusha
German Miss. Soc.	6	Southern Asia	Talbagh, New Wuppenthal, Stellenbosch
Rhenish Miss. Soc.	1	China	Lattakoo, Betchunans
French Protest. Miss. Soc.	4	South Africa	
ASIA.			
Serampore Baptists	16	Northern India	Serampore, Akyah, Benares, Delhi, Allahabad, Goshatty, Burrisshol, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Chittagong, Dacca
UNITED STATES.			
	14	Mediterranean	Smyrna, Broosa, Constantinople, Athens, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Cape Palmas [Persia]
	11	Western Africa	Tillipally, Batticotta, Oodooville, Pandierpore, Manepay
	5	Western India	Bombay, Ahmednagur
	3	Siam	
	2	China	
	3	Malaysia	
	24	Sandwich Is's	
	2	Patagonia	
	28	North American	Eastern Cherokees (Brainerd, Carmel, Creek Path, Willetown, Hawsels, Candy's Creek, New Echota); Arkansas Cherokees (Dwight, Fairfield, Forks of Illinois); Chickasaws (Monroe, Miss., Tipton, Ten.); Choctaws Eastern (Mayhew, Yoknokcha-ya); Red River Choctaws (Bethabara, Wheelock, Clear Creek); Creeks on Arkansas; Osages (Union, Hopefield, Bondinot, Harmony); Stockbridge Indians on Fox River, Huron District; Mackinaw; Ojibwas in Huron District (La Pointe, Yellow Lake, Sandy Lake, Leech Lake); Maumee, Ohio; New York Indians (Tuscarora, Seneca, Cattaraugus, Allegany); Maudslain, Tavoy
	30	Birman Empire	Creeks, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chippewas, Delaware, Ojibwas, Cherokees, Ottawas, Cherokees, Ottawas
	10	North American	Upper Canada, Wyandots, Ojibwas, Cherokees, Oneidas, Choctaws, Shawnees, Kausas
	2	Mediterranean	Athens
	1	North American	
Baptist Board of Foreign Missions	3	Smyrna	
Methodist Miss. Soc.	2	Western Africa	
	3	Northern India	
	2	North American	
Episcopal Miss. Soc.	1	Mediterranean	
N. Haven Ladies' Greek Association	1	Mediterranean	
Western Foreign Miss. Soc.	2	Mediterranean	

TABLES OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT, &c.

A Statement of the RECEIPTS of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st Dec. 1832.

Comparative Revenue and Debt of Several States.

States.	Revenue.	Debt.	Pro. of Deb.
Great Britain	300,000,000	\$12 50	3,600,000,000
France	200,000,000	8 35	1,600,000,000
Spain	83,250,000	2 40	740,000,000
Portugal	10,000,000	2 10	20,000,000
Two Sicilies	15,500,000	4 16	65,000,000
States of the Church	8,300,000	4 16	65,000,000
Austria	60,000,000	1 80	200,000,000
Prussia	35,000,000	2 84	135,000,000
Bavaria	12,750,000	3 00	50,000,000
Netherlands	18,000,000	6 35	22,500,000
Belgium	16,000,000	4 38	158,000,000
Denmark	7,400,000	3 70	50,000,000
Sweden	7,500,000	1 88	37,000,000
Russia	100,000,000	1 68	315,000,000

Table of Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt of France.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Direct Taxes.	Civil List
Land Tax	Penal Expenses
Mill Tax	Sinking Fund
Personal Estate	Guarantees due by Treasury
Doors & Windows	Unfunded Debt
Patents	Life Annuities
Miscellaneous	Chamber of Deputies
Total	Legion of Honor
Registration, Stamps, Do-	Ministry of Justice
minations	Foreign Affairs
Felling of Timber	Religion
Customs	Public Instruction
Excise on Liq's, Tobacco, &c.	Ministry of Education
Post Office	Commerce and Public Works
Lotteries	War
Gaming Houses	Finance
Pines	Administration and Collection of Revenue
Extraordinary Resources	Repayments, &c.
Balance of 1831	Total
Sale of Wood	

Total Receipts 1,060,653,835
Total Expenditure 1,060,653,835
Debt—The Public Debt was one of the leading causes of the revolution of 1789; yet the amount of taxes did not amount to 600,000,000 francs, and the nation was oppressed by the arbitrary mode of levying the taxes and by their actual amount. The debt is now expressed in the form of rentes or annuities, which with the other liabilities of the government, represent a capital of about 5,200 million francs.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of the United Kingdom.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Customs	Administration and Collection of Revenue
Excise	Debt
Stamps	Interest
Taxes	Annunities
Land	House Management
House	Post Office
Windows	Miscellaneous
Servants, Carriage, &c.	Total

The customs and excise form the two main branches in the collection of the revenue; the former relates to goods imported, and the latter to those produced and manufactured within the country.

Debt.—The debt of the United Kingdom is equal to about thirteen times the annual revenue. The following statement shows the progress of the increase.

At Revolution, 1689, it was	At present, 1832, it is
£64,268	£1,060,653,835
Accession of Anne, 1702	£1,060,653,835
Accession of George I., 1714	£1,060,653,835
Accession of George II., 1727	£1,060,653,835
Accession of George III., 1760	£1,060,653,835
Accession of George IV., 1801	£1,060,653,835
Accession of William IV., 1830	£1,060,653,835

Revenue and Expenditure of Spain for 1832.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Customs	Civil List and Foreign Dep.
Excise	Penal Expenses
Stamps	Sinking Fund
Taxes	Guarantees due by Treasury
Land	Unfunded Debt
House	Life Annuities
Windows	Chamber of Deputies
Servants, Carriage, &c.	Legion of Honor
Total	Ministry of Justice

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Prussia for 1830.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Customs	Civil List and Foreign Dep.
Excise	Penal Expenses
Stamps	Sinking Fund
Taxes	Guarantees due by Treasury
Land	Unfunded Debt
House	Life Annuities
Windows	Chamber of Deputies
Servants, Carriage, &c.	Legion of Honor
Total	Ministry of Justice

Amount of the PUBLIC DEBT of the United States in each successive Year from 1791 to 1835.

Year.	Amount.
1791	\$75,403,476 33
1792	\$79,297,934 66
1793	\$80,352,624 04
1794	\$82,047,479 33
1795	\$80,747,587 39
1796	\$82,047,479 33
1797	\$82,047,479 33
1798	\$82,047,479 33
1799	\$82,047,479 33
1800	\$82,047,479 33
1801	\$82,047,479 33
1802	\$82,047,479 33
1803	\$82,047,479 33

A Statement of the EXPENDITURES of the United States from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st Dec. 1832.

Year.	Foreign Intercourse	Military Services	Other Pen-	Indian De-	Naval Estab-	Public Debt	Total Expen-
1789	175,813 88	27,000 00	570 00	5,287,949 50	7,007,539 02	7,007,539 02	7,007,539 02
1790	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1791	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1792	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1793	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1794	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1795	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1796	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1797	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1798	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1799	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1800	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1801	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1802	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67
1803	169,943 15	13,648 85	63 02	7,263,665 89	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67	9,141,569 67

Amount of the PUBLIC DEBT of the United States in each successive Year from 1791 to 1835.

Year.	Amount.
1791	\$75,403,476 33
1792	\$79,297,934 66
1793	\$80,352,624 04
1794	\$82,047,479 33
1795	\$80,747,587 39
1796	\$82,047,479 33
1797	\$82,047,479 33
1798	\$82,047,479 33
1799	\$82,047,479 33
1800	\$82,047,479 33
1801	\$82,047,479 33
1802	\$82,047,479 33
1803	\$82,047,479 33

* Expense of the Revolutionary War (1775-83)
† Purchase of Louisiana (1803) for 15,000,000
‡ Expense of the Three Years' War.
§ Purchase of Florida (1821) for 5,000,000.

POLITICAL CHART OF THE GLOBE:

EXHIBITING THE AREA, POPULATION, REVENUE, DEBT, MILITARY FORCES, RELIGION, LANGUAGE, AND GOVERNMENT OF EACH STATE.

THE EARTH is a spheroid elevated at the Equator and flattened at the Poles. Its surface is estimated at about 198,000,000 square statute miles, of which nearly three-fourths or 147,790,000 square miles are covered by the ocean and its branches, which form the inland seas; the remaining 50,200,000 square miles form the land surface of the FIVE PARTS OF THE WORLD, with the numerous islands regarded as their geographical dependencies. The total number of the inhabitants of the Globe may be estimated to amount to about 740,000,000. Adopting the division of the earth proposed by Walckenaer, we may distribute all the terrestrial parts of our planet into the OLD WORLD or CONTINENT, the surface of which is about 31,236,000 square miles, the population 680,000,000 inhabitants; the NEW WORLD or CONTINENT, with 14,500,000 square miles, and 40,000,000 inhabitants; and the MARITIME WORLD, or OCEANIA, with 4,132,000 square miles, and 20,000,000 inhabitants.

COUNTRIES AND STATES.	AREA. In sq. m.	POPULATION.	REVENUE. IN DOL'S.	DEBT IN DOL'S.	ARMY.	NAVY. Ships of line. Frig. Small Vess.	GOVERNMENT.	CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Religion.	CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Languages.
EUROPE.									
NORTHERN EUROPE.									
Norwegian-Swedish Monarchy	8,724,000	330,000,000							
Kingdom of Sweden	297,000	4,228,000	7,870,000	37,000,000	54,238	12 12 81	Constitutional Monarchy.	Lutherans, Catholics, Jews.	Swedes, Norwegians, Laplanders, Finns, Jews.
Norway	189,000	3,040,000							
Swedish America (St. Bartholomew)	138,000	1,188,000							
Danish Monarchy	60	18,000	7,400,000	50,000,000	38,800	4 7 18	Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, Calvinists.	Danes, Germans, Frisians, Norwegians.
Danish America	22,000	2,000,000							
Danish Africa	432,000	110,000							
Danish Asia	100	30,000							
Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	24,103,000	300,000,000	3,600,000,000	109,198	121 104 332	Constitutional Monarchy.	Anglican Church, Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Jews, &c.	English, Celts (Irish, Scotch, Welsh), French, &c.
English America	8,240,000	2,150,000							
English Asia	1,126,000	130,000,000							
English Africa	120,000	275,000							
English Oceania	2,600,000	100,000							
Total British Monarchy	6,217,000	158,630,000	200,000,000	850,000,000	380,000	55 65 230	Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews.	French (Picards, Normans, Flemings, Lorrains, &c.), Romans, (Protestants, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.), Celts (Bretons), Germans, Italians, Biscayans or Euzkians, Jews.
France	205,000	32,000,000	300,000,000	850,000,000	380,000	55 65 230	Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews.	Dutch, French (Wallons), Germans, Frisians, Jews.
French Asia	530	180,000							
French Africa	88,000	1,620,000							
French America	40,000	230,000							
Kingdom of Netherlands	11,100	2,302,000	16,000,000	525,500,000	43,000	12 33 56	Constitutional Monarchy.	Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, &c.	
Dutch Oceania	268,000	9,350,000							
Dutch Africa	116	15,000							
Dutch America	40,000	114,000							
Belgium	12,900	3,816,000	15,000,000	158,000,000	47,000				
Prussian Monarchy	107,000	12,800,000	35,000,000	133,000,000	161,800				
Austrian Empire	258,000	33,500,000	80,000,000	320,000,000	271,404	4 9 61	Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics, Jews, Lutherans, &c.	Belgians (Wallon French), Germans, Jews, Dutch.
CENTRAL EUROPE.									
Kingdom of Bavaria	29,500	4,238,000	12,750,000	5,000,000	55,000		Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics, Evangelists, Jews.	Germans (Bavarians, Franconians, Swabians), Jews, &c.
Württemberg	7,800	1,600,000	3,700,000	11,100,000	13,355		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, Calvinists.	Germans (Swabians, Franconians), Jews.
Hanover	14,500	1,580,000	5,000,000	11,800,000	13,054		Limited.	Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (Low Saxons, Westphalians), Jews, Frisians.
Saxony	5,750	1,435,000	5,135,000	12,200,000	12,000		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics, Herrnhutters, Jews.	Germans (High Germans), Slavonians, Jews.
Electorate of Hesse	4,450	622,271	2,335,000	5,000,000	6,679		Constitutional.	Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders, Westphalians), Jews, French.
Grand Duchy of Baden	5,970	1,223,384	3,700,000	7,250,000	10,000		Absolute.	Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders), Jews.
Hesse	7,470	2,000,000	3,000,000	6,155			Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Jews, Mennonites.	Germans (High Saxons).
Saxe-Weimar	1,420	233,814	920,000	3,000,000	2,180		Limited.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, Calvinists.	Germans (Low Saxons).
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,770	442,000	1,100,000	3,750,000	3,380		Absolute.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, Calvinists.	Germans (Westphalians).
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	770	78,000	250,000	550,000	717		Limited.	Lutherans, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders).
Holstein-Oldenburg	2,500	248,000	700,000	500,000	1,650		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (High Saxons).
Duchy of Nassau	1,925	383,633	1,000,000	1,700,000	3,028		Limited.	Evangelists, Catholics, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders).
Brunswick	1,500	250,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	2,095		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (Low Saxons).
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	974	154,318	465,000	2,155,000	1,384		Absolute.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, Calvinists.	Germans (High Saxons).
Meiningen	821	137,063	310,000	1,500,000	1,268		Absolute.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholics.	do.
Altenburg	528	115,190	280,000	550,000	1,028		Absolute.	Lutherans.	do.
Anhalt-Desau	347	61,200	380,000	285,000	529		Absolute.	Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews, Catholics.	do.
Bernburg	337	40,800	235,000	300,000	370		Absolute.	Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews.	do.
Cathen	320	38,720	120,000	650,000	324		Limited.	Lutherans, Catholics.	do.
Princip. of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	408	62,000	150,000	125,000	539		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics.	do.
Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen	380	52,284	125,000	100,000	451		Absolute.	Lutherans, Catholics.	do.
Reuss-Greiz	145	32,000	67,000	86,000	206		Absolute.	Lutherans, Jews.	do.
Schleiss	308	31,400	65,000	?	280		Absolute.	Lutherans, Herrnhutters, Jews.	do.
Lobenstein-Eberdorf	242	28,330	115,000	?	250		Absolute.	Lutherans.	do.
Lippe-Deimold	400	79,738	225,000	?	240		Absolute.	Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics.	Germans (Westphalians).
Lippe-Schaumburg	209	23,590	100,000	195,000	310		Limited.	Lutherans, Calvinists, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders).
Waldeck	422	56,500	185,000	270,000	518		Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics.	do.
Hohenollern-Sigmaringen	390	42,707	90,000	480,000	320		Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics.	do.
Hohenollern-Hechingen	109	21,500	60,000	130,000	145		Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics.	Germans (Danubians).
Lichtenstein	63	6,150	9,250	215,000	55		Absolute Monarchy.	Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews.	Germans (Rhinelanders).
Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg	166	22,900	75,000	215,000	200		Aristocratic Republic.	Lutherans, Jews, Calvinists.	Germans (Low Saxons).
Free City of Frankfurt	92	54,000	300,000	1,150,000	475		Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Calvinists.	do.
Bremen	85	55,000	200,000	1,600,000	885		Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Calvinists.	do.
Hamburg	192	150,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,288		Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Jews, Calvinists, Catholics, Mennonites.	Germans (Low Saxons).
Lubeck	117	45,000	200,000	1,650,000	408		Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, Calvinists.	do.
Lordship of Kniphausen	17	2,900	7,500	?	55		Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans.	do.
Swiss Confederation	14,800	2,000,000	2,000,000	18,500,000	33,738	1 3 7	Federal Republic.	Calvinists, Catholics, Jews.	Germans, French, Italians, Romans, Jews.
Kingdom of Sardinia	28,000	4,300,000	12,950,000	15,500,000	46,857		Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics, Calvinists, Jews.	Italians (Piedmontese, Genoese, &c.), Romans, (Savoyards).
Duchy of Parma	2,200	440,000	1,200,000	2,250,000	1,800		Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics.	Italians.
Modena	2,000	380,000	950,000	800,000	1,780		Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics.	do.
Lucca	416	145,000	300,000	185,000	800		Constitutional Monarchy.	do.	do.
Principality of Monaco	50	6,500	22,000	?	?		Absolute Monarchy.	do.	do.
Republic of San Marino	42	7,000	12,000	?	40		Republic.	do.	do.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	8,430	1,300,000	3,000,000	65,000,000	4,000		Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics, Jews.	Italians (Tuscans).
States of the Church	17,000	2,600,000	8,330,000	65,000,000	7,400		Absolute Elective Mon.	do.	Italians (Romans, Bolognese, &c.).
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	42,300	7,400,000	15,500,000	92,500,000	51,500	2 5 10	Absolute Monarchy.	do.	Italians (Neapolitans, Sicilians), Albanians.
Kingdom of Portugal	38,800	5,530,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	29,645		Constitutional Monarchy.	Catholics.	Portuguese.
Total Portuguese Monarchy	373,000	13,800,000	33,250,000	740,000,000	90,000	10 16 30	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics.	Spaniards (Castilians, Galicians, &c.), Romans (Catalans, Valencians, &c.), Biscayans, Bohemians.
Kingdom of Spain	188,000	13,800,000	33,250,000	740,000,000	90,000	10 16 30	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics.	Spaniards (Castilians, Galicians, &c.), Romans (Catalans, Valencians, &c.), Biscayans, Bohemians.
Total Spanish Monarchy	561,000	18,307,000	100,000,000	315,000,000	686,000	40 35 204	Absolute Monarchy.	Greeks, Catholics, Mahometans, Jews, Calvinists, Armenians, Lamias, Herrnhutters, Fetichists, Mennonites.	Slavonians (Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, &c.), Uralians (Finnic, Estonians, &c.), Turks, Jews, Germans, Circassians, Mongols (Kalmyks), Greeks, Armenians, &c.
Russian Empire	2,050,000	61,327,000	100,000,000	315,000,000	686,000	40 35 204	Absolute Monarchy.	Greeks, Catholics, Mahometans, Jews, Calvinists, Armenians, Lamias, Herrnhutters, Fetichists, Mennonites.	Slavonians (Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, &c.), Uralians (Finnic, Estonians, &c.), Turks, Jews, Germans, Circassians, Mongols (Kalmyks), Greeks, Armenians, &c.
Russia	2,000,000	56,776,000							
Poland	50,000	4,381,000							
Total Russian Possessions	7,830,000	65,157,000							
Republic of Cracow	498	140,000	150,000	?	80		Republic.	Catholics, Jews, Lutherans.	Poles, Jews.
Ottoman Empire	120,000	7,000,000	68,000,000	?	800,000	7 8 10	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholics, Jews, Lutherans.	Turks, Greeks, Slavonians, Walachians, Albanians.
Principality of Serbia	13,000	390,000	800,000	?	?		Constitutional Monarchy.	Greeks.	Slavonians (Servians).
Walachia	28,000	870,000	?	?	?		Elective Con. Monarchy.	Greeks.	Greeks, Walachians.
Moldavia	15,500	450,000	1,000,000	?	?		Absolute Monarchy.	Greeks.	do.
Kingdom of Greece	18,000	750,000	?	?	10,000		Limited Monarchy.	Greeks, Roman Catholics.	Greeks, Albanians.
Republic of the Ionian Isles	1,000	176,000	675,000	?	1,000		Republic under protection of Great Britain.	Greeks, Roman Catholics.	Greeks, Albanians.
EASTERN EUROPE, subdivided into									
Russian Asia	5,850,000	4,100,000							
Ottoman Asia	500,000	9,000,000							
Egyptian Asia	200,000	2,000,000							
Portuguese Asia	4,000	200,000							
French Asia	530	210,000							
Danish Asia	94	60,000							
AFRICA.									
Empire of Morocco	178,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	?	20,000	1 14	Absolute.	Mahometans, Jews, Fetichists.	Arabs, Moors, Berbers, Shillous, Jews, &c.
Tunis	33,000	600,000	1,000,000	?	?				
Tripoli	277,000	660,000	400,000	?	4,000	1 16			
Egyptian Monarchy	430,000	3,000,000	18,000,000	?	70,000				
Kingdom of Tigris	200,000	1,800,000	?	?	?				
Amharas	35,000	800,000	?	?	?				
Empire of Bornu	872,000	1,200,000	?	?	?				
Kingdom of the Fula	100,000	1,700,000	?	?	?				
Kingdom of Bambarra	100,000	1,000,000	?	?	?				
Republic of Fouta Toro	20,000	700,000	?	?	?				
Empire of Ashantee	?	3,000,000	?	?	?				
Kingdom of Dahomey	?	?	?	?	?				
Kingdom of Benin	?	?	?	?	?				
Kingdom of the Moloss	?	?	?	?	?				
Kingdom of Changuera	65,000	800,000	?	?	?				
Portuguese Africa	180,000	2,000,000	?	?	?				
French Africa	100,000	1,000,000	?	?	?				
English Africa	100,000	1,000,000	?	?	?				
Danish Africa	110	15,000	?	?	?				
Arabian Africa	5,400	100,000	?	?	?				
English-American Africa (Liberia)	4,000	25,000	?	?	?				
AMERICA.									
United States of America	2,100,000	13,200,000	20,000,000	4,722,260	5,920	12 17 22	Federal Republic.	Calvinists, (Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopallians), Catholics, Friends, Unitarians, Fetichists, Jews, &c.	English, Celts (Scottish, Irish, Welsh), Africans, Germans, French, Indians, Dutch, &c.
United Mexican States	1,650,000	8,000,000	15,000,000	100,000,000	22,000				
United States of Central America	185,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,750,000	3,500				
New Grenada	375,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	?	?				
Venezuela	450,000	800,000	?	?	?				
Equator	325,000	650,000	?	?	?				

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
OF IMPORTANT TREATIES IN MODERN TIMES

843. Treaty of Verdun, between the three sons of Charlemagne; division of the Frankish empire into the three kingdoms of Italy, Germany, and France.
1122. Concordate of Worms, between the Emperor and the pope, in which the former yields to the latter the right of investing prelates with the ring and the cross; rise of the papal power.
1183. Peace of Constance between the emperor of Germany and the Italian republics; the sovereignty and independence of the latter acknowledged.
1241. Hanseatic League; formed by the commercial cities of Northern Europe, for mutual protection against the robberies and piracies of the feudal nobles and princes; in its most flourishing period, toward the close of the 14th century, the league comprised 80 cities, and was the mistress of the sea.
1360. Peace of Bretigny, between England and France, whereby the former is left in possession of a large part of the French territory.
1397. Union of Calmar, whereby the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, are united under Queen Margaret.
1420. Treaty of Troyes, between England, France, and Burgundy, stipulating that Henry V. of England should be appointed Regent of France, and on the death of Charles should inherit the crown.
1439. The Pragmatic Sanction settled in France, regulating the election of bishops, and restraining the power of the popes.
1508. League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising the pope, the Emperor, and the kings of France and Spain.
1510. The Holy League against Louis XII. of France, comprising the pope, the Emperor, the kings of Aragon and England, the Venetians, and the Swiss; Louis loses the fruits of his former successes.
1521. Edict of Worms, proscribing Luther and his adherents; it is followed, in 1529, by the league of Smalcald between the protestant princes of Germany, and by the peace of religion concluded at Nuremberg, in 1530.
1544. Peace of Crepy between the king of France, and the king of England and emperor of Germany.
1548. The Interim granted by the emperor Charles V. to the protestants of Germany, allowing them provisional toleration.
1555. Religious peace of Augsburg, establishing the free exercise of the Protestant religion in Germany.
1559. Peace of Cateau Cambresis, between France, Spain, and England.
1561. Treaty of Wilna; Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia, ceded to Poland.
1570. Peace of Stettin, between Sweden and Denmark.
1576. The Catholic League formed in France, for the extirpation of Protestantism.
1579. The Treaty of the Union of Utrecht, the basis of the confederacy of the Dutch Provinces.
1581. Declaration of Independence by the Dutch Provinces.
1585. Peace of Toussin, between Russia and Sweden, which, with an interval of a seven years' truce, had been at war since 1572.
1598. Peace of Vervins, between France and Spain.
1648. Peace of Munster, between the Dutch confederates and Spain, whereby the independence of the former was acknowledged.
- October 24. Peace of Westphalia, between France, the Emperor, and Sweden, putting an end to the Thirty Years' War; Spain continuing the war against France. By this treaty, which formed the basis of the political system of Europe for two centuries, the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised, the civil and political rights of the German states established, and the independence of the Swiss confederacy recognised by Germany.
1657. Alliance of Vienna, between Poland, Denmark, and the Emperor, against Sweden.
1659. Treaty of the Hague, between France, England, and Holland, to maintain the equilibrium of the North.
- Peace of the Pyrenees concluded between France and Spain; Spain yielding Roussillon, Artois, and her claims to Alsace, and France ceding her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c.
1660. The Peace of Oliva, between Sweden, Poland, Prussia, and the emperor, and Peace of Copenhagen, between Sweden and Denmark.
1667. Peace of Breda, between France, England, Holland, and Denmark.
1688. Triple Alliance, between England, the States General of Holland, and Sweden, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands against France.
- Peace of Lisbon between Spain and Portugal. Independence of the latter acknowledged by Spain.
- Peace of Aix la Chapelle between France and Spain, the former yielding Franche Comté, but retaining her conquests in the Netherlands.
1678. Peace of Nimeguen between France and Holland, to which Spain, the Emperor, and Sweden, successively accede.
1698. League of Augsburg entered into by several European powers against Louis XIV. of France, for the maintenance of the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen.
1698. The Grand Alliance signed at Vienna between England, the Emperor, and the States General, to which Spain and Savoy afterward accede.
1697. Peace of Ryswick between France, Spain, England, Holland, and the Emperor.
1698. Treaty of Partition between France, England, and Holland, for the purpose of regulating the succession to the territories of the king of Spain.
1700. Second Treaty of Partition between France, England, and Holland.
1701. General Alliance of the European powers, against the pretensions of France to the Spanish territories; war of the Spanish Succession.
1706. Peace of Alcantara between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Augustus of Poland.
1713. Peace of Utrecht between the Allies and France and Spain, terminating the Spanish succession war. The most important stipulations were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting of the French and Spanish crowns, and the full satisfaction of the claims of the allies.
1714. The Preliminaries of Rastadt, between France and the Emperor, followed by the definitive treaty of Baden.
1715. The Barrier Treaty between Holland and the Emperor, under the mediation and guaranty of England; the Low Countries ceded to the Emperor, as a barrier against the ambitious views of France.
1717. The Triple Alliance of the Hague between France, England, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister.
1718. Quadruple Alliance of London, between France, England, Holland, and the Emperor, for settling the partition of the Spanish dominions.
1723. Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and Spain, engaging themselves to aid in the recovery of Gibraltar, and to place the Pretender on the British throne. In opposition to these designs, the Hanover Treaty is concluded between England, France, and Prussia.
1731. Treaty of Alliance of Vienna, between the Emperor, Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, by which the Emperor abandons the Ostend company, the disputes as to the Spanish Succession are terminated, and the Pragmatic Sanction, securing the succession in default of male issue to the Emperor's daughters, is guaranteed.
1738. Peace of Vienna between France and the Emperor, whereby Lorraine is ceded to France, and the latter guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.
1741. Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Poland, for the support of the Pragmatic Sanction and the pretensions of Maria Theresa; counter-alliance between France, Spain, and Sardinia, in the interest of the Elector of Bavaria.
1743. Peace of Abo between Russia and Sweden.
1748. Peace of Aix la Chapelle between Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, and the Emperor, terminating the war of the Austrian Succession, and renewing and confirming the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738.
1763. Treaty of Paris between France, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain; cession of Canada by France, and of Florida by Spain, to Great Britain.
- Peace of Hubertsberg between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony; termination of the Seven Years' War.
1772. Treaty of Petersburg for the Partition of Poland, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.
1773. Treaty of Petersburg for the Partition of Poland, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.
1778. July 9th, Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the North American States ratified by Congress.
- February 3. Treaty of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce, signed at Paris, between the United States and France.
1779. Peace of Teschen between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, terminating the war of the Bavarian Succession.
1780. Conventions for the Armed Neutrality, between Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, to which Prussia and the Emperor accede the next year.
1782. September 24. The Independence of the United States of America acknowledged by Great Britain, and November 30, preliminaries of peace signed at Paris between the British and American Commissioners.
1783. September 3. Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Paris, and between France, Spain, and Great Britain, signed at Versailles.
1791. Convention of Pilnitz between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, in relation to the affairs of France.
- The First Coalition against France; Austria, Prussia, the Empire, Great Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal, the Two Sicilies, the Pope, and Sardinia, become parties.
1793. The Second Partition of Poland between Prussia and Russia.
1795. The Third and Final Partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
- Treaties of Basle between France and Prussia, and between France and Spain.
1796. Treaty of Paris between France and Sardinia.
1797. Treaty of Tolentino between France and the Pope.
- Treaty of Campo Formio between France and Austria.
1799. Second Coalition against the French republic, by the Emperors of Germany and Russia, part of the Empire, Great Britain, Naples, Portugal, Turkey, and the Barbary States.
1800. Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and France; stipulated that the flag should protect the cargo.
- Treaty of Armed Neutrality between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, to which Prussia afterward acceded, on the principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms.
1801. Peace of Luneville between the French republic and the Emperor of Germany, fixing the boundaries of the former at the Rhine to the Dutch Provinces, and recognizing the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics.
- Treaty of Madrid between France and Spain.
- Treaty of Florence between France and Naples.
- Concordate of Paris between France and the Pope.
- Treaty of Madrid between France and Portugal.
- Treaty of Paris between France and Russia.
1802. Peace of Amiens between France, Spain, Holland, and Great Britain.
1803. Third Coalition against France, by Russia, Great Britain, Austria, Sweden, and Naples.
- Peace of Presburg between Austria and France, by which the former makes extensive cessions in Germany and Italy to the latter and her allies.
1806. Fourth Coalition formed against France, by Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony.
1807. Peace of Tilsit between France and Russia, by which the latter recognized the Confederation of the Rhine under the protection of Napoleon, and the elevation of his three brothers to the thrones of Naples, Westphalia, and Holland.
1808. Treaty of Bayonne between Napoleon and the king of Spain, whereby the latter cedes the Spanish monarchy and its dependencies to the former.
1809. Fifth Coalition against France, by Great Britain and Austria, terminated by the peace of Vienna, between France and Austria, the same year, Austria ceding extensive tracts to France, and engaging to adhere to the continental system.
1810. Peace of Paris between France and Sweden, the latter engaging to adopt the continental system.
1812. Treaty of Bucharest between Prussia and Turkey, by which it was stipulated that the Pruth should form the boundary of the two empires.
1812. The Sixth Coalition against France, between Great Britain and Russia, to which in the following year Spain, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Naples, Denmark, Portugal, and most of the German princes accede.
1814. Treaty of Paris between Napoleon and the Allies, by which the former abdicates the throne of France.
- December 24. Peace of Ghent between the United States and Great Britain.
1815. Treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, against Napoleon, on his return to France from Elba.
- September 26. The Holy Alliance formed between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia.
- November 20. Treaty of Paris between France on the one part, and the Four Great Powers on the other.
1820. Treaty between the United States and Spain, the latter ceding Florida.
1826. Russia and Turkey, placing the principalities of Servia, Walachia, and Moldavia, under the protection of Russia, and allowing that power liberty of commerce and navigation in all the States of the Porte.
1828. Treaty of Turkmanchay between Russia and Persia, the latter ceding Erivan and Nakhichevan.
1829. Treaty of London between Russia, France, and Great Britain, for the settlement of the affairs of Greece.
- Treaty of Adrianople between Russia and Turkey, confirming the treaty of Ackermann, allowing Russian garrisons in Walachia and Silistria, until the payment of the war expenses by Turkey, granting the Christians of Bulgaria the right of representing their grievances to the Russian consuls, and yielding to Russia the exclusive possession of the northern coasts of the Black Sea, from the Danube to the Batumi.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
OF THE PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES OF MODERN TIMES.

861. *Feroe Islands*—discovered about this time by a Scandinavian vessel.
871. *Iceland*—discovered by some Norwegian chiefs, who were compelled to leave their native country. According to some accounts it had been visited before this, by a Scandinavian pirate, Naddodd.
930. *Greenland*—discovered by the Icelanders about this period. The first colony established there was destroyed by a pestilence in the 14th century, and by the accumulation of ice which prevented all communication between Iceland and Greenland.
1001. *Vineland*—a part of the continent of America, is supposed to have been discovered by the Icelanders. It was called Vineland, or Vinland, from the abundance of a species of vine found there. The Icelandic chronicles are full and minute respecting this discovery.
1344. *Madeira*.—The discovery of this island attributed to an Englishman, Robert Machan; it was revisited in 1419 by Juan Gonzalez, and Tristan Vaz, Portuguese.
1345. *Cannary Isles*—discovered by some Genoese and Spanish seamen, having been known to the ancients.
1364. *Guinea*.—the coast of, discovered by some seamen of Dieppe, about this period.
1418. *Porto Santo*—discovered by Vaz and Zarco, Portuguese.
1419. *Madeira*—discovered by the same navigators. It was first called St. Lawrence, after the Saint's day on which it was seen:—and subsequently Madeira, on account of its woods.
1434. *Cape Bojador* or *Nun*—doubled for the first time by the Portuguese.
1440. *Senegal River*—discovered by the Portuguese.
1446. *Cape Verde*—discovered by Denis Fernandez, a Portuguese.
1448. *Azores Islands*—discovered by Gonzalo Vello, a Portuguese.
1449. *Cape Verde Islands*—discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese in the service of Portugal.
1471. *Island of St. Thomas*, under the Equator, discovered.
1484. *Conago*—discovered by the Portuguese, under Diego Cam.
1485. *Cape of Good Hope*—discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was originally called 'The Cape of Tempests,' and was also named 'The Lion of the Sea,' and 'The Head of Africa.' The appellation was changed by John II. King of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa.
1492. *Lucayos* (or *Bahama Islands*).—These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. *San Salvador*, one of these Islands, was first seen by this great navigator, on the night of the 11th or 12th of October, in this year.
- Cuba, Island of*, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage.
- Hispiniola, or St. Domingo*, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.
1493. *St. Christopher's*, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.
1497. *Cape of Good Hope*—doubled by Vasco di Gama, and the passage to India discovered.
1497. *Newfoundland*—discovered by John Cabot, who first called it Prima Vista and Baccalaos. The title of Prima Vista still belongs to one of its capes, and an adjacent island is still called Baccalao.
1498. *Continent of America*—discovered by Columbus.
- Malabar Coast*—discovered by Vasco di Gama.
- Mozambique, Island of*—discovered by Vasco di Gama.
1499. *America, Eastern Coasts of*—discovered by Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputi. (It is contended by some that this preceded by a year the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus.)
1500. *Brazil*—discovered 24th April by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven on its coasts by a tempest. He called it the Land of the Holy Cross. It was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood; and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vesputi, from 1500 to 1504.
1501. *Labrador and River St. Lawrence*—discovered by Cortereal, who sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery for the Portuguese.
1502. *Gulf of Mexico*.—Some of the shores of this Gulf explored by Columbus on his last voyage.
- St. Helena, the Island of*—discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.
1506. *Ceylon*—discovered by the Portuguese. Ceylon was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius.
1506. *Madagascar, Island of*—discovered by Tristan da Cunha, and revisited by the Portuguese navigator Fernandez Pereira, in 1508. This island was first called St. Lawrence, having been discovered on the day of that saint.
1508. *Canada*—visited by Thomas Aubert. Known before to fishermen who had been thrown there by a tempest.
- Ascension Isle*—discovered by Tristan da Cunha.
- Sumatra, Island of*—discovered by Siqueyra, a Portuguese.
1511. *Sumatra*—more accurately examined by the Portuguese.
- Molucca Isles*—discovered by the Portuguese.
- Sunda Isles*—discovered by Abreu, a Portuguese.
1512. *Maldives*.—A Portuguese navigator, wrecked on these Islands, found them in occasional possession of the *Arabians*.
- Florida*—discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator.
1513. *Borneo and Java*.—The Portuguese became acquainted with these Islands.
1513. *South Sea*.—The Great Ocean was discovered this year from the mountains of Darien, by Nunez de Balboa, and subsequently navigated by Magellan. The supposition of the New World being part of India now ceased.
1515. *Peru*—discovered by Perez de la Rúa.
1516. *Rio Janeiro*—discovered by Dias de Solis.
1516. *Rio de la Plata*—discovered by the same.
1517. *China*—discovery of, by sea, by Fernand Perez d'Andrada.
1517. *Bongal*—discovered by some Portuguese thrown on the coast by a tempest.
1518. *Mexico*—discovered by the Spaniards. Conquered by Cortez, in 1519.
1519. *Magellan, Straits of*—passed by Magellan with a fleet of discovery, fitted out by the Emperor Charles V. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this navigator; and his vessel performed the enterprise, although the commander perished.
1520. *Terra del Fuego*—discovered by Magellan.
1521. *Ladrone Islands*—discovered by Magellan.
1521. *Philippines*.—This archipelago discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.
1524. *New France*.—The first voyage of discovery made by the French under Francis the First, one of whose ships, after reaching Florida, coasted along as far as 50 degrees north latitude, and gave to this part the name of New France.
1534. *North America*—travelled over from Florida to Newfoundland by Verazzani, a Florentine.
1525. *New Holland*—discovered by the Portuguese about this time; this immense tract was for sometime neglected by Europeans, but was visited by the Dutch, at various periods, from 1619 to 1644. This fine country is now colonized by the English, and every year adds something to our knowledge of its extent and its peculiarities.
1527. *New Guinea*—discovered by Saavedra, a Spaniard, sent from Mexico, by Cortez.
1530. *Guinea*—the first voyage to, made by an English ship for elephants' teeth.
1534. *Canada*—visited by Cartier, of St. Malo; a settlement having previously been made in 1523, by Verazzani, who took possession in the name of Francis I. of France.
1535. *California*—discovered by Cortez.
1537. *Chilo*—discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.
1542. *Labrador*—discovered by a French engineer, Alphonse.
1541. *India*—the first English ship sailed to, for the purpose of attacking the Portuguese.
1542. *Japan*—discovered by the Portuguese, Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Peyoto, who were cast by a tempest on its coasts.
1545. *Potosi, Mines of*—discovered by the Spaniards.
1552. *Spitzbergen*—observed by the English, but mistaken for part of Greenland. Visited by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in search of a northeast passage, in 1596.
1553. *White Sea*.—This sea, which had not been visited since the time of Alfred, was now supposed to be discovered by Chancellor, the English navigator, who called it *Nova Zembla*—discovered by Willoughby, an English seaman.
1575. *Solomon's Isles*—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Governor of Peru.
1576. *Frobisher's Strait*—discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears.
1580. *Siberia*—discovered by Yermak Timophéievitch, Chief of Cossacks.
1587. *Davis's Strait*—discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears, in his voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage.
1594. *Rikland Islands*—discovered by the English navigator, Hawkins.
1595. *Marianas*—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, on his voyage from Peru to found a colony in the Solomon Isles.
- Solitary Island*—discovered by Mendana on the above-named voyage.
1606. *Archipelago del Espíritu Santo*—discovered by Quiros, a Portuguese, sent from Peru. These Islands are the Cyclades of Bougainville, and the New Hebrides of Cook.
- Oahu*—supposed to be discovered by Quiros, who named it Sagittaria.
1607. *Hudson's Bay*—discovered by the celebrated English navigator, Hudson, on his 1610, 3rd voyage. Venturing to pass the winter in this Bay on his fourth voyage, he was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish.
1607. *Charles Isle*—discovered by John Smith.
1615. *Straits of Le Maire*—discovered, with the island of Staten on the east, by Le Maire, a merchant of Amsterdam, and Schouten, a merchant of Horn.
1616. *Cape Horn*—doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, Dutch navigators, who called it after the town of which Schouten was a native. These enterprising men performed a voyage round the world in about two years.
1616. *Van Diemen's Land*—discovered by the Dutch.
1616. *Baffin's Bay*—discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted, till the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement.
1636. *Frozen Ocean*.—In this year the Russians discovered that this ocean washed and bounded the north of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down the Lena into this sea.
1648. *New Zealand*—the southern part of Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator.
1654. *Bourbon, Isle of*—occupied by the French.
1673. *Louisiana*—discovered by the French. This country received its name from La Salle, who explored the Mississippi, in 1682.
1686. *Exeter Island*—discovered by Roggewein, a Dutch navigator.
1690. *Kamschatka*—the principal settlement of the Russians on the coast of Asia, discovered by a Cossack chief, Morosko. This country was taken possession of by the Russians in 1698.
1692. *Japan*.—Carefully visited by Kamper, a German.
1699. *New Britain*.—This island, and the straits which separate it from New Guinea, discovered by Dampier. This enterprising seaman made a voyage round the world at the period of this discovery.
1711. *Charles Isles*—occupied by the Russians. The people of these islands, which are 21 in number, still pay tribute to Russia. They are principally volcanic.
1728. *Behring's Strait*—explored and designated by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about 39 miles.
1728. *Kamschatka*—ascertained by Behring to be a peninsula.
1741. *Aleutian Isles*—on the coast of North America, discovered by Behring. A more accurate survey of these islands was made under the Russian Government, by Captains Billings and Sarytchev, from 1781 to 1798.
1765. *Duke of York's Island*—discovered by Byron.
- Isles of Danger*—discovered by Byron.
1767. *Onahite*—discovered by Wallis.
1768. *Cook's Strait*—discovered by Captain Cook on his first voyage round the World, which occupied from 1768 to 1771.
1770. *New South Wales*—discovered by Captain Cook.
1772. *Island of Desolation*—the first land south of India, discovered by Kerguelen, and called by his name. Subsequently called the Island of Desolation by Captain Cook.
1774. *New Caledonia*—discovered by Cook in his second voyage, 1772—1775.
1778. *Icy Cape*—discovered by Captain Cook.
1778. *Sandwich Islands*—discovered by Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779.
1777. *Bass's Straits*.—Mr. Bass, Surgeon of H. B. M. S. *Reliance*, penetrated as far as Western Port, in a small open boat, from Port Jackson, and was of opinion that a Strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In 1799, Lieut. Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the Strait after Mr. Bass.
- 1804, 5, 6. *Misouri*—explored to its sources by Captains Lewis and Clarke, and the origin and source of the *Columbia* ascertained.
1819. *Barrow's Straits*—discovered by Lieut. Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. 74° 28' N., and long. 119° 47' W. The Strait was entered on the 3d of August. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit.
1819. *New South Shetland*—discovered by Mr. Smith, of the brig *William*, bound to Valparaiso.
1819. *North America*.—The northern limits of, determined by Captain Franklin, from the mouth of the Coppermine River to Cape Turnagain.
1821. *Asia*.—The northern limits of, determined by Baron Wrangel.
- 1825-6. *North America*—Franklin's second expedition, in which the coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and McKenzie's rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter to 149° W. Long. were discovered.
1827. *North America*.—In August of this year, Captain Beechey, in H. B. M. S. *Blossom*, discovered the coast from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast unexplored between this Point and Point Barrow. Point Barrow is in 156° degrees West longitude.
1830. *Africa*.—Lander descends the Quorra or Niger from Bousa, to the Gulf of Guinea, determining the long agitated question of the termination of that river.
- 1830-32. *North America*—Captain Ross examines the northeastern coast, and proves that the continent reaches to Lancaster Sound.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF REMARKABLE BATTLES, EARTHQUAKES, IMPORTANT INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, &c.

PRINCIPAL ERAS. 1. Creation of the World. There have been no less than 140 opinions on the date of this event; some making it 3616 and others as much as 6484 years, B. C. The most commonly received opinion places it 4004, B. C. 2. Era of the Olympiads. The first year of the first Olympiad begins 776, B. C., and each Olympiad consists of four years. 3. The Foundation of Rome. This event is most commonly referred to 753, B. C. 4. The Hejira or Flight of Mahomet, the era of the Mahometans, commences 622, A. D.

REMARKABLE BATTLES, SIEGES, &c.

B. C. 1300 Argonautic Expedition.
1317 War of the Seven against Thebes.
1280-70 Siege, Capture, and Destruction of Troy by the Greeks.
749-720 First Messenian War.
685-688 Second Messenian War.
490 Battle of Marathon; Persians defeated by the Greeks.
480 Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, Salamis, and Himera; defeat of the Persians by the Greeks.
479 Naval victory gained by the Greeks at Mycale; victory of Plataea.
409 Battles of the Eurymedon by land and by sea, gained by Cimon.
445-435 Third Messenian War.
431-404 Peloponnesian war between Athens and her allies, and the Peloponnesian states; 414, expedition of the Athenians against Syracuse; 406, battle of Argosotomatos.
390 Battle of Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls.
371-362 War between Thebes and Sparta; 371, battle of Leuctra; 362, battle of Mantinea and death of Epaminondas.
357 Social War. Delphian Sacred War.
338 Amphissian Sacred War. Battle of Cheronnea; Macedonian ascendancy.
334 Alexander invades the Persian empire; battle of the Granicus; 333, battle of Issus; 331, battle of Arbela; 323, death of Alexander and division of his empire.
265-241 First Punic war; 265, Duilius gains a naval victory.
218-201 Second Punic war; Hannibal enters Italy; gains the battles of Ticinus and Trebia, 218; of Trasymene, 217; of Cannae, 216; defeated at Zama, 202.
201-197 First Macedonian war.
189 Battle of Magnesia; Antiochus defeated by the Romans.
172-168 Second Macedonian war; battle of Pydna, 168.
149-146 Third Punic war; Carthage destroyed, 146.
111-109 Jugurthine war.
101 Marius defeats a Cimbrian horde.
91 Marston Social war; 88-81 Mithridatic war.
73-71 Servile war conducted by Spartacus.
48 Battle of Pharsalia; death of Pompey.
42 Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated.
31 Naval Battle of Actium; Augustus conquers Antony.
A. D. 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
263 Irruption of Franks into Gaul.
306 Constantine embraces Christianity.
401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy; 410, Captures Rome.
433-434 Devastations of Attila and the Huns; 451, Defeat of Attila at Châlons.
476 The Roman empire of the west overturned.
1066 Battle of Hastings, gained by William the Conqueror.
1096 First Crusade; 1099, Capture of Jerusalem.
1147 Second Crusade.
1189 Third Crusade under Philip II., of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion; 1191, Capture of Ptolemais; 1192, Victory of Ascalon over Saladin.
1202 Fourth Crusade; Capture of Constantinople.
1296 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongol Empire.
1317 Fifth Crusade; 1238, Sixth Crusade led by the emperor Frederic II.
1248 Seventh Crusade under St. Louis.
1282 Sicilian Vespers; massacre of the French in Sicily.
1314 Battle of Bannockburn.
1315 Battle of Morgarten won by the Swiss.
1346 Battle of Crécy, won by the English over the French.
1356 Battle of Poitiers; capture of the French king by the Black Prince.
1361 Capture of Adrianople by the Turks, who establish themselves in Europe.
1393-1405 Victories and Empire of Timur or Tamerlane.
1398 Battle of Otterburn between Percy and Douglas.
1403 Battle of Shrewsbury; 1405, of Monmouth.
1415 Battle of Agincourt won by Henry V. of England.
1445-85 Wars of the Red and White Roses in England; 1455, battle of St. Albans; 1463, of Hexham; 1471, of Tewkesbury; 1485, of Bosworth field.
1476 Battles of Granson and Morat won by the Swiss over Charles the Bold.
1513 Battle of Halden field; Scots defeated by the English.
1515 Francis I. of France, defeats the Swiss at Marignano.
1521 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1535 Francis I. of France defeated and made prisoner by Charles V. of Spain.
1526 Battle of Mohacz; Moldavia and Wallachia conquered by the Turks.
1534 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
1539 First siege of Vienna by the Turks.
1546 Religious war in Germany; Smalcaldic league; protestants defeated at Muhlberg.
1560 Religious wars in France; 1569, Battles of Jarnac and Moncontour.
1569 Beginning of the insurrection of the Netherlands; 1581, the United Provinces declare their independence on Spain.
1571 Battle of Lepanto; the Turkish fleet defeated.
1588 Defeat and destruction of the Spanish Armada.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

850 The islands of Amnias and Costantia in the Gulf of Venice swept away by the sea.
1044-1099 Irruptions of the sea on the coast of Pomerania cause terrible ravages, and give rise to the popular story of the submergence of Vineta.
1106 Malacca, a large town in the Yavetian Islands, engulfed by the sea.
1218 The gulf of Jable near the mouth of the Weser formed by inundations.
1218-20-31-46 &c. A succession of violent storms separated the island of Wieringen from the continent, and prepared the rupture of the isthmus which connected North Holland with Friesland.
1277-78-80-87 The fertile canton of Reiderland, with the town of Torum, and 50 market towns, villages, and monasteries, swallowed up by the sea, which formed the gulf of Dollart over their site.
1322 The Zuider Zee formed by the rupture of the isthmus uniting North Holland and Friesland and many towns swept away.
1340 The island of Northstrand separated from the continent, and a tract of the coast of Sleswick swallowed up.
1300-1500-1649 Violent storms carry off three fourths of Heligoland.
1300 The town of Claprum in Istria swallowed up by the sea.
1303 A large part of the island of Rugen, and several villages on the coast of Pomerania engulfed by the waves.
1327 Fourteen villages on Kaddan in Zealand destroyed by an inundation.
1421 The sea engulfs the district of Bergevald, and overflows twenty-two villages, forming the large gulf of Bismbeck.
1475 A strip of land at the mouth of the Humber with several villages carried away by the sea.
1510 The Baltic forms the mouth of the Frisch Haff 3600 yards wide.
1530-32 A part of the islands of North and South Beveland with several villages swallowed up by the sea.
1598 Philip and Otto IV. destroy the island of Northstrand, destroying 1388 houses, towers, and churches, and swallowing up 50,000 head of cattle, and 6,400 human beings.
1726 A violent storm changed the salt-pan of Ayra in Cumana, into a large gulf.
1778-1780 Heligoland divided into two isles by the encroachments of the sea.
1784 The lake of Aboukir on the coast of Egypt formed by a storm.
1784 The sea carried off the ruins of the peary at Crail in Scotland.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND EARTHQUAKES.

B. C. 467 Eruption of Etna and Earthquake ravaged various parts of Catania.
373 Helice and Bura destroyed by an earthquake, attended by a frightful inundation.
144 Eruption of Licera rose from the Egean Sea during an Earthquake.
A. D. 79 Eruption of Vesuvius destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii.
115 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.
1167 Catania swallowed up by an Earthquake.
1188 Ninth Eruption of Vesuvius, after which it is quiescent for 168 years.
1292 Etna, covered by a volcanic eruption, perished by violent earthquakes.
1538 Monte Nuovo, a hill 440 feet high, formed near Naples.
1573 Island of little Kanemi rises near Liberia.
1631 Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Torre del Greco with 3,000 persons.
1668 New Eruption of Vesuvius after a pause of 36 years; since this period in constant activity with rarely an interval exceeding ten years.
1669 Eruption of Etna; Mount Rosà 200 feet high, formed; 14 villages and towns, and part of Catania destroyed.
1689 Etna, ravaged by an earthquake, and many of the inhabitants swallowed up by rents in the ground; three quarters of the houses of Port Royal with the ground they occupied sank with their tenants under water.
1689 Shocks of earthquake in Sicily, which levelled Catania, and 9 other places to the ground, and destroyed 100,000 persons.
1689 Earthquake in Java, when no less than 208 severe shocks were counted; 61,400 persons killed in the rivers by the mud which slid them, and great numbers of wild animals destroyed.
1707 Eruption of Taenif, attended by shocks which caused many springs to disappear and hills to rise up by the plains.
1725 Eruption of the volcano Leirhnuk in Iceland, during which a tract of high land sank down and formed a lake, and a hill from the bed of a lake.
1730-36 Five years' convulsion of Lanceter; the earth was rent, and discharged pestilential vapors; smoke and fumes rose from the sea with loud explosions; fiery streams of lava of great extent devastated the land, choked up rivers, and running into the sea, killed great numbers of fish; 50 volcanic cones from 300 to 800 ft. high from their base were formed.
1737 Earthquake in Kamshack, which caused an inundation of the sea, and new hills, lakes, and bays.
1746 Earthquake in Peru; 200 shocks experienced in the first 24 hours; Lima destroyed; several new bays formed; nineteen ships sunk and four carried up a great distance up the country by the rise of the sea; several volcanoes burst forth in the vicinity, and poured forth torrents of water, which overflew extensive tracts.
1750 Conception or Jenco in Chili destroyed by an earthquake, and overwhelmed by the sea.
1755 Earthquake destroyed Lisbon (Nov. 1), and 60,000 persons perished in six minutes. The sea first retired, and then rolled in, rising 30 ft. above its usual level; the largest mountains in Portugal rocked and split asunder, and sent forth flames and clouds of dust. The shock was felt nearly all over Europe, in the north part of Africa, in the Atlantic, and even in the West Indies; a vast wave swept over the coast of Spain, in some places 60 feet in height, and near Morocco the earth opened, swallowed up about 10,000 persons with their herds, and then closed over them.
1759 The volcano of Jorullo in Mexico rose during an earthquake from the plain of Malpais, forming a hill 1800 feet high.
1772 Violent shocks agitate Venezuela occurring hourly for above a year.
1772 Eruption of the volcano Papandayang in Java; a tract of country 15 miles long by six broad was engulfed, 40 villages swallowed up or overwhelmed, and the coast of the volcano was reduced in height 4,600 feet.
1777 During the eruption of the volcano on the side of which the city of Guatemala was built, the ground opened and swallowed the whole city with its 6,000 families.
1783 Earthquake in Calabria destroyed all the towns and villages, 20 miles round Oppido, and 40,000 persons were swallowed up or overwhelmed; the shocks continued for four years.
1783 Eruption of the volcano Asamayama in Nippon, preceded by an earthquake, during which the earth yawned and swallowed many towns.
1787 Earthquake in Quito destroyed many towns and villages.
1846 An island 60 miles in circuit with several low conical hills upon it rose from the sea among the Aleutian islands.
1811 Earthquake in South Carolina, and in the valley of the Mississippi; the latter was convulsed to such a degree between the mouths of the Ohio and the St. Francis as to create lakes and islands; and deep chasms were formed in the ground, from which vast volumes of water, sand, and coal were thrown up to the height of 60 or 70 feet.
1812 The city of Caracas destroyed by an earthquake, and 10,000 persons buried under its ruins.
1815 Ruins committed the volcano Tombo in Sumatra, attended by whirlwinds, which committed great ravages, and by a sudden sinking of the sea, which submerged towns and considerable tracts. Of 12,000 inhabitants of the island only 28 survived.
1818 An Earthquake in Cutch destroyed many towns and villages; deepened the eastern arm of the Indus from one to eighteen feet; submerged some tracts and elevated others.
1822 Aleppo destroyed by an earthquake.
1822 Chili ravaged by an earthquake, the shock of which was felt for a distance of 1200 miles; in the coast in the neighborhood of Valparaiso for a distance of 100 miles was raised above its former level from two to four feet.
1823 Even six or eight feet; the whole tract thus raised had an area of about 100,000 square miles.
1827 Earthquake commits great ravages around Bogota.
1831 The island of Sciaca rose from the sea near the southern coast of Sicily; the depth of the sea at this spot was 600 feet, and the island 1200 feet above the surface; circuit 5,240 feet; in the winter of 1831, the island was swept away by the waves, leaving only a shoal.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

B. C. 640 An eclipse predicted by Thales.
A. D. 70 Water Mills already in use; 400 Bells invented.
635 Pens first made from quills.
660 Organs used in Churches.
700 Cotton Paper known to be made in the East; introduced into Europe in the 11th century.
800 Clocks introduced into Europe from the East.
990 Decimal Notation introduced into Europe from the East.
1124 Musical Notes invented.
1150 Mariner's Compass known to be in use in Europe.
1300 Wind Mills common.
1300 Spectacles invented. Chimneys used in domestic architecture; 1345, Gunpowder used in France.
1414 Muskets first used in France.
1423 Wood Cuts invented in Flanders; 1425 Pumps invented.
1436 Gutenberg invents the Art of Printing.
1456 Hats invented at Paris.
1464 Diligences and Posts in France.
1477 Watches invented at Nuremberg.
1509 Diving Bell first used in Europe.
1511 Engraving on copper invented.
1519 Telescopes invented.
1520 Pins first used about this time.
1561 First observatory in Europe in modern times; at Cassel.
1609 Discovery of the Satellite of Jupiter.
1641 Invention of Logarithms by Napier.
1619 Harvey proves the circulation of the blood.
1781 Thermometers invented.
1824 Barometer invented; 1850, Pendulum clock first used.
1824 Air pump invented by Otto Guericke.
1863 Idea of a Steam Engine by the marquis of Worcester.
1870 Bayonets invented at Bayonne.
1871 Invention of the Telegraph.
1822 Inoculation for the small pox introduced into Western Europe by lady Mary Wortley Montague.
1781 Herschel or Uranus discovered by Dr. Herschel.
1782 Air Ballon invented by Montgolfier.
1798 Vaccination introduced by Dr. Jennings.
1765 Watt's improvements in the steam engine; condensation of steam in a separate vessel from the cylinder.
1796 Invention of lithography by Sennefelder.
1803 Fulton constructs a steamboat on the Seine.
1835 Railroads first used as a public thoroughfare; locomotive steam engines successfully introduced in 1829.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

GERMANY.	FRANCE	ENGLAND.	SPAIN.	DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS, PHILOSOPHERS, &c.
Carolingians.	481 Clovis	Saxons.	1474 Ferdinand and Isabella	HEBREWS.
800 Charlemagne	Merovingians till 746 Pepin	827 Egbert	1505 Philip I.	B. C. 1572-1592 Moses
814 Louis I.	746 Pepin	836 Ethelwulf	1516 Charles I. (V.)	1584-1592 Ysaac
843 Louis II.	768 Carloman	857 Ethelbald	1598 Philip III.	1589-1591 Richard
— Louis III.	771 Charlemagne	860 Ethelbert	1601 Philip IV.	1591-1593 Guvanti
— Charles Fat	814 Louis I.	872 Alfred	1605 Charles II.	1591-1593 Sarpi
877 Arnoul II.	813 Charles Bald	901 Edward Elder	1700 Philip V.	1591-1593 Tasso
899 Louis III., Carloman	877 Louis II. Stammerer	925 Athelstan	1746 Ferdinand VI.	1591-1593 Valla
911 Conrad I.	884 Charles Fat	941 Edmund	1808 Ferdinand VIII.	1591-1593 Ysaac
Saxon Line.	888 Eudes	946 Edred	1833 Isabella II.	1591-1593 Ysaac
919 Henry I. Fowler	895 Charles Simple	955 Edwy		1591-1593 Ysaac
930 Otto Great	922 Robert	959 Edgar		1591-1593 Ysaac
973 Otto II.	929 Raoul	975 Edward Martyr		1591-1593 Ysaac
983 Otto III.	936 Louis IV.	978 Ethelred		1591-1593 Ysaac
1002 Henry II.	964 Lothaire	1016 Edm'd I. Ironside		1591-1593 Ysaac
Salic Line.	986 Louis V.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1024 Conrad (Salic)	Capetian Race.	1017 Canute		1591-1593 Ysaac
1039 Henry III.	987 Hugh Capet	1036 Harold Harefoot		1591-1593 Ysaac
1056 Henry VI.	997 Robert Pious	1039 Hardicanute		1591-1593 Ysaac
1106 Henry V.	1001 Henry I.	1041 Edward Confessor (Saxon)		1591-1593 Ysaac
1125 Lothaire	1060 Philip I.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
Hohenstaufens.	1108 Louis VI. Fat	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1138 Conrad III. [sa]	1137 Louis VII.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1152 Frederic I. Barbarossa	1138 Philip II. Augustus	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1180 Henry VI.	1223 Louis VIII.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1198 Philip and Otto IV.	1236 Louis IX. St.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1212 Frederic II.	1270 Philip II. Bold	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
1250 Conrad IV.	1285 Philip IV. Fair	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1314 Louis X.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1316 Philip V. Tall	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1322 Charles IV. Fair	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1328 Philip VI. Valois Branch.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1350 John	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1364 Charles V. Wise	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1380 Charles VII.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1394 Charles VIII.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1400 Robert	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1411 Sigismund	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1437 Albert II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1440 Frederic III.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1493 Maximilian I.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1519 Charles V.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1558 Ferdinand II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1564 Maximilian II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1576 Rodolph II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1618 Matthias	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1619 Ferdinand III.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1637 Ferdinand III.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1658 Leopold I.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1705 Joseph I.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1711 Charles VI.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1740 Charles VII.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	Lorraine Branch.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1749 Francis I. and Maria Theresa	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1763 Joseph II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1790 Leopold II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1792 Francis II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1793 Francis II.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1796 Frederic William III.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1797 Frederic William III.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
	1806 Francis I.	1065 Harold I.		1591-1593 Ysaac
CONSTANTINOPOLITANS.	Latics or Franks.	1034 Baldwin of Flanders		1591-1593 Ysaac
890 Emperor from 890.	890 Nicephorus	1312 Peter de Courtenay		1591-1593 Ysaac
890 Nicephorus	1219 Robert de Courtenay	1319 Robert de Courtenay		1591-1593 Ysaac
811 Michael I.	1298 John of Brienne	1327 Baldwin		1591-1593 Ysaac
813 Leo V.	1327 Baldwin			1591-1593 Ysaac
828 Theophilus	1951 Michael Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
842 Michael III.	1328 Andronicus Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
867 Basil I. Macedonian	1329 Michael Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
886 Leo VI.	1334 John Cantacuzene			1591-1593 Ysaac
911 Constantine Porphyrogenitus and Alexander.	1351 John Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
939 Romanus II.	1357 Manuel Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
939 Nicephorus II. Phocas	1425 John Paleologus II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
969 John Zimisces	1448 Constantine Paleologus			1591-1593 Ysaac
976 Basil II. Constantine IX.	1453 Mahomet II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1028 Romanus III.	1481 Bajazet II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1034 Michael IV.	1512 Selim I.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1041 Michael V.	1520 Solyman			1591-1593 Ysaac
1049 Leo and Theodora	1566 Selim			1591-1593 Ysaac
Constantine X.	1574 Amurath			1591-1593 Ysaac
1056 Michael VI.	1595 Mahomet III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1057 Isaac Comnenus	1604 Achmet			1591-1593 Ysaac
1059 Constantine XI. Du-	1617 Mustapha			1591-1593 Ysaac
rocus.	1618 Mustapha, restored			1591-1593 Ysaac
1067 Eudocia	1623 Amurath IV.			1591-1593 Ysaac
Romanus III.	1640 Ibrahim			1591-1593 Ysaac
1071 Michael VII.	1648 Mahomet IV.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1081 Alexius Comnenus	1687 Solyman II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1118 John Comnenus	1691 Achmet II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1143 Manuel Comnenus	1695 Mustapha II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1154 Isaac and Comnenus II.	1703 Achmet III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1183 Andronicus Comnenus	1730 Mahomet V.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1185 Isaac II. Angelus	1745 Osman II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1195 Alexius Ducas	1757 Mustapha III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
1234 Alexius Ducas	1774 Abad ul Hamet			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1780 Robert II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1789 Robert III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1804 Alexius Ducas			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1808 Mahomet VI.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1810 Malcolm II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1034 Duncan			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1056 Macbeth			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1057 Margaret			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1090 Margaret			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1229 John Balliol			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1242 David I.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1269 Alexander III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1306 Bruce			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1320 David II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	Stuarts.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1370 Robert II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1390 Robert III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1405 James I.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James II.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James III.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James IV.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James V.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James VI.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James VII.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James VIII.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James IX.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James X.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James XI.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James XII.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James XIII.			1591-1593 Ysaac
	1413 James			1591-1593 Ysaac

PALESTINE OR THE HOLY LAND.

EXTENT, NAMES. This region, the southwestern part of the Syria of the Greeks and Romans, though only a narrow strip of land extending from Phœnicia to Arabia, is full of historical interest. Here the wandering patriarchs pitched their tents and fed their flocks; here was the cradle of the Mosaic and Christian religions, the scene of the awful miracles of Moses and of Christ; and here was the battle-field on which the chivalry of Europe and Asia encountered each other, around the holy sepulchre, in the eventful period of the crusades.

The country was early called the land of Canaan, because it was inhabited by the descendants of that patriarch, and after the time of Joshua it bore the name of the land of Israel, by whose posterity it was conquered and possessed. It was also called Palestine from the Palestini of the Greeks and Romans, the Philistini of the Old Testament; the Promised Land, in allusion to the promises of God to Abraham that his seed should possess it; Judea, from the most considerable of the twelve tribes; and the Holy Land, from its having been sanctified by the birth, the preaching, the wonderful works, and the death of Jesus Christ.

MOUNTAINS. The country is traversed from north to south by the chain of the Lebanon or Libanus, under various local names, and throwing out numerous lateral branches. In the central chain, as we proceed from north to south, we find Mount Tabor, the scene of the transfiguration, from which we look down upon the Jordan, the Sea of Tiberias, and the Mediterranean; Gilboa, the witness of the affecting deaths of Saul and Jonathan; Gerizim, on which the Samaritans worshipped; Sion and Moriah, on which were built the city of Jerusalem; the Mount of Olives, from which Christ is said to have ascended to heaven; and Hebron, where the tomb of Abraham has been pretended to be shown. On the western coast is Mount Carmel, rendered famous by the miracles, which proved the divine mission of Elijah. In the east are the Abarim Mountains, from whose summits Nebo and Pisgah were seen the plains and valleys of the Promised Land; the mountains of Gilead, Bashan, and Hermon.

RIVERS AND LAKES. The river Jordan, the principal river of the country, now called Arden, rises in Mount Hermon, flows through the lake of Tiberias, and traversing the country from north to south, with a broad and gentle current, empties itself into the Dead Sea. The Jabbok and Gadana are its tributaries. The Kedron is a little rivulet, running into the Dead Sea, which also receives the Arnon. The Keshon and the Sorek, flowing into the Mediterranean, are the other principal streams.

The basin of the Dead Sea or Lake Asphaltites, in the southern part of Palestine, was once a fertile valley, containing the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, whose destruction by volcanic convulsions is recorded in the Scriptures. Its waters are salt, and remarkable for their great density, and its shores are a scene of frightful desolation; it derives its name from its being destitute of fish. The natives call it Bahar el Louth, Lot's Sea. In the north is the small lake of Gennesareth, called also the sea of Tiberias or Galilee.

DIVISIONS. Before the occupation of the country by the Hebrews, it was divided among several Canaanitish tribes, who were chiefly dispossessed by the former. Phœnicia, however, on the northwest coast, and Philistia on the southwest, continued to preserve their independence, and were inhabited by people distinguished for their commercial skill and activity.

After the conquest the Promised Land was divided between the twelve tribes, Reuben, Gad, and part of Manasseh receiving lands on the east of the Jordan; Asher, Zebulon, Naphtali, Issachar, and the remaining portion of Manasseh, occupying the north; Ephraim, Benjamin, and Dan, the centre, and Judah and Simeon the south.

The Levites received no separate territory, but 48 cities with their environs were reserved for them within the limits of the other tribes; of these six had the privilege of asylum, and were called cities of refuge; viz: Hebron, Shechem, Ramoth, Bezer, Kedesh, and Golan.

After the death of Solomon, the twelve tribes were divided into two kingdoms; that of Judah, comprising Judah and Benjamin, and that of Israel, comprehending the ten other tribes.

In the time of Jesus Christ Palestine in its widest sense, being then part of the Roman province of Syria, formed five great divisions; Galilee, Samaria, and Judea west of the Jordan, and Perea and Iturea, including Batanea, Gaulonitis, and Trachonitis, on the east.

The following table illustrates the comparative divisions at different periods.

ANCIENT CANAANITISH.	ISRAELITISH DIVISIONS.	ROMAN DIVISIONS.
<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Tribes.</i>	
Sidonians,.....	Asher,	Galilee.
Unknown,.....	Naphtali,	
Perizzites,.....	Zebulon,	
Bashan,.....	Issachar,	Iturea.
Ammonites, Gilead,.....	Half Tribe of Manasseh,	
Moabites,.....	Gad,	Perea.
Hivites,.....	Reuben,	
Jebusites,.....	Half Tribe of Manasseh,	Samaria.
Amorites,.....	Ephraim,	
Hittites,.....	Benjamin,	Judea.
Philistines,.....	Judah,	
	Simeon.	

Palestine now forms a part of the pachalic or eyalet of Damascus.

TOWNS. Jerusalem, called El Kods or The Holy by the Arabs, was the political and religious capital of the Jewish state; here was the residence of the kings, and here was the temple of Jehovah. On the east, separated from the city by the Kedron, which flowed through the valley of Jehoshaphat, was the Mount of Olives; at its foot lay Gethsamene, where Christ retired to pray and was betrayed by Judas, and beyond was Bethany, where tradition points out the houses of Lazarus, Mary Magdalen, and Martha. On the south of the city was the valley of Hinnom, Tophet, or Gehenna, adjoining which was the

Aceldama. Without the walls on the west, was Mount Calvary or Golgotha, the awful scene of the crucifixion.

To the south of Jerusalem stood Bethlehem, the birth-place of Jesus, where tradition still shows the spot of his nativity; to the north was Emmaus, where he appeared to two of his disciples after his resurrection; and to the northeast, in a valley once famed for its beauty and fertility, its roses, dates, and balsam, but now an arid waste, was Jericho.

On the sea was Joppa, the principal port of the Hebrews, and in the Philistine territory were Gath, Ashdod, Ascalon, and Gaza.

In Samaria, the chief towns were Samaria called also Sebaste (The Venerable), inferior only to Jerusalem in wealth and splendor; Neapolis, the Shechem of the Old Testament, and the Sychar of the New, near which are shown Joseph's Tomb and Jacob's Well; and on the coast Cesarea, the residence of the Roman governors.

In Galilee we find Ptolemais or Acho, the modern Acre; Nazareth, the residence of the youthful Jesus; Cana, the scene of his first miracle; Nain, where he restored the widow's son to life; Capernaum, where he passed much of the last years of his life, and wrought many miracles; Gennesareth or Cinnereth and Tiberias, on the lake of the same name; and Cesarea Philippi, Paneas or Dan, near the sources of the Jordan.

The cities of Phœnicia were Sidon, an ancient town, remarkable for its commerce, its manufactures, its wealth, its luxury, and its power; Tyre, a colony of Sidon, which eclipsed the mother country in magnificence and riches; Sarepta, the scene of the miracles of Elijah, and Berytus (Beyroot), a Roman colony.

HISTORY. The Hebrew patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, were wandering shepherds, dwelling in tents, and moving from place to place with their flocks for pasture; their descendants continued for three or four centuries to roam over Lower Egypt, but about 1550 B. C. left that country under the guidance of Moses and established themselves under that of Joshua in settled habitations in Palestine.

For the first four centuries (1500-1100) the Hebrews formed a federal republic, composed of twelve tribes each under its own leaders and elders, bound together by the tie of a common worship, and in times of difficulty subject to a common head or judge; Othniel, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, and Samuel, were some of the most eminent of these chief magistrates.

But toward the close of the eleventh century, a monarchical constitution was substituted in place of the republic, and for a short time (1095-975) the Jewish state formed a single kingdom under three successive kings:

SAUL, 1095-1055. DAVID, 1055-1015. SOLOMON, 1015-975.

Under Solomon the kingdom was at the height of its glory and power; but on his death it was split into the two hostile kingdoms of Judah and Israel. The former, comprising the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, was overthrown in 588 by Nebuchadnezzar, who transported the remains of the nation as captives to Babylon. The latter, comprising the ten other tribes, was subverted in 722 by Shalmaneser, who carried away the people into Media.

Kings of Israel.	Access.	Kings of Judah.	Access.
Jeroboam.....	975	Rehoboam.....	990
Nadab.....	968	Abijah.....	973
Baasha.....	966	Asa.....	970
Ela.....	929	Jehoshaphat.....	929
Zimri.....	943	Joram.....	904
Omri.....	942	Ahaziah.....	896
Ahab.....	931	Athaliah.....	889
Ahaziah.....	909	Joash.....	849
Joram.....	907	Amaziah.....	830
Jehu.....	895	Interregnum.....	830
Jehoahaz.....	867	Uzziah.....	809
Joash.....	850	Jotham.....	757
Jeroboam II.....	824	Ahaz.....	741
Interregnum 22 years.....	793	Hezekiah.....	725
Zechariah & Shallum.....	771	Manasseh.....	696
Menahem.....	770	Amor.....	641
Pekahiah.....	760	Josiah.....	639
Pekah.....	756	Jehoahaz.....	608
Interregnum.....	738	Jehoiakim.....	608
Hoshea.....	738	Jehoiakim.....	597
		Zedekiah.....	597

Cyrus, king of Persia, having overthrown the Assyrian monarchy, allowed the Hebrews to return from Babylon and rebuild their city. Samaria was now occupied by a people of mixed Jewish and Gentile origin. From 536 to 323, B. C. Palestine continued under the Persians, and from 323 to 167, belonged alternately to the Syrian Seleucides, and the Egyptian Ptolemies, the high priests being the real head of the nation.

In 167, the Jews revolted, and maintained their independence under the Maccabees; Judas, 166-161; Jonathan, 161-143; Simon, 143-135; John Hyrcanus, 135-107; Aristobulus, 107; and Alexander Jannæus, 106-79; but the country was then torn by civil wars, and became subject to the Romans, by whom Herod the Great was finally named king.

Herod reigned from 39 B. C. to A. D. 1, a period marked by the advent of Jesus Christ. His sons Philip, Tetrarch of Galilee and Trachonitis, Antipater, tetrarch of Perea and Iturea, and Archelaus, tetrarch of Judea and Samaria, divided his territories on his death; but Archelaus was deposed by the Romans A. D. 6, and his dominions were annexed to the province of Syria, and governed by a Roman procurator, under one of whom Pontius Pilate, the founder of the Christian religion suffered death.

The oppression of the procurators drove the Jews to a revolt, which was only suppressed by the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and the dispersion of the Jews throughout the world.

Since that period Jerusalem, which was rebuilt, has been eighteen times captured by different conquerors, and is now, with the rest of Palestine, an appendage of the Egyptian monarchy.





ASIA MINOR.

The peninsula between the Euxine and Mediterranean seas was early known to Europeans by the name of Asia, and when that name began to receive a wider acceptance, designating the whole of the continent, this portion of it was called Lower or Hither Asia. The Greeks of the Lower Empire called it *Anatolice*, the East, whence *Anatolia* and *Natolia*; and modern European writers have called it *Asia Minor*, or the Lesser Asia.

This region is full of historical recollections; twenty peoples with their opulent cities, their treasures of wealth, their regal palaces, their rich manufactures, and their beautiful works of art have succeeded each other, flourished in their turn, and disappeared from this theatre of wars and revolutions, leaving hardly a trace behind.

Its divisions have varied so much at different times, that it is difficult to give a general view of them. The following table exhibits the most usual divisions among the Greeks:

DIVISIONS.	TOWNS.
Mysia, including Troas, Æolis, and Lesbos (Metelin).	Lampsacus, Cyzicus, Abydos, Troy, Adramyttium, Pergamus, Mytilene, Cyme, Elea, Phocæa.
Lydia, with Mæonia, Ionia, Chios (Scio), and Samos.	Sardis (Sart), Philadelphia, Magnesia, Smyrna, Ephesus, Teos, Clazomene (Vouria), Colophon, Miletus.
Caria, with Doris, Cos, Rhodes, and Pathmos.	Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Stratonice, Cos, Rhodes.
Pamphylia, Pisidia, with Isauria.	Patara, Telmessus (Macri), Xanthus (Ekse-nide).
Phrygia, with Lycaonia.	Aspendus, Perga (Karabissar).
Galatia, Bithynia, with Thynia.	Apollonia, Antiochia, Selga, Isaura, Lystra, Derbe.
Paphlagonia, Pontus.	Iconium (Konieh), Apamea, Laodicea, Ancyra, Hierapolis.
Cappadocia, with Lesser Armenia, and Cataonia.	Prusa (Brussa), Nicæa, Nicomedia, Chalcedon.
Cilicia, Cyprus.	Amastria, Sinope.
	Comana (Tocat), Amisus (Samsun), Cerasus, Trapezus (Trebizond).
	Mazaca, Tyana, Satala, Melitene.
	Tarsus, Mopsuestia, Seleucia, Issus.
	Salamis, Paphos, Amathus.

HISTORY. This peninsula has never formed a single state, but has, at different periods, contained different predominant powers, or formed a province of the neighboring empires.

One of the early kingdoms of some note is that of Troy, of which we know little except the names of its kings, Tencer (B. C. 1400), Dardanus, Erichonius, Tros, Ilus, Laomedon, and Priam, and the date of its overthrow by the Greeks after a ten years' war, B. C. 1184.

At a later period took place the establishment of the Ionian, Æolian, and Dorian colonies, in which the first germs of Grecian poetry and art developed themselves. The Æolian colonies were founded in 1124, and the Ionian, in 1044.

The kingdom of Lydia was of great antiquity, but its earlier history is lost in fable. Under the last dynasty, from 720, the Lydian princes conquered nearly the whole of the peninsula, but Croesus, the last king, was vanquished by the Persians, who gained possession of the whole country.

On the fall of the Persian empire, Asia Minor became, in a great measure, a Macedonian province, but several states either escaped or shook off the Macedonian yoke, although they were ultimately swallowed up by the Roman empire.

The kingdom of Pergamus, formed in 283, under several princes bearing the names of Eumenes and Attalus, became distinguished in letters and arts; it was bequeathed by the last Attalus to the Romans, in 130 B. C.

The kingdom of Bithynia, from 378 to 75, was also bequeathed to the Romans by its last prince, Nicomedes III. The kingdom of Pontus, from 266 to 64 B. C., became powerful under the celebrated Mithridates VI, who sustained a long and bloody struggle with Rome.

GREECE.

At an early period, the region between the Ionian and Ægean Seas had no general name, but that of *Hellas* for the country, and *Hellenes* for the inhabitants finally prevailed among the natives, the southern peninsula being called *Peloponnesus*. The Romans called the country *Greece*, and the inhabitants *Grecians*, but the natives still call it *Hellas*.

The term *Greece* is sometimes employed in a wider sense, comprehending Macedonia, and is sometimes restricted to the country south of that region. When the Romans conquered these territories, they formed of them two provinces, Macedonia and Achaia. The following table exhibits the principal divisions of Greece, with their chief towns.

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Macedonia,	Pydna, Pella, Thessalonica (Saloniki), Edessa, Potidæa, Bercæ, Olynthus, Stagira, Philippi.
Epirus, with Corcyra (Corfu),	Ambracia (Arta), Nicopolis (Prevesa), Butrum (Butrinto), Thesprotia, Dodona.
Thessaly (Estieotis, Pelasgiotis, Thessaliotis, Phthiotis),	Larissa, Pharsalus, Gonnus, Gomphi, Iolcos.
Doris,	Dryopia, Cytinium.
Locris (Opuntian),	Opus, Thermopylae.
Locris (Ozolian),	Naupactus (Lepanto), Amphissa (Salona).
Phocis,	Delphi (Castri), Crissa, Anticyra.
Ætolia,	Calydon, Thermus.
Acarnania,	Leucas, Argos, Stratus.
Bœotia,	Thebes, Platææ, Lebadea (Livadia), Cheronæa.
Megaris,	Leuctra, Orchomenus, Tanagra, Aulis, Megara.
Attica, with Salamis (Colouri),	Athens, Eleusis, Marathon, Salamis.
Arcadia,	Mantineia, Tegea, Orchomenus, Megalopolis (Tripolitza).
Laconia, with Cythera (Cerigo),	Sparta, Epidaurus.
Messenia,	Pylos (Navarino), Messena, Methone (Modon), Corone (Coron).
Elis, with Zacynthus (Zante),	Elis, Cyllene, Pisa, Olympia, Pylus.
Argolis, with Ægina,	Argos, Mycenæ, Epidaurus, Trœzene, Nauplia (Napoli di Romania).
Achaia, with Cephalonia,	Patrae, Dyne, Pellene.
Sicyonia,	Sicyon, Phlius.
Corinthia,	Corinth, Lechæum, Cenchrae.

ISLANDS.

Eubœa (Negropont),	Chalcis, Eretria.
Creta (Candia),	Cydonia, Gnosus, Cortyna.
Cyclades,	Delos, Paros, Naxos, Myconos, Ceos, Andros, Cythnos, Melos.
Sporades,	Scyros, Anaphe (Naphio), Thera (Santorin), Astypalæa (Stampalia).

HISTORY. Civilization seems to have been introduced among the Hellenes by colonies from Egypt under Cecrops, 1550, B. C., and Danaus, 1500 B. C., and from Phœnicia under Cadmus, 1550 B. C. But of this early period of Grecian history, we know little. Two events of general interest, the war of Troy, 1194-1184 B. C., carried on by the united Greek princes, and the conquest of the Peloponnesus, by the Dorian or Heraclide princes, 1100, are known to have occurred in this antehistoric period, but we have very imperfect accounts of the substitution of the democratic and aristocratic governments in the place of the old monarchies. The legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta, 880, and of Solon in Athens, 594, followed this great constitutional revolution.

The repulse of the Persians in 490, and 480, was followed by a period of brilliant achievements in arts, letters, and arms, and Athens, Sparta, and Thebes, were successively the ascendant powers among the Grecian States.

But their constant domestic broils and civil wars rendered them an easy prey to Philip of Macedon, who reduced Greece in the fatal battle of Cheronæa, 337. Greece afterward became a Roman province with the rest of the Macedonian territories.

THRACE.

This country, lying between Macedonia and Mœsia, was in part occupied by native tribes, and in part by Greek colonies. Among its towns were Byzantium (Constantinople), Perinthus, or Heraclea, Sestos, opposite Abydos, Ægospotamos, Abdera, and Adrianopolis. On the coast were the islands of Lemnos (Stalimene), Samothrace, and Thasus.

ATHENS.

A few miles from the Saronic Gulf, in a plain surrounded by Mounts Hyettus, Anchesmus, and Pentelicus on the east, Parnes on the north, and Egialos on the west, with the island and bay of Salamis in front, stood Athens, the eye of Greece, and the mother of arts and eloquence. Through the plain wandered the scanty streams of Cephissus and Ilissus, and on the sea were the three ports of Athens, the Piræus, Munychia, and Phalerum, which were completely surrounded by walls, and were connected with the City Proper by the Long Walls, running from the Piræus and Phalerum; these walls were about four miles in length, and 200 yards apart. The whole length of the enclosing walls was about 20 miles; that of the walls enclosing the city proper, being about six miles. The population was about 60,000, including about 40,000 slaves.

The city having been destroyed by the Persians towards the end of the fifth century B. C., most of those beautiful edifices, which all future times have despaired to imitate, were erected under the glorious administrations of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles; the streets, though dusty, irregular, and narrow, were adorned with the simple but elegant temples; the long ranges of columned stoas or porticoes; the exquisite statues of gods and godlike men—heroes, sages, poets, artists, orators,—the servants, ornaments, or saviors of their country; the votive and triumphal monuments, commemorating public victories or private palms, or signal deliverances, all of which were strikingly contrasted with the plain and modest appearance of the private dwellings.—At a much later period, the emperor Adrian repaired and beautified the city, but soon after his time began the gradual work of decay and destruction, which, continued to our own day, has left but little, except a few solitary columns, and traces of the foundations of some of the principal buildings.

A little southwest of the centre of the city was the Acropolis or citadel, the western entrance to which was formed by the celebrated Doric Portico, called the Propylæa, and within which stood the Parthenon, also of the Doric order, and the master-piece of Grecian architecture. It was constructed of Pentelic marble by Pericles, and consisted of a cell, 62½ feet in breadth, by 142½ in length in the interior, surrounded by a peristyle of 46 columns, and an interior row of 6 columns at each end; the height was 66 feet to the top of the pediment; the whole length 228 feet, with a breadth of 102 feet.

At the southern foot of the Acropolis were the theatre of Herodes Atticus, and the Odeum or theatre of Bacchus, and along the eastern foot ran the street of tripods, in which the Choric victors erected their memorials of success; among these the choragic monument of Lysicrates has been preserved.

Further east near the Ilissus, sixteen magnificent Corinthian columns indicate the site of the temple of Olympian Jupiter, a vast and beautiful structure, which combined Attic elegance with oriental dimensions; its whole length was 354, and its breadth 171 feet, and the cell was surrounded by 120 columns, each 60 feet in height; within was the colossal statue of the god by Phidias, in gold and ivory.

North of the Acropolis was the Agora or Great Square, in which were held markets and fairs, and which was surrounded by temples and stoas. There was the famous Pœcile or Painted Stoa, containing a collection of the paintings of the great masters, Mycon, Apelles, Parrhasius, &c.

Rising on the south of the Agora, and separated by a valley from the Acropolis, was the Areiopagus or Mars' Hill, on which the celebrated tribunal of the Areiopagites held its sessions.

The celebrated Gymnasia of the Academy where Plato taught, the Cynosarges, from which the Cynics derived their name, and the Lyceum, founded by Aristotle, were without the walls. Zeno taught in the Pœcile Stoa, and Epicurus in the gardens within the city.

ROME.

The ancient city of Rome stood chiefly on the left or eastern bank of the Tiber, 17 miles from the sea. The site of the modern city is a little to the north and west of ancient Rome, the Capitoline Hill, which is the southern boundary of the present city, having been on the northern limits of the ancient capital of the world. The papal city occupies the Campus Martius of the Romans, and a considerable space on the western bank of the river (Citta Leonina or Trastevere), where stood the Vatican palace and St. Peter's church.

The walls of Romulus enclosed only the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, but those of Servius Tullius embraced also the Aventine, Cœlian, Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline mounts, and those of Aurelian were yet more extensive, comprising the Campus Martius and part of Janiculum beyond the Tiber.

In the time of Pliny there were 37 gates; eight bridges crossed the Tiber; 17 fora or squares surrounded by porticoes, were devoted to judicial trials, the holding of elections, and public assemblies, &c., among which the Forum Romanum at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, containing the rostra, was the principal; 21 other fora were occupied for holding markets; there were 17 open places or parks, called campi, of which the Campus Martius, lying north of the capital was the most celebrated.

The capitol was a fortress on the Capitoline Mount, comprising a temple of Jupiter and a Senate house; thither ascended by the Via Sacra the three hundred and twenty triumphal processions, laden with the spoils of plundered

empires, and dragging in chains captive princes and those who dared defend their country.

Of the ten circuses, in which were exhibited races, mock-fights, combats of wild beasts, gladiatorial contests, &c., and which were of enormous dimensions, the circus of Caracalla alone remains; the Colosseum is a vast amphitheatre, having a circuit of about 1750 feet, and capable of containing 100,000 spectators. The Pantheon, now used as a Christian church; the ruins of the vast baths of Diocletian, Titus, and Caracalla; the Pons Ælius, now called the ponte Sant' Angelo; the Cloaca Maxima, or gigantic sewer; the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Severus; the columns of Trajan, Antonine, and Duilius; the mausoleum of Adrian, now the castle of Sant' Angelo, and those of Costius and Cecilia Metella, the theatre of Marcellus, and the ruins of several temples, are the other principal architectural remains of ancient Rome.

Modern Rome has a circuit of about 18 miles, and contains 155,000 inhabitants; it has little in common with the ancient city; even the outlines of the seven hills can be traced with difficulty. No city in the world contains so many monuments of art; since the middle of the 15th century it has been rebuilt by the popes, and adorned by the greatest geniuses of modern times with whatever of grand and beautiful architecture, sculpture, and painting have been able to produce.

Of its sixty palaces, containing rich galleries and cabinets, and themselves splendid monuments of architecture, the most remarkable are the Vatican, the winter residence of the popes, with its 22 courts, and 4,420 apartments, the Quirinal or palace of Monte Cavallo, the summer residence of the popes; the Barberini, Doria, Borghese, Ruspoli, Farnese, &c.; the villas are a sort of rural palaces, being, though within the walls of the city, surrounded by hedges, groves of orange and lemon trees, and laurels, parks, &c.

Rome contains 364 churches, among which are St. Peter's the largest and most beautiful temple in the world; St. John of Lateran, in which the popes are crowned; Sta. Maria Maggiore, &c.

Forty-six squares adorn the city, and twelve fountains supply it with water.

JERUSALEM.

Of the ancient Jerusalem nothing remains, except the natural features, which still retain an interest from the historical associations attached to them. The modern city, called El Kods by the Arabians, and Kudsi Sherif by the Turks, terms signifying The Holy, is equally revered and visited by Jewish, Christian, and Mahometan pilgrims; its walls enclose a circuit of about three miles, a somewhat greater extent than the Jewish capital, as Mount Calvary is comprised within them, and contain about 30,000 souls.

The older city was destroyed by the Babylonians; that which was trodden by the divine footsteps was utterly demolished by Titus, A. D. 70, and Chateaubriand recognised no remains of the primitive architecture of its inhabitants but the pool of Bethesda.

Although the Christian priests point out various spots as the scenes of interesting events, it cannot be denied that most of the traditions repeated to the credulous pilgrim are as fabulous as Jacob's stone preserved here by the Mahometans under the guard of 70,000 angels.

Mount Moriah on which stood the magnificent temple of Solomon, and Mount Zion are in the southern part of the city; at their foot is the memorable Fountain of Siloam, 'that flowed fast by the oracle of God,' and further north rises Calvary. On the south of the city is the Acedama, and Hinnom or Gehenna, and on the east the valley of Jehoshaphat.

The mosque of Omar, called El Haram, The Holy, is a vast pile of buildings, composed of a cluster of mosques, chapels, &c., revered by Moslems as the second great sanctuary of Mahometanism; it is said to be built over David's tomb, and to contain the sacred stone that formed Jacob's pillar.

Among the numerous Christian churches and convents, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built over the tomb of the Savior, is the most interesting; here is shown the place 'where the Lord lay.' The church erected here by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, was burnt in 1811, and was rebuilt with less taste and splendor in the following year.

PENINSULA OF MOUNT SINAI.

The country between the two northern arms of the Red Sea and Palestine is memorable as the scene of the forty years' wandering of the Israelites on their way to the Promised Land. It is chiefly a frightful wilderness, composed of rocky mountains, rugged defiles, and desert plains, interspersed with some fertile valleys, though in general destitute of water.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the topography of this region to identify with certainty the spots mentioned by the sacred historian, and perhaps a more exact knowledge of its surface would not enable us to distinguish from each other the rocky summits or the sandy plains, which have so little peculiar to characterise them.

Mount Horeb and Mount Sinai were probably in the group of mountains, which occupies the centre of the peninsula, while the mountainous ridge called Seir and Hor in scripture reaches north towards the Dead Sea.



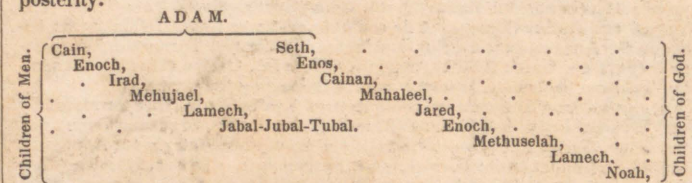
THE WORLD

AS PEOPLED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF NOAH,

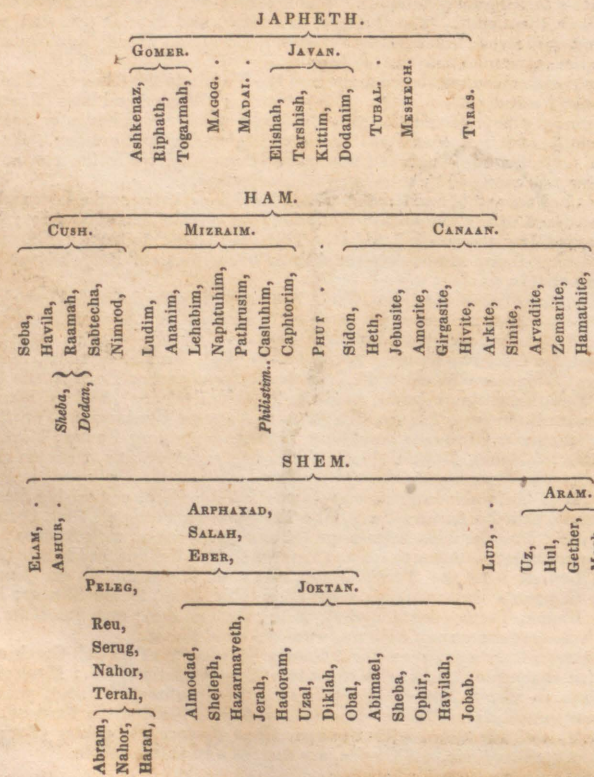
SHOWING THE COUNTRIES POSSESSED BY JAPHETH, HAM, AND SHEM, AND THEIR POSTERITY, AFTER THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES

ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE. We have already given, in another table, a view of the physical varieties into which the human race has been divided by the most eminent physiologists; and we there stated that there have been some, who, rejecting the Mosaic history of the Noachic deluge and the destruction of the human race, have attempted to establish the theory that these varieties have sprung each from a different stock, and that they form in fact so many different species. But not only is this assumption altogether gratuitous, and inconsistent with the Mosaic records, but it is at war with well known facts in natural history; viz.: that not only does every individual of the animal creation instinctively shrink from mixing its species with that of another, but that the fruit of such an unnatural connexion is itself incapable of continuing its race; neither of which facts is true of the most widely separated varieties of the human race.

ANTE-DILUVIAN PATRIARCHS. The sacred writings inform us expressly that Adam and Eve were the common progenitors of mankind, that they were expelled from the Garden of Eden, where they had lived in a state of purity and bliss, for the crime of disobedience, that 1650 years from their creation the whole human race, with the exception of Noah and his family, was destroyed by a flood, and that thus all men are descended from one common stock, proceeding from Noah and his posterity.



FAMILY OF NOAH AND HIS POSTERITY. On a reference to the sacred records, we find that Noah, the second founder of the human race, had three sons, Japheth, the eldest, Ham, and Shem, whose early posterity is represented in the following tables:



FAMILY OF JAPHETH.

To Japheth, the Japetus of the Greeks, and the eldest son of Noah, is ascribed the superiority over his brothers, if not in the number of his descendants, in the extent of their possessions. All the Indo-Germanic nations, stretching without interruption from the western extremity of Europe, through the Indian peninsula to the island of Ceylon, are considered as belonging to this common ancestor. The Turkish nations, occupying the elevated countries of Central Asia, also lay claim to the same descent.

To Gomer, the eldest son of Japheth, Josephus ascribes the distinction of having been the ancestor of the Celtic nations. Magog was probably the founder of some of the Scythian nations. Madai is considered to have been the ancestor of the Medes.

The posterity of Javan and Tubal, and Meshech and Tiras, may be traced from Ararat, called Masis by the inhabitants, through Phrygia into Europe. Tubal and Meshech left their names to the Tibareni and Moschi, Armenian tribes, whose early emigrations appear to have extended into Mosia.

Askenaz, son of Gomer, is thought to be that Ascanius, whose name occurs so frequently in the ancient topography of Phrygia; and in Togarmah even the Turks find the ancestor of the Armenian nation.

Javan was the Ion of the Greeks, the father of the Ionians. In Elishah, his son, we see the origin of Hellas or Elis. The name of Tarshish has been by some supposed to refer to Tarsus in Cilicia. Kittim is said to mean Cyprus; and Dodanim or Rodanim is understood to apply to the island of Rhodes. The sacred records assert of the descendants of Japheth, "by these were the Isles of the Gentiles divided;" an expression, which probably includes the almost insular regions of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and Spain, as well as the isles of the Mediterranean Sea.

FAMILY OF HAM.

The descendants of Ham constituted the most civilized and industrious nations of the Mosaic age. The sons of this patriarch were Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. The name of Ham is identical with Cham or Chania, by which Egypt has in all ages been called by its native inhabitants; and Mizraim is the name applied to at least to Lower Egypt, by the Hebrews and Arabians.

The land of Phut appears to signify Libya in general, and the name Cush, though sometimes used vaguely, is obviously applied to the southern and eastern parts of Arabia. The names of Seba, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sheba, children and grand-children of Cush, have long survived in the geography of Arabia.

The posterity of Canaan rivalled the children of Mizraim in the early splendor of arts and civilization. Though the Canaanites, properly speaking, and the Phœnicians were separated from each other by Mount Carmel, yet as the same spirit of industry animated both, they may in a general sense be considered as one people. The Phœnicians possessed the learning of the Egyptians, free from the superstitious reluctance of the latter to venture upon the sea. Their chief cities, Tyro and Sidon, had reached the highest point of commercial opulence, when the first dawn of social polity was only breaking in Greece.

FAMILY OF SHEM.

The family of Shem comprised the pastoral nations which were spread over the plains between the Euphrates and the shores of the Mediterranean from Ararat to Arabia. The Hebrews themselves were of this stock; and the resemblance of their language to the Aramean or ancient Syrian, and to the Arabic, sufficiently proves the identity in race of what are called the Semitic nations.

Elam founded the kingdom of Elymeis; Ashur, that of Assyria; and Aram, the kingdom of Aramea or Syria.

From Arphaxad were descended the Hebrews, and the various tribes of Arabia; and this close affinity of origin was always manifest in the language, and in the intimate correspondence of the two nations. Some of the names of the children of Shem, as preserved by Moses, are still in use in Arabia as local designations; thus there is still in that country a district called Havilah, and Uzal, the name applied by the sacred historian to Sana, is not yet extinct.



