



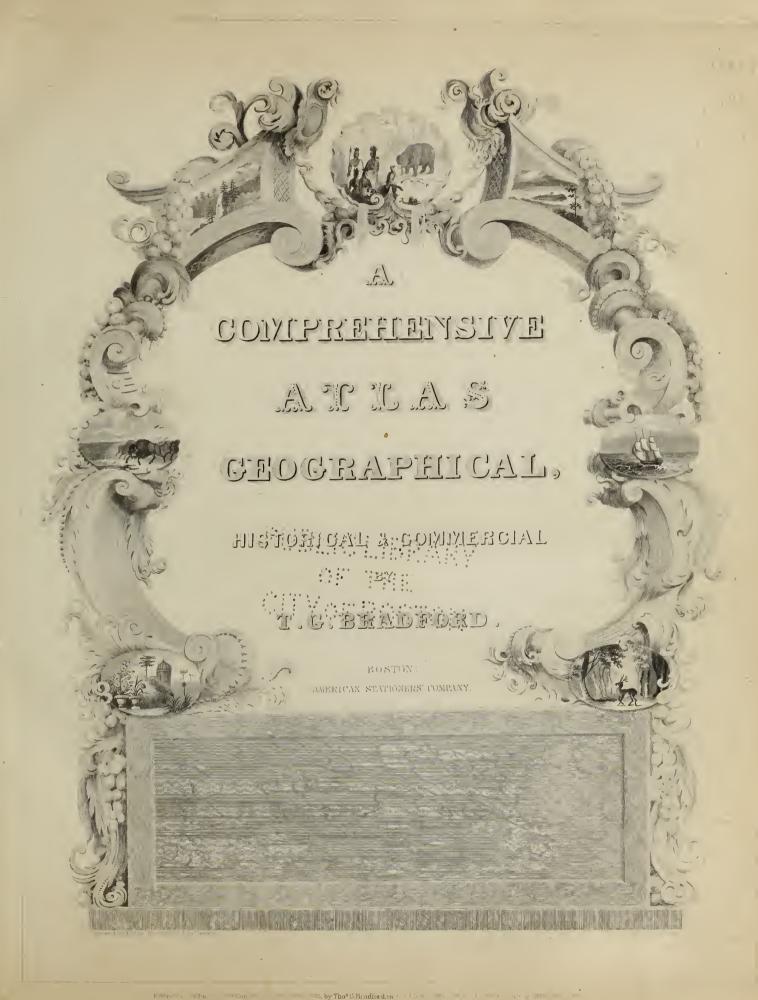






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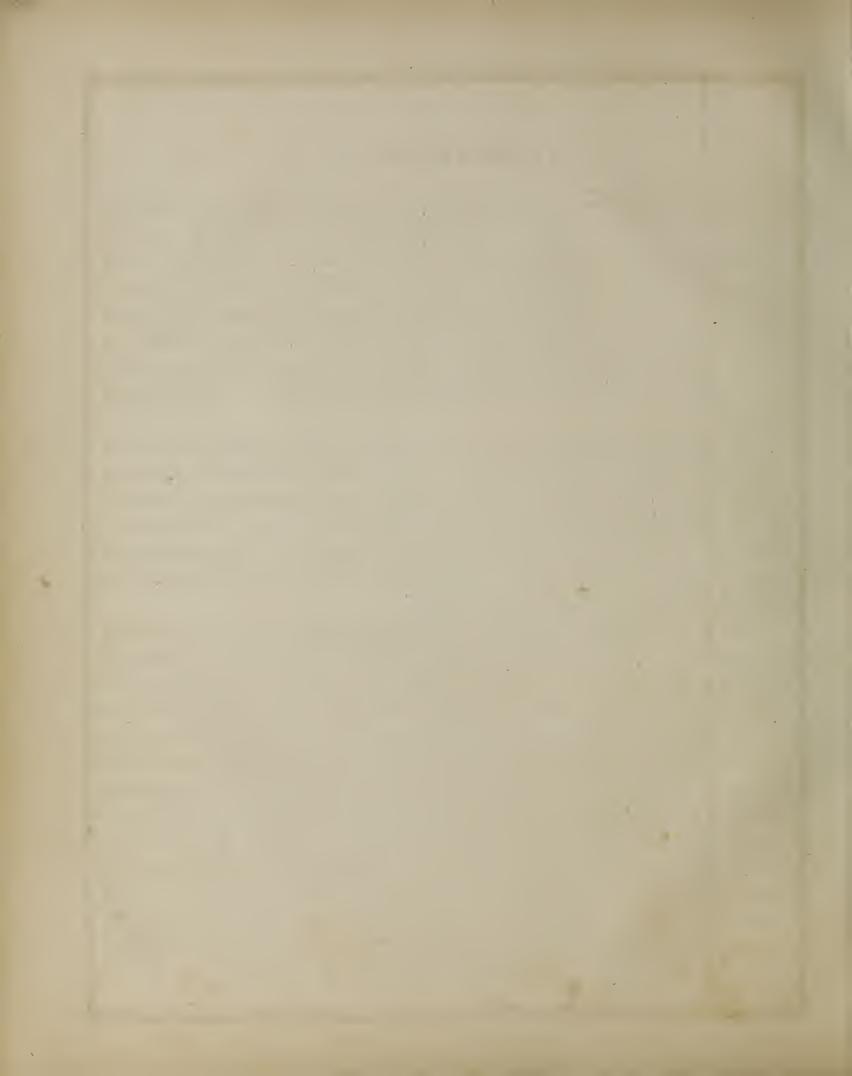
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ADVERTISEMENT.

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 and 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 dccp valleys are formed by the eleva-tion or subsidence of the surface occasioned by earthquakes.

Geology goes further and shows us that these changes have been going 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 uplifted 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; amygdaloidal, when the basis contains amygdaloidal cavities, 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, perifactions, &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 afterprocess 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. Sye-

nite. 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. 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 crustacca, shells, and corals. The extensive deposits occurrence of fossil crustacca, 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. 9. Syenite. 10. Porphyry. 11. Trap. 12. Serpentine. T do not differ very materially from the primitive rocks of the same name.

3. Secondary Rocks. This class of rocks rests, in the regular suc-

cession, 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. Granitc. 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. lowing 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.

4. Tertiary Rocks. In the regular succession the rocks of this class rest immediately upon the chalk or uppermost member of the secondary 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 dif-

ferent 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 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 Rocks. Under this head are included the various cal-

careous deposits, peat, clays, loams, sands, gravels, and rolled masses or bolders, 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 megathe-

rium; and others belong to existing species.

6. Volcanic Rocks. These rocky masses which owe their origin to volcanoes, are divided into ancient and modern or extinct and active. Ancient volcanic rocks comprise those connected with volcanocs, 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 scoriæ similar to those of active volcanoes. Modern volcanic rocks are lavas, scoriæ, ashes, sands, &c. ejected from active volcanoes, or from quiescent volcanoes that have been known to be in a

state of activity.

CAVES.

CAVES. Caves or Grottoes are cavities of greater or less extent, which have been formed by different causes in the crust of the earth. They are either open to day or are more or less completely concealed in the interior of the earth.

EXTERNAL CAVES. External caves are those hollows which are open to day, and which occur in the faces of cliffs on the sides of valleys, and in steep cliffs and precipices near the coast, or which hang over the sea.

INTERNAL CAVES. Internal caves are situated either in the centre of mountains, and without any direct communication with the air, or they are situated in the interior of rocks, but communicate with the external air by means of passages of greater or less extent.

Formation of Caves. There are many different modes in which caves are formed. Those in limestone and gypsum appear to have been produced by the dissolving power of water, which has thus hollowed out the rock, and carried off the dissolved materials. Those in lava and trachyte are produced by the expansive power of gases or vapors, operating upon the rocky mass in a state of fusion, or softened by heat. Others are the effect of rents in the crust of the earth, occasioned by earthquakes.

STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES. Stalactites and stalagmites are formed by the filtration of water containing calcareous matter, through the pores or fissures in the roofs of limestone caverns. When the water deposits its lime as it drops from the roof of the cavern, it forms long rods of stone hanging down like icicles, which are called stalactites; but when the water falls to the floor or trickles down the sides of the cavern, the calcareous crust formed by its evaporation is called a stalagmite. The masses thus produced, whether pendent from the roofs or rising from the floor, often assume shapes resembling objects of nature or art, and frequently give the cavern a highly brilliant appearance.

Contents. Beside the depositions thus formed by the percolation of water, caverus often contain great accumulations of organic matter, plants, shells, and bones. In some cases these organic remains belong to species or genera now extinct, and very frequently to those now foreign to the region in which the caves are situated. In many cases they are found covered with layers of more recent deposits, or buried under alluvial accumulations. Some caves emit peculiar vapors; others contain clear springs; from some there is a continual rush of wind; some are traversed by currents of water, and others are remarkable for the constant noises heard from them.

CAVES OF AMERICA.

The cave of Guacharo near Caripe in Venezuela is so called from the vast number of nocturnal birds of that name which frequent it, and which are killed in great numbers for their fat. It is 85 feet broad and 77 high at its opening, and preserves these dimensions for the distance of about a quarter of a mile. A river issues from it, but it has never been explored.

Near the Duida Mountain in the valley of the Orinoco there is the vast cave of Ataruipe, remarkable as containing the skeletons of an extinct tribe of natives, and urns filled with bones, which have been prepared by drying in the sun, or by being besmeared with resins or some coloring matter.

Nickojack cave in the northwestern part of Georgia, which is 50 feet high by 100 wide, and is traversed by a stream of considerable size, has been explored to the distance of three miles.

Weyer's cave in Virginia contains a series of large halls extending for the distance of half a mile, and adorned with glittering stalactites.

Mammoth Cave in Edmonson county Kentucky, is one of the most extensive known; it extends 10 or 12 miles, containing a great number of long passages and vast halls; one of these called the chief city is said to be 8 acres in extent, with a roof 100 feet high unsupported by a single pillar; from this five avenues lead to several other apartments little inferior in size. Saltpetre has been manufactured from the soil of this and other caves in this region, and Glauber and Epson salt are also procured from them.

CAVES IN EUROPE.

One of the most remarkable of these is Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa. Its entrance, 66 feet high by 42 wide, leads into a natural hall above 200 fect in length, which is bounded on all sides by regular columns of basalt. It was not discovered till 1772.

The Peak cavern in the High Peak, near Castleton, Derbyshire, is a huge gulf 42 feet high, and 120 feet long, at the foot of perpendicular cliffs of amazing height. Thence the visiter is conducted through a succession of dark cavernous apartments, and ferried along a subterraneous river, above which the rocks lie so close, that he is obliged to lie flat on his face. This terminates at the distance of about 2.000 feet.

Poole's Hole near Buxton is chiefly remarkable for the large masses of stalactite and other petrifactions, with which it is filled. It derives its name from its having been the retreat of a famous robber of the 16th century.

Baumann's Cave in the Hartz consists of a series of rooms, six in number, having a total length of 760 feet; and in the same region is Biel's Hole, formed of 15 apartments, of 650 feet in length.

Near Grenoble in France is the cave of our Lady of Balme, composed of several apartments, glittering with stalactites, resounding with cascades, and containing a subterranean lake which the visiter crosses by the glare of torches.

Among the 1000 caves found in the mountains of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, the Adelsberg is the most remarkable. It is stated to be five niles in length; it is a perfect labyrinth, composed of long, steep, and winding passages, terminating in lofty, and spacious apartments, decorated with stalactites of the most fantastic and picturesque groupings, traversed by a boisterous torrent, whose tumultuous roarings are repeated by the echoes of the vaults, and containing great quantities of organic remains. Magdalen's cave in the vicinity is less extensive but more lofty, and its stalactites resemble colossal caryatides, sustaining high arches.

The Grotto del Cane or Dog's Cave near Naples is a small aperture, deriving its interest from the exhalations which issue from it, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is usual to plunge a dog into this suffocating air for the amusement of visiters; on being withdrawn, the animal, which had become apparently lifeless, immediately recovers its powers.

The cave of Trophonius was celebrated among the ancients for its oracle; it was a small deep hole in Bœotia, down which the person consulting the oracle was obliged to descend, and in which he was subjected to a number of fatiguing and terrifying rites; as he usually returned pale and dejected, it became a proverbial expression in regard to a melancholy person; He has just come from the cave of Trophonius.

The celebrated grotto of Antiparos, in one of the Grecian islands, is a spacious cave 350 feet long, 325 broad, and about 175 high, situated at the bottom of a succession of steep, winding galleries, near 1500 feet below the surface of the ground. Colossal pillars of crystallized alabaster rise from the floor to the roof, and stalactites of the same substance hang like huge icicles from the roof, decorated with festoons, curtains, &c., of shining white rock and glittering crystals.

NATURAL BRIDGES.

Akin to these natural saloons, and often accompanying them, are the natural bridges formed by solid arches stretching over chasms, or by large masses of rock, which having fallen into a cleft have been arrested in the descent by the narrowness of the fissure, and have thus bridged over the otherwise impassable gulf.

The most remarkable of these are the natural bridges of Icononzo near Bogota in New Grenada; that of Rumichaca near Pasto; that of the Ay in Cuba; that of the Mother of God in Mexico; the celebrated Rockbridge of Virginia; the natural bridge of Veja, near Verona, &c.

The bridges of Icononzo extend over a crevice, at the bottom of which flows the torrent of Summa Paz the upper bridge is a natural arch 40 feet broad by 50 long, 318 feet above the stream; the lower is 64 feet beneath this, and is formed of three enormous blocks, which have fallen so as to support each other.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia is 60 feet wide, 90 long, and 250 high from the bottom of the fissure, over which it extends.

MINERALS.

ARRANGEMENT OF MINERALS. That department of natural history which Arrangement of Minerals. That department of natural history which makes us acquainted with the properties and relations of simple minerals is called mineralogy. The arrangement of simple minerals has been a subject of division among mineralogists; some contend for a chemical arrangement, according to which the species are grouped in conformity with their chemical composition and characters; others rejecting the pure chemical, adopt the mixed method, in which the species are arranged and determined according to the conjoined chemical and external characters; while others prefer the natural method, or the arrangement according to the external characters alone alone

SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT OF SIMPLE MINERALS.

CLASS I.

Order I.—Gas.

Genus 1. Hydrogen Gas.
1. Pure Hydrogen Gas.
2. Carburetted Hydrogen Gas.
3. Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.
4. Phosphuretted Hydrogen Gas.
11. Atmospheric Air.

Order II.—Water.
Genus 1. Atmospheric Water.
11. Sea Water.
Order III.—Acid.
11. Muriatic Acid.
11. Sulphuric Acid.
11. Sulphuric Acid.
12. Boracic Acid.
24. Arsenic Acid.
25. Arsenic Acid.
26. Order IV.—Salt.
Genus 1. Natron.
11. Glauber Salt.
111. Nitre.
12. Rock Salt.
25. V. Sal Ammoniac.
27. Vitriol. CLASS I. ORDER VII .- GEM. Genus 1. Andalusite.
11. Corundum.
11. Diamond.
1v. Topaz.
v. Emerald. vi. Quartz. xII. Zircon.
xIII. Gadolinite
Order VIII.—Ore.
Genus I. Titanlum Ore.
II. Zinc Ore.
III. Red Copper Ore.
IV. Tin Ore.
v. Wolfram.
vI. Tantalum Ore.
vII. Uranium Ore.
vIII. Cerium Ore.
IX Chrome Ore.
x. Iron Ore. v. Rock Salt.
v. Sal Ammoniac.
vi. Vitriol.
vii. Epsom Salt.
viii. Alum.
ix. Borax.
x. Glauberite. IX Chrome Ore.

x. Iron Ore.
x. I. Manganese Ore.
Order IX.—Native Metal.
Genus I. Arsenic.
II. Antimony.
IV. Bismuth,
v. Mercury.
vi. Silver.
vii. Gold.
viii. Platina.
IX. Iron.
x. Copper.
Order XX—Pyrites.
Genus I. Nickle Pyrites. CLASS II. ORDER I.—HALOIDE.

Genus 1. Gypsum.

11. Cryolite. Genus I. Gypsum.

11. Cryolite.

111. Alum Stone.

12. Fluor.

13. Apartie.

14. Limestone.

Order II.—Baryte.

Genus I. Sparty Iron.

15. Red Manganese.

111. Calamine.

15. Tungsten.

16. We Baryte.

17. Tungsten.

18. Lead Spar.

Orner III.—Kerate.

Genus I. Corneous Silver.

18. Corneous Silver.

19. Copper Green.

11. Liriconite.

11. Olivenite.

11. Blue Malachite or Blue Copper.

11. Uran Mica or Uranite.

11. Cobalt Mica or Red Cobalt.

12. Antimony Mica or White Antimony

18. Ve Blue Iron or Iron Mica.

19. Tale Mica. Order X.—Pyrites.

Genus I. Nickle Pyrites.

II. Arsenic Pyrites.

III. Cobalt Pyrites.

IV. Iron Pyrites.

V. Copper Pyrites.

Order XI.—Glanke.

Genus I. Copper Glance.

II. Galena or Lead Glance.

IV. Tellurium Glance or Black Tellurium Glance or Black Tellurium Glance.

v. Blue Iron or It
vi. Graphite,
vii. Talc Mica.
viii. Pearl Mica
Onder VI.—Span.
Genus i. Schiller Spar.
ii. Cyanite.
iii. Spodumene.
iv. Prehnite.
vi. Zeolite.
vii. Petalite.

vii. Petalite.
viii. Felspar.
ix. Augite.
x. Azure Spar.

vii. Quartz.
viii. Axinite.
viii. Chrysolite.
ix. Boracite.
x. Tourmaline.
xii. Garnet.
xiii. Garonet.
xiii. Gadolinite
xiii. Gavone.

lurium.
v. Molybdena or Molybdena Glance
vi. Bismuth Glance.

vii. Antimony Glance.
viii. Melane Glance.
ORDER XII.—BLENDE.
Genus 1. Manganese Blende.
11. Zinc Blende or Garnet Blende.
111. Antimony Blende or Red Anti-

mony.

1v. Ruby Blende.

ORDER XIII.—SULPHUR.

Genus 1. Sulphur.

CLASS III.

Order I.—Resin.

Genus I. Mellilite or Honey Stone.

11. Mineral Resin.

1. Yellow mineral Resin or Amber.

2. Fossil Copal.

3. Black Mineral Resin.

4. Retinite.

5. Dysodolite.

Order II.—Coal.

Genus I. Mineral Coal.

1. Bituminous Coal.

2. Glance Coal or Anthracite.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF EUROPE. Although Europe does not yield the precious metals and gems in quantities equal to those produced by the other continents, yet it possesses the richest mines of iron, lead, copper, tin, coal, salt, and quicksilver in the world. The following table shows the countries which furnish these and other valuable minerals arranged in the order of production.

Diamonds. Government of Perm in Russia.

Gold. Russia; Austria (Hungary, Transylvania, Saltzburg, &c.); Sar-

Silver. Austria (Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, &c.); Saxony; Hanover; Ottoman Empire; Prussia; England; France; Sweden; Nassau, &c.

Tin. England (Cornwall, Devon); Saxony; Bohemia.

Quicksilver. Spain; Austria (Carniola, &c.); Bavaria.

Copper. England; Russia; Austria; Sweden; Turkey; Prussia; Spain;
France, &c.

Great Britain; France; Russia; Prussia; Sweden; Austria; Neth-Iron.

erlands; Bavaria; Tuscany; Spain, &c.

Lead. England; Austria; Prussia; Hanover; Spain; France, &c.

Coal. Great Britain; Netherlands; France; Prussia; Austria, &c.

Salt. Spain; Austria; France; Great Britain; Turkey; Russia; Portugal; Prussia; Sardinia; Naples; Bavaria, &c.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF ASIA. Asia produces all the precious and useful minerals, but its soil has been but incompletely and partially explored, and its mineral treasures are imperfectly known.

mineral treasures are imperiectly known.

Diamonds. Hindostan; Ceylon; Russia (Perm and Orenburg).

Gold. Japan; Chinese Empire (Thibet, Yunnan, Hainan, &c.); Russian

Asia (Perm, Orenburg, Tomsk, &c.); Birmah; Annam; Siam; Malacca, &c.

Silver. China; Russia (Tomsk, Irkutsk); Japan; Turkey (Armenia, Natolia).

Tin. Birman Empire; Siam; Malacca; China; Annam. Quicksilver. China; Thibet; Japan; Ceylon.

Copper. Japan; Russia; Turkey; China; Thibet; Annam; Hindostan; Persia.

Iron. Russia; Hindostan; China; Thibet; Siam; Annam; Turkey, Cabul; Seikhs; Persia; Japan.

Lead. China; Russia; Siam; Japan; Persia; Arabia; Turkey. Iron.

In many districts, but little worked.

China; Hindostan; Russia; Persia; Arabia; Turkey, &c.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF AFRICA. The mineral wealth of this division of the globe is doubtless considerable, but it is very imperfectly known.

Gold. Nigritia; Mozambique coast; Abyssinia, &c.

Silver. Eastern Africa (Chicova); Nigritia; Morocco.

Silver. Eastern Africa (Chicova); Migritia; Morocco.

Copper. Nigritia (Molooas, Darfur, &c.); Eastern Africa; Country of the
Hottentots; Egypt; Atlas Mountains.

Lead. Algerine Territory; Loango.

Iron. Nigritia; Southern Africa; Eastern Africa (country of the Cazem
bas); Madagascar; Atlas Mountains; Egypt; Abyssinia.

Salt. Morocco; Nubia; Nigritia; Cape Verde Isles; Canaries; Mada-

gascar.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF AMERICA. Although America is chiefly remarka ble for the immense quantities of the precious metals which it produces, it yet contains in its bosom an abundance of the useful minerals, which are not, however, worked to any great extent except in the United States.

Diamonds. Brazil. * Gold. New Grenada; United States (North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, &c.); Brazil; Mexican States; Chili; Peru; Bolivia; United States of Central America.

Silver. Mexican States; Bolivia; Chili; States of the Plata; Central America.

Tin. Peru; Mexico.

Quicksilver. Peru; Mexico.

Copper. Chili; Peru; Mexico; United States.

Lead. United States (Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, &c.); Mexico.

Iron. United States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.); Mexico; Brazil; Canada, &c.

Coal. United States (Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, &c.); Nova Scotia,

Chili, &c.
Salt. States of the Plata; Brazil; United States; Central America; Mexico; Bolivia; Bahamas, &c.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF OCEANIA. This quarter of the world is very imperfectly known, yet Malaysia or the India Archipelago contains the richest tin mines in the world, and yields, although badly worked, a great quantity of gold and diamonds, Borneo and according to some Celebes being only the known regions, beside Hindostan, Brazil, and the Ural Mountains, that yield that gem.

Diamonds. Borneo; Celebes.

Diamonas. Borneo; Celebes.
Gold. Borneo; Sumatra; Celebes; Philippines; Timor.
Tin. Banca; Sumatra; Celebes;
Copper. Sumatra; Philippines; Timor; Celebes; New Holland.
Lead. Philippines; New Holland.
Hron. Billiton; Sumatra; Celebes; Borneo; Van Diemen's Land.
Coal. New Holland; Van Diemen's Land.
Salt. Java; Celebes; Bali, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

MINERAL WATERS. Almost all springs are impregnated with some foreign ingredients, which render them more agreeable to the taste, and more nutritions than pure rain water. But it is only those waters which eontain 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 sulphu-

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 elasses; the acidulous or earbonated; the saline; the ehalybeate or ferruginous; and the sulphureons.

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 carbonie acid they generally contain common salt, and some of the carthy carbonates.

To this class of waters belong those of Viehi 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 elass of mineral waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen. They are distinguished by their odor, and by their eausing 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 dis-

orders, &c.

Among the sulphureous springs may be mentioned those of Aix la Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia; of Englien in France; of Harrowgate in England; of Moffat in Scotland; the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrian county, the Red Sulphur of Giles eounty, and the Salt Sulphur of Driving Springs and the Rhead Sulphur of Drivings and the Rhead Sulphur of Strains and Munroe county, Virginia; the Olympian Springs and the Blue Lieks in Kentucky, &e.

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 Waldeek; the fourteen springs of Langensehwalbaeh 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 eelebrated thermal saline waters are those of Bath, Buxton, and Bristol in England; of Dunblane and Piteaithley in Scotland; Plonibieres and Bourbon-Laney in France; Carlsbad and Teplitz in Germany; Lucea 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 Harodsburg 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.	Temn.	Name.	Country.	Temp.
San Pedro Dosal,	Portugal,	154°	Buxton,	England,	82°
Chaves,	"	142	Bristol,	"	74
Vic.	France,	212	Bath,	66	117
Plombieres,	"	154	St. Michael,	Azores,	208
Vichi,	66	115	Hot Springs,	Arkansaw,	
Bourbon les Bains,	"	156	Hot Springs,	Virginia,	112
Bourbon l'Archamt	oaud, "	140	Warm Springs,	N. Carolin	
Chaudes Aigues,	٠ د د	190	Sweet Springs,	Virginia,	73
Teplitz,	Austria,	113	Sans Souei,	New York	, 50
Carlsbad,	"	165	Chichimaquillo,	Mexico,	205
Wisbaden,	Nassau,	158	St. Lucia,	W. Indies,	203
Schlangenbad,	"	86	Eaux Bouillantes,		
Aix la Chapelle,	Prussia,	136	Onoto,	Venezuela	
Baden,	Baden,	154	Trincheras,	66	195
Pisearelli,	Naples,	200	Cuenea,	Equator,	162
Geyser,	Iceland,	212		. ,	

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

		Grains	Cut	oic Inch	es of Ga	ases.			ates of		1		ates of		l M	Iuriates	
Name as	nd Class of Springs.	of	Oxy-	Carb.	Sulph.		Soda.		Magn.	Iron.	Soda.		Magn.	Iron.	Soda.		
		Water.	gen.	Acid.	Hydr.	gen.	Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
	(Seltzer	8,949	43.5	13.1			5.2	78.3	6.3			_	_		13.7	_	
Acidulous.	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	91	_	6	0.6	2.8
	Harrowgate	103,643		8	19	7		18.5	5.5	_			0.5		615.5	3	9.1
Sulphure-	Moffat,	103,643		ĭ	10	4		10.0	-0.0						3.6	_	J.1
ous.	Aix la Chapelle .	8,940			13.1		_	15.3	5.9		_ :	_	_		6.2		
045.	Enghien	92,160	_	18.5	7		_	21.4	1.3			33.3	5.8		2.4		8
	(Zinginien · · · ·	0.0,100		10.0				72.12	2.0			00.0	0.0		~		
	(Tunbridge	103,643	1.4	10.6	-	4	_	_		1		1.3	_	_	0.5	_	2.3
	Brighton	58,309		18	_	_		_		_		32.7	_	11.2	12.2	_	6
Chalybeate.		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		1.7	—	- 1
	Spa	8,933	_	9.8	_		1.9	1.9	4.4	0.7	_			- I	0.2	-	- 1
		F0.000						0.50	01			41.1					000
	Sedlitz	58,309	-	8	_	- 10	_	6.7	21	5	40	41.1	1444	-	- I	_	36.5
		103,643	I	30.3	3	12	000	-	12.5	5	48	40	_	- 1	5	_	12.5
	Plombieres	14,600	- 1	-1	-1		36	0.4		-	3.7				2	00.0	_
Saline. <	Dunblane	7,291	_	- B				0.5		0.2	0.9			- 1	21	20.8 20.2	ı —
	Pitcaithley	7,291		1		-		0.5		004	3	18			12.7	20.2	_
	Bath	15,360		2.4	-	2	-	1.6		.004	3	2.5			6.6 1.5		_
	Buxton	58,309	- 1	20.0		z	-	10.5		- 1	11.0			- 1			7.3
	Bristol	58,309		30.3	_	_		13.5		- 0	11.2	11.7	_	- 1	4	- 1	1.3



. Lake of the Woods 28 00 MAKE O CUSPIAN IZPONO Gramplain 1900 . Naaragua 5000 O Maragite 14000 Constance 300 CONTINUED CORRESTOR USITANTOS O Superior 35,000 O Michigan 15 (101) . Ludoga 6.350 O Huron 20,000 . canada 180 . Wanter 2150 o Aral 11.000 Ontario 7200 · Green 350 Thank Sono Stare 13 500 · Eric 10,000 Bankal 9 000 . Maler 760 CONCRENISANTEN CEENAL Mediterraneau 600.000 Caribbran 800, 000 Chinese Sea Lovelov 84 M. Okotsk Sonovo Celebes 200, 000 Corred 206,000 Black 195, 700 North 159 poo o Marnwra 6.000 () Baltic :00,000 ○ White 35,000) Red 98, 000 o Irish 5.600 SEAG Madanoscar 230 000 O Newroundland 38, 500 Nova Zambla Stown (Great Britain 88.573 . Long Island 1. 100 O.S. Dominge 28.000 Sumatra 100 de C Iceland 10. 000 J Ireland 32,000 New Gainea 280.000 () (etches 90,000 O Luzon 65.000 . Java 51. 000 Capa 30 000 o Sivily 12, 455 300 000 Borneo 3,000 000 8Q. M. NEW HOLLAND SLANDS PACTETO SOLODOLODO SQUILES NTLANTIC 25. 000, 000 SOUTHERN 30.000.000 SANERICA Z ODO OD NEWEL A 11.000.000 CONTINENTS A AMERICA SOUR ORD 000 000 17 NOIO 000 OCEANS NORTHERN 1.000.0003,000,000 EUROPE

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 Eurupe, Asia, and Africa; the New World or America; and the Terra Austrulis or Magellanica, Austral or Southern World; to which Varenius 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 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 Magellania, 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
	11,354,000
New World, America, or Western Continent,	14,800,000
	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 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 boson 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 hreadth, 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 ahout 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 Polc, 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 priversal ocean, whether like the Baltic and the Mediterranean they branches of the Pativersal ocean, whether like the Bathe and the Mediterranean they penetrate the land by a narrow passage and then spread out into a broad expanse, or like North Sca 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 gracual exercise.

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 breathth 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

The Baltic Sca, like the Black Sca, 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 nu-

nerous 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 Caribbeau Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, which together cover a surface of about 1,400,000 square inites. 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 nurthern 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, Nicaragun, Chapala, the small lakes of the Mexican Valley, Tinpanogos, &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 takes is founded upon the manner in which they receive or Another division of takes 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 Ihnen,	275
Saima (Finland),	1,610 Garda,	180
Peipus (Russia),	850 Maggiore,	150
Wetter (Sweden),	850 Nenfchatel,	I15
Mæler, "	760 Lucerne,	100
	ASIATIC LAKES.	
Aral,	9.930 ? Van,	1,960
Baikhal,	7,540 ? Urmiah,	760
Pałkati,	9,930 ? Van, 7,540 ? Urmiah, 3,696 Dead Sea,	500
	AFRICAN LAKES.	
Lake Tchad,	? Dembea,	?
Maravi,	? Dembea, ? Dibbie,	j
	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 iningeneral they are considered as appendages to 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 Papuasia, Greenland (?), Sumatra, Madagascar, Niphon, Cuba, Great Britain, &c.

MOUN

WOUN

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 torents 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 fashiesses 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 ronning 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 as 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 sunne great barrier, under the various names of the Altai, Hunataya, and Taurus, crowns the summit of the declivity down which the great distance from the sea, through a length of 9,000 miles, and sweeping round in a semicircle through Asia, a continuation of the sunne great barrier, under the various names of the Altin, Hunataya, and Taurus, crowns the summit of the declivity down whi

Mount Sarmiento (Terra del Fuego)	ft.6,400	Pichincha V. f	1. 16,000
Putagonian Andes-Corcovado	12,600	lliniza	18,650
Chilian Andes-Descabezado	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
Chuquihamba	22,000	Colombian Andes-Volcano of Purace	15,400
Gualatiere V.	22,000	Volcano of Merida	15,056
Sahama V.	22,000	Pico de Horquita	19,224
Antisana V.	19,305	Silla de Caraccas	8,640
Cotonaxi V.	18,990	Peak of Tolima	15,250
The PARIMA MOUNTAINS are a tra	insverse	ridge, which separates Guiana from t	he basin

The Parima Mourtains are a transverse ridge, which separates Guinan from the basin of the Amazon. Parts of it are known onder the local names of Sierra of Parima, Sierra of Pacaraina, and Sierra of Tunucunaque. The highest known summit is the Peak of Puida, 8,320 feet high.

The Brazillan Mourtains 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 Septinhago stretches from the San Francisco, Lat. 10% to the Urugany, Lat. 23%. The Serra dos Vertentes separates the valleys of the San Francisco and the Tocautin, and winding round to the west divides the confluents 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 of Veragna, it runs through Central America, where it is called the Cordillera of Goatemala, and is distinguished by the great number of its volcances, into Mexico. Here it is called the Mexican Cordillera, Sierra Madre, Sierra de los Minhies, &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 Russina America. The Ozark or Masserne Moontains of Arkansaw are a spur of this great mountain system.

Cordillera of Veragua—Silla of Veragua 9,000

Cordillera of Veragua-Silla of Veragua 9,000	Istaccihnati ft.15,700
Cordillera of Guatemala-Agua V. 14,900	Nevado of Toluca 15,156
Foego V. 14,700	
Socomisco V. ?	Rocky Mountains-Spanish Peak 11,000
Cordillera of Mexico-Popocatepett V. 17,735	James's Peak 11,320
Orizava V. 17,388	
Tuxtla V.	Maritime Chain-Mount Fairweather 14,750
Jorullo V. 2,500	Mount St. Elias V 17,870
Colima V.	Ozark Mountains-Highest Peak 2,500

The ALLEGHANY OF APPALACHIAN SYSTEM traverses the eastern part of the United States from Alabamya 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	Cattskill (N. Y.)	ft. 3,800
Mt Washington (White	Cumberland Mountains-Sommit	3,000
Hills, N. H.) 6,428	Alleghany Ridge-Green Briar	3,775
The Aactic System embraces the mounta	ins of Greenland, lecland, &c.	
Greenigad Mountains-	Stag's Horns 8,300	
Iceland Mountains-Jack	tuH 6,656	
	-1. 77	

Hecta V. 5,551
System of the Astrices including the mountains of the West India Islands.
Cuba—Mount Potrillo 5,950 feet.
Journa—Blue Mountains 7,284
Hayti—Grand Sorrania 8,950

EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS.

The Herren as 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 Pyrences.

Southern Group-Cerro	de M	ulliac	en (s	unn	it of S	Sierr	Nev	ada)	ft	.11,600
Sagre	(Sier	та М	orena)	-	-	-	- 1	-	5,883
Central Group-Sierra										
Penala										
Pyrenees-Maladetta										
Mont Perdu	-	-	-							
Pic Posets			-							11,277
Canigou -	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	9,141

The Alberts 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 Sadetic Mountains, &c., through Italy, where they take the name of Appennes, and over Bungary, under the designation of the Carpathian Mountains, and through Turkey and Greece onder that of the Balkau (Hæmus), Despoto Dag (Mount Rhodope), and Pindus.

TAINS.							
Cevennes-Mont Mezenc	ft. 5,820	Southern Apennines-Majella	n. 9.131				
Puy de Sancy	6,224	Vesuvius V.	3,452				
Puy de Dome	4,840	Æina V.	10,871				
Plomb de Cantal	6,100	Stromboli V.	2,687				
Vosges—Ballon de Guebwiler Jura—Reculet	4,695	BALKAN (Hæmus)—Mount Scardus	10,000				
Dole	5,639 5,515	Athos DESPOTO DAG (Rhodope)	6,778				
ALPS-Maritime Alps-Longet	5,515 10,345	Menikion (Cercine)	6,395				
Pelvo Cottian Alps—Pelvoux de Vallou	9,958	Pouhar Dag (Panggus)	5,800				
Cottian Alps—Pelvoux de Vallou	ise 13,442	Pindus-Mezzovo	9,000				
Olan Trois Ellions	13,819 12,737	Sperchius	7,673				
Monte Viso	12,586	Chimera (Acroceraunian) Liakura (Parnassus)	5,000 5,750				
Graian Alps-Iseran	13,372	Zagora (Helicou)	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- terhorn	14,837	Pelion Œta	5,115				
Monte Rosa	15,152	· Pentelicus	3,500				
Le Geant	13,800	Trelovouno (Hymettus)	3,000				
Combin	14,125	Taygetus	5,115				
Helvetian or Lepontine Alps-	14711	Cyllene	7,600				
Finsteraarhor		Psitorite (Ida)	7,674				
Jungfrau Schreckhorn	13,718 13,386	Carpathian Mts-Ruska Poyana Tatra	9,912 8,524				
Simplen	11,542	SUDETIC MTs Schneeberg	4,784				
St. Gotbard	10,950	Schneekoppe	5,394				
Rhetian Alps-Ortlerspitz	12,852	Keilberg (Erzgebirg	(e) 4,160				
Zebru or Kænigsp	itz 12,271	SECONDARY CHAINS-	0 .00				
Dreyherrenspitz Monte Cristallo	10,130 12,961	Fichtelgebirge—Schneeberg Bahmerwald—Haydelberg	3,461 4,616				
Noric Alps—Gross Glockner	12,776	Rauhe Alpe—Hohenherg	3,370				
Carnic Alps-Marinolata	11,510	Schwurtzwald-Feldberg	4,675				
Julian Alps—Terglou	10,863	Odenwald-Katzenluckei	2,000				
APENNINES-Northern Apennines-		Thuringerwald-Schneekopf	3,075				
Mont Cimone Amiata	6,975 5,794	Hartz—Brocken Spessart—Orberreisig	3,658 2,130				
Central Apennines-Monte Corno		Rhangebirge-Krentzberg	3,025				
Cavallo	9,521	Vogelsgebirge-Oberwald	2,430				
Velino,	8,183	Taunusgebirge-Gross Feldherg	2,775				
St. Oroste (Soraci	te) 2,140	Westerwald-Saltzburgerkopf,	2,776				
	Mts.—Mon	igh the islands of Sardinia and Corsic t Rotondo 9,069 feet. pargentn 6,004	a.				
		Cape Lindesnoes in Norway to Nor	h Cape.				
	MtsSk	agstoltind 8,400 feet.					
		eehættan 8,200					
	Mts.—So						
Grumpian Hills—Ben Nevis	es the mo	welsh Mountains—Snowden	ft. 3,557				
Schehallien	3,514	Cader Idris	3,550				
Central Chain-Skiddaw	3,038	Cheviot Hills	2,657				
Crossfell	3,383	Pentland Hills	1,878				
Helvellyn	3,313						
		IOUNTAINS. the courses, connections, and height	a of the				
mountainous chains of Asia but a	with our	present knowledge of them, we may	comure-				
hend them all in four principal syst	tems. Th	ese are the great Eastern System, co	mprising				
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, Teeushan, and Kwanion groups, and the mountains of Japan;							
the Uralian Mountains; the Tauro)-Cancasia	in System, and the Illingoo System.					
The Group of the Altai surrounds	the source	es of the Irtish and Yenissei, and e	tending				
into the east under the names of	the Saya	nian, Upper Kentai, Daourian, and	Japion-				

into the east under the names of the Sayanian, Upper Kentai, Daourian, and Jablonnoikhrehet Mountains, advances along the Sea of Okotsk.

The Teenshan Group is in about 49° N. Lat. Its western prolongation is the Mustae. A
transverse chain, called the Beloor Tag, running from north to south, connects this group
with the Knandun; this latter chain runs parallel to the Teenshan in Lat. 35, into the
Clinicae province of Shensi. The Hindoo kho is its western prolongation.

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

I III matayas—Chamoustri	11. 20, 100;	1 Teenshan—Bokilda-Ovia (Bogdo	
Dhawataghiri	28,000 }	Mts.)	ft. 19,200 ?
Altaic Group-Tyiktoo (Siberia)	10,520	Mustag	16,000 ?
Tagtan (Soongaria) 10,240?	Beloor Tag	19,000 ?
Avatcha V.	6,500	Kwanlun-Highest summits	16,000 ?
The TAURO-CAUCASIAN SYSTE	M covers we	stern Asia with its numerous bran	ches—
Ararat-Mt. Ararat		Libanus-Lehannn	ft. 10,880
Demayend V.	12,800	Anti Libanus	15,800
Tourus Mountains-Sogut Tag	15,360	Carmel	2,230
Anti-Taurus-Ardis (Argæus)	15,500	Tahor	2,000
Olympus	8,950	Sinai	7,940
Ida	4,950	Caucasus-Elhoorz	17,920
The Manney Sugar to Included	the heighte	of Central and Southern India.	

The HINDOO SYSTEM INC.
Wes Nilgherry Hills—Murshurti Bet Eastern Ghauts

URAL MOUNTAINS

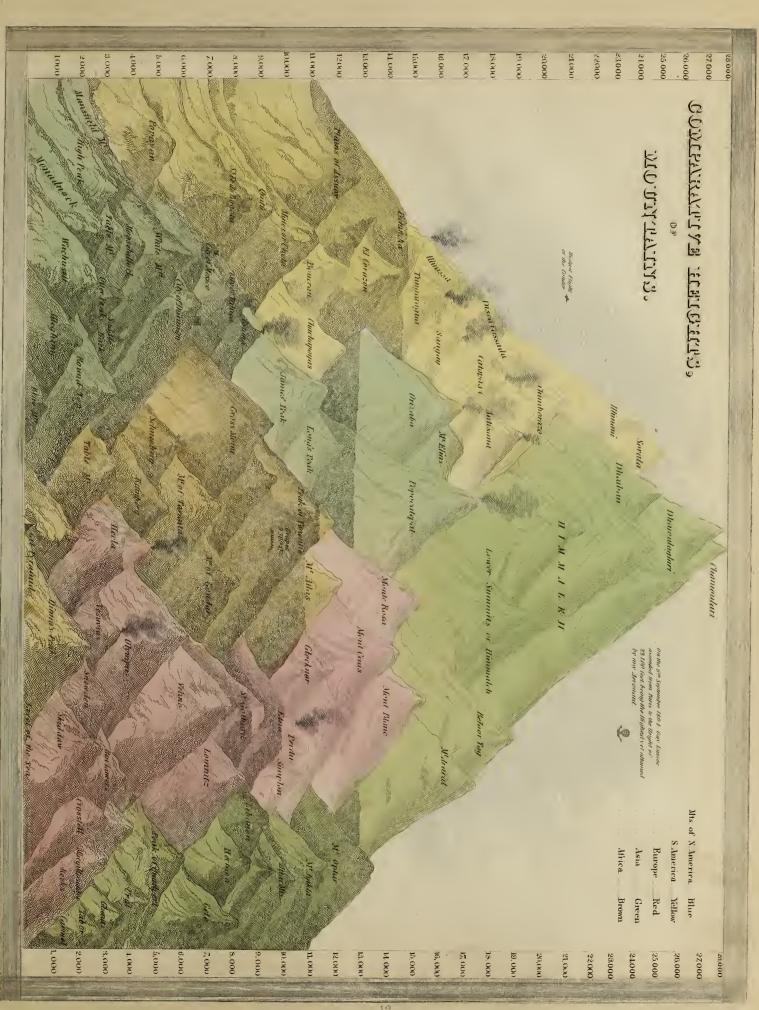
AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

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 Nienweld	ft. 10,200
Monoco	ft. 12,800	Compass Mountain	10,000
Waneseris (Algiers)	8,9:0	Canaru Mts Peak of Teneriffe	11,590
Tagan (Tunis)	4,480	Cape Verd Mts Fogo V.	7,890
Abussinian MtsAmba Geshen	14,720 ?	Madagasenr Mts Amhostimene	11,500
Isle of Bourbon-Piton des Neiges	12,500	Mauritius-Peter Botte	3,764
	JOHN TARRE	OF OGEANIA	

		UNTAINS C	OF OCEANIA.	
	MAYLAYSIAN SYSTEM. Sumatra Mts.—Gounong Kosumbra	ft.15,125	Timor Mts.	ft, 6,400
١	Mount Ophir,	13,862 [Bornean Mts.—Cristal Mountains	8,000
	Jova Mts Prahou		Philippine Mts Mayon V. (Luzo	n) 10,540
	Passavan	12,800	Celebes MtsLampo Batan	7,680
	Gede or Tagal V.	10,329	Mountains of Moluccus-Peak of C	eram 8,664
	AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.—Blue mou	ntain (N.	S. Wales) 6,500 feet	

6,400 feet. 15,990 13,950 POLYNESIAN SYSTEM—Peak of Mariannes V. Manna Roa (Hawaii) Manna Koah do, Oroena (Tahiti)





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 Coppernine, 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

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 hreadth 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 descend-

ing 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, Curdistan, Persia, Afghanistan, &c.; this region is from 2,500 to 6,000 feet ahove 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 Swisstahle-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 interly 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 Descrt 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 herhage 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 incrusted 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 mountainons chains are of great extent, comprising whole provinces or countries. Such are the great valleys of the Gauges in Asia, and of the Mississippi in North America. Some are simated 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. Bootan, Thibet, and Nepanl, 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 hody of water is hurled over a ledge of hard limestone, below which is a layer of soft shale, which decays and crumhles 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 helow the falls is strewed 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 'tave fallen, the visiter 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 beautics 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 Stanbbach in Switzerland are lofty, but their masses of water are inconsiderable; the Niagara and the falls of the Rhine on the contrary firmish 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.			He	ight.—Feet.
Gavarnie, France, Pyrenees				1,350
Fugloe, Isle of Fugloe, Norway				1,000
Staubbach, Switzerland .	•			960
Doby Myllin, Wales				900
Ginfacl, Wales				900
Riukan 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, D	alınat.	ia		150
Tendon, France				120
Ray Pic				120
Kerka, Dalmatia				100
Devil's Bridge, Switzerland				100
Schaffhausen, do				80
Trolhatta, Sweden,				60
Tivoli, Roman State				50

REMARKABLE FALLS IN AMERICA.

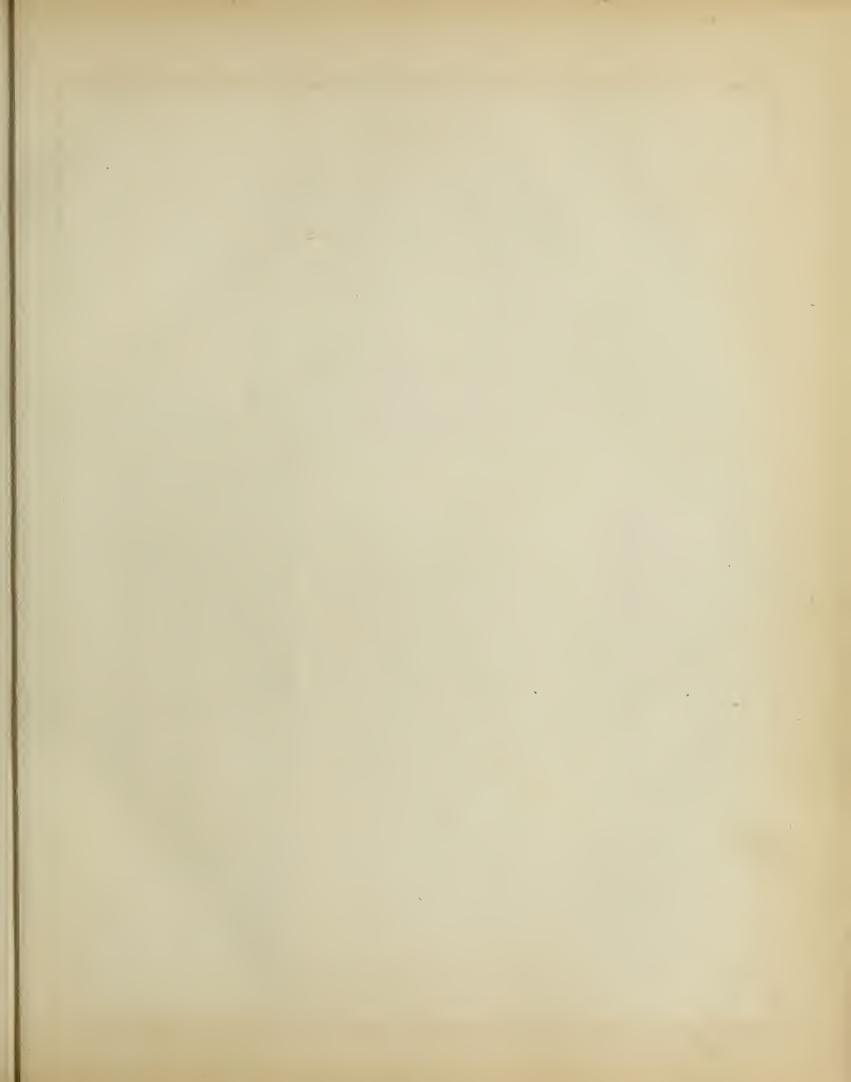
Name.	Country.	Height Feet
Tequendama	New Grenada	580
Las Vegas	Mexico	?
Pusambio or Purace	New Grenada	400
Montinorency	Canada	250
Falling Spring	United States	200
Canterskill	do.	175
Niagara,	do.	170
Tauqkanic	do.	160
Great Falls,	do.	150
Chandiere	Canada	100
Missouri	United States	90
Guanacualtan,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

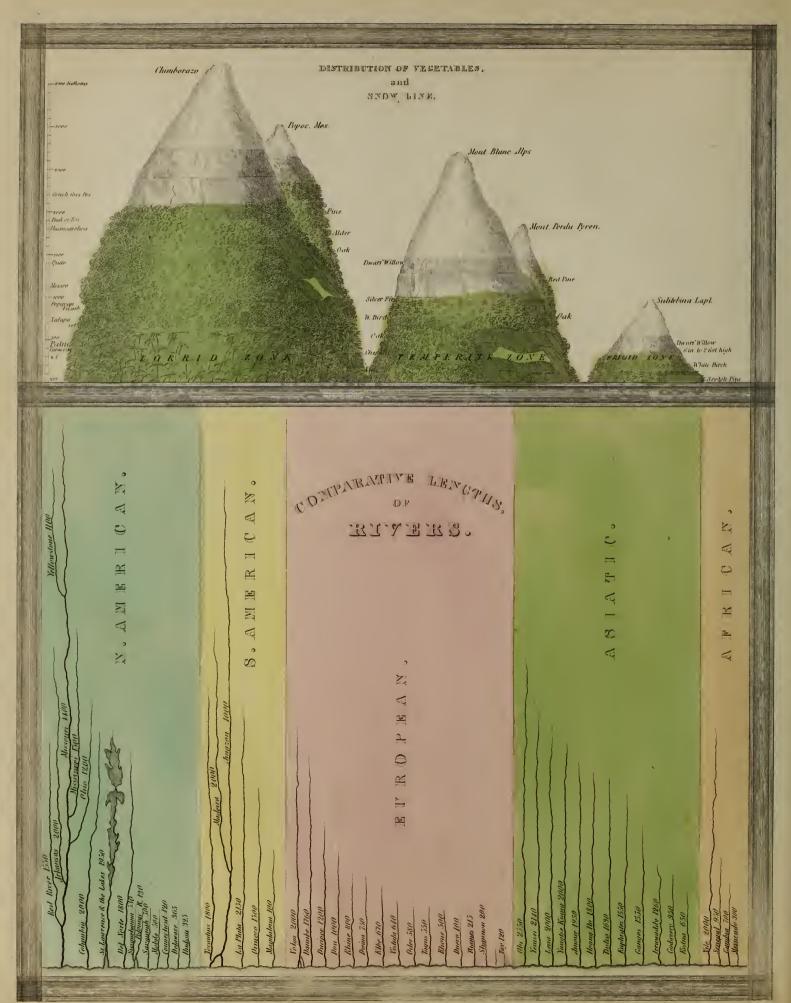
This is far from being a complete list even of the most remarkable waterfalls of these two continents; but it has been found quite impossible to give the dimensions of many striking cataracts, particularly in America, with any approach to accuracy;—nor have the highest known falls been mentioned here, 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 rivulcts, 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

These basins form natural divisions of the earth's surface.

DIMENSTONS. 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.	Area of Basin.
	CAmazan * -		Miles. 3,200 -	Square Miles.
	Amazon,* La Plata, -		2,130	- 2,500,000 - 1,250,000
	Orinoco,	-	1,150 -	- 300,000
	Magdalena, -	•	820	
South America.	Tocantin or Para, - San Francisco, -	-	1,500 -	· ?
South America.	Madeira,	•	1,275 1,800	•
	Topayos, -	-	1,000	
	Napo,	-		ches of Amazon.
	Xingu, -	•	1,080 } 1,400 }	
	(Negro, (Mississippi,* -		2,300)	
	Missouri,* to mouth of	•	2,300	1,250,000
	Mississippi, -	•	3,500 ∫	2,200,000
	Oregon or Columbia,	-	1,200 -	• ;
	St. Lawrence, -	•	2,000 -	600,000
	Mackenzie, - Nelson and Winnipeg,	. •	1,500 - 1,000 -	- 300,000 250,000
	Ottawas,	-	-	- ?
	Arkansaw, -	-	1,300	200,000
	Red River, -	•	1,150 -	900,000
North America.	Ohio, Colorado,	٠.	800 - 800 ?	200,000
1,0121 1211011001	Bravo del Norte,		1,250 .	. ?
	Susquehannah, -	-	300 -	- 30,000
	Tennessee, -	-	680 -	41,600
	Cumberland, -		400 - 370 -	- 18,000 13,000
	Hudson,	-	300 -	- 10,000
	Mobile or Alabama,	•	400 -	40,000
	Delaware,	•	275 - 400 -	- 12,000
	Illinois, - Connecticut, -	•	310 -	24,000
	James,	•	370 -	10,500
	Volga,	,	1,900 -	- 640,000
	Danube, -	•	1,630	310,000
	Dnieper,	. •	1,050 - 860 -	- 200,000
	Rhine,	•	830 -	205,000 - 70,000
	Northern Dwina,	-	700 -	125,000
	Vistula, -	•	650 -	- 70,000
	Loire,	-	620 - 580 -	48,000
	Rhone, -		540	- 50,000
_	Dwina,	•	490 -	
Europe .	Dniester, -	•	480	,
	Tagus,	. •	520 - 520 -	- 28,760
	Seine,	•	480 -	- 26,200
	Oder,	-	460 -	43,926
	Douro,		455 -	- 35,000
	Ebro, Po,	•	410 · 380 -	- 27,000
	Thames,		240	5,000
	Shannon,	-	220 -	- ,,,,,,
	Severn, -	•	210 -	
	(Tiber,		210 -	F00.000
	Nile, Niger,		2,750 - 2,300 -	500,000 - 450,000?
	Congo or Zaire,		1,400 ?	450,000 :
Africa.	{ Senegal,	-	850 -	
	Gambia, -		600	
	Orange, Zambese, -		1,050 - 950 ? .	
				•

*Including the minuter 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.
(Yenissei,			2,900				1,200,000
Yangtsekiang,		-	2,700	-		-	600,000
Obi,	-		2,800		-		1,300,000
Lena,	-	-	2,500	-		-	960,000
Indus,	-		1,700		-		400,000
Cambodia (Mecon),	-	1,700	-		-	į.
Amour,	-		2,240		-		900,000
Ganges and Brahm	napoot	ra,	1,350	-		-	600,000
{ Irawaddy,	-	-	1,100				j
Euphrates,	-		1,360	-		-	230,000
Hoangho,		-	2,400		-		400,000
Jihon (Oxus),	-		1,300			-	?
Sihon (Jaxartes),		-	1,200		-		;
Ural,	-		1,050	-		-	
Maykiang,	-	-	1,700		-		ŝ
Takiang,	-		1,050	-		-	į
(Meinam (Siam),	•	-	850		-		į

SNOW-LINE AND LIMITS OF VEGETATION.

INFLUENCE OF ELEVATION UPON TEMPERATURE. As climate is chiefly influenced by distauce from the equator, and elevation above the sea, in ascending high mountains we pass through different zones of vegetation, answering to the dif-

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 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 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

	t of Snow-Line.	Latitude.	Height of Snow-Line.
	- 00m + c		
0	5.207 in feet.	50	6,334 in feet.
5 1:	5,095	55	5,034
10 1	1,764	60	3,818
15 1	4,220	65	2,722
20 1	3,278	70	1,778
25 13	2,557	75	1,016
30 1	1,484	80	457
35 10	0,287	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 bardy 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.

i	nai snow.	T	orrid	Zone.	Temp	erate Zone	3.	Frigid Zone.
2		Andes. 0° Lat.	Mts.	of Mexico. 20° Lat.	Caucasus.	Pyrenees.	Alps.	Lapland.
	Inferior Limit of Perpetual Snow.	15,200	feet.	13,478	9,900	8,400	8,220	3,300
į	Upper Limit of Trees.	10,800		12,000	6,000	7,020	6,000	1,500
	Distance between Trees and Snow.	4,400		,478	3,900	1,380	2,220	1,800
	Distance between Snow and Corn.	5,200			3,780		4,200	2,700

CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Divisions, Nineteen Classes, and Seventy-seven Orders.

	,			
Α.	CLASS.	·	ORDER. 1. Bimana. 2. Quadrumana. 3. Carmivora. 4. Rodentia. 5. Edentata. 6. Pachydermata. 7. Ruminantia. 8. Cetacea.	EXAMPLES. Man. Chimpanzee. Hyæna. Rat. Armadillo, Hog. Cow. Whale.
DIVISION IVERTEBRATA.	H. Aves (Birds)	. %	1. Rapaces. 2. Passeres. 3. Scansores. 4. Gallinæ. 5. Grallæ. 6. Palmipedes.	Hawk. Swallow. Woodpecker. Cock. Heron. Duck.
TON I.	III. REPTILIA		(1. Chelonia. 2. Sauria. 3. Ophidia. 4. Batrachia.	Tortoise. Lizard. Snake. Freg.
Divi	IV. Pisces (Fishes). {	lst Series Osseous. 2d Series Cartilagi- nous.	1. Acanthopterygii. 2. Abdominales. 3. Subbrachiati. 4. Apodes. 5. Lophobranchii. 6. Plectognathi. 7. Sturiones. 8. Selachii. 9. Cyclostomi.	Sword Fish. Salmon. Whiting. Eel. Hippocampus. Sun Fish. Sturgeon. Ray. Lamprey.
	I. CEPHALOPODA		(one) Cephalopoda.	Nautilus.
	II. PTEROPODA		(one) Pteropoda.	Clio Australis.
DIVISION II. MOLLUSCA.	III. Gasteropoda .		1. Pulmonia. 2. Nudibranchia. 3. Inferobranchia. 4. Tectibranchia. 5. Ileteropoda. 6. Pectinibranchia. 7. Tubulibranchia. 8. Scutibranchia. 9. Cyclobranchia.	Snail. Glaucus Linguella Bursatella Carinaria. Whelk. Vermetus. Sea Ear. Chiton.
1018101	IV. Acephala : .		1. Testacea. 2. Acephala	Oyster. Ascidia.
	V. BRACHIOPODA .		(one) Brachiopoda.	Lingula Anatina.
	VI. CIRRHOPODA		(one) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.
	I. Annelida		1. Tubicola. 2. Dorsibranchia. 3. Abranchia.	Amphitrita. Amphinomæ. Leech.
ICULATA.	II. CRUSTACEA	Section 1. Malacostracia. Sec. 2. Entomostracia.	1. Decapoda. 2. Stomapoda. 3. Amphipoda. 4. Læmodipoda. 5. Isopoda. 6. Brauchiopoda 7. Pæcilopoda	Gebia Stellata. Phyllosoma. Gammarus. Whale Louse. Anilocra. Branchipus. Dichelestium.
ART	III. ARACHNIDA		1. Pulmonata. 2. Trachearia.	Spider. Phalangium.
DIVISION III.—ARTICULATA	IV. INSECTA A + 5, 9		1. Myriapoda. 2. Thysanoura 3. Parasita. 4. Suctoria. 5. Coleoptera. 6. Orthoptera. 7. Hemiptera. 8. Neuroptera. 9. Hymenoptera 10. Lepidoptera. 11. Rhipiptera. 12. Diptera.	Centipede. Velvet Spring Tail Louse. Flea. Beetle. Grasshopper. Aphis. Ant Lion. Ichneumon Fly. Moth. Xenos. Gnat.
. (I. Echinoderma		1 Pedicellata. 2. Echinoderma.	Star Fish. Sipunculus.
DIATA	II. INTESTINA		1. Cavitaria. 2. Parenchyma.	Cerebratula. Planaria Cornuta.
-RA	III. ACALEPHA	6	1. Acalepha. 2. Hydrostatica.	Medusa. Diphyes.
DIVISION IV. RADIATA.	IV. POLYPI		1. Actinea. 2. Gelatinosa 3. Corallina.	Green Actinea. Cristatella. Coral.
DIVI	V. Infusoria.		1. Rotifera. 2. Homogenea.	Wheel Animalcule 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

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

CLASS.

ORDER.

FXAMPLES.

And I. Bimana.
2. Quadrumana.
3. Carnivora.

Man.
Chimpanzee.
Hyæna.

Deings. 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 camelopard, the domedary, 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 tanir, the lama the pecari, the larguar, the congruent the agoutt, the class—the tapir, the lama, the pecari, the jaguar, the couguar, 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 residence of these provinces in the residence of these provinces is the residence of these provinces in the residence of the

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,

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-

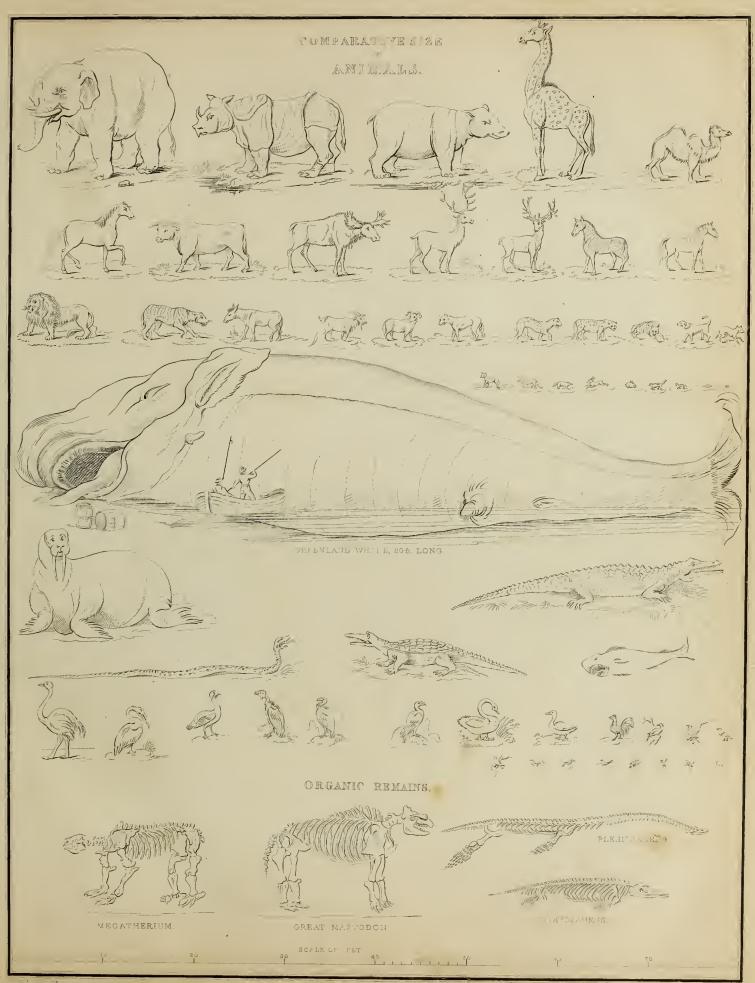
blooded quadrupeds.

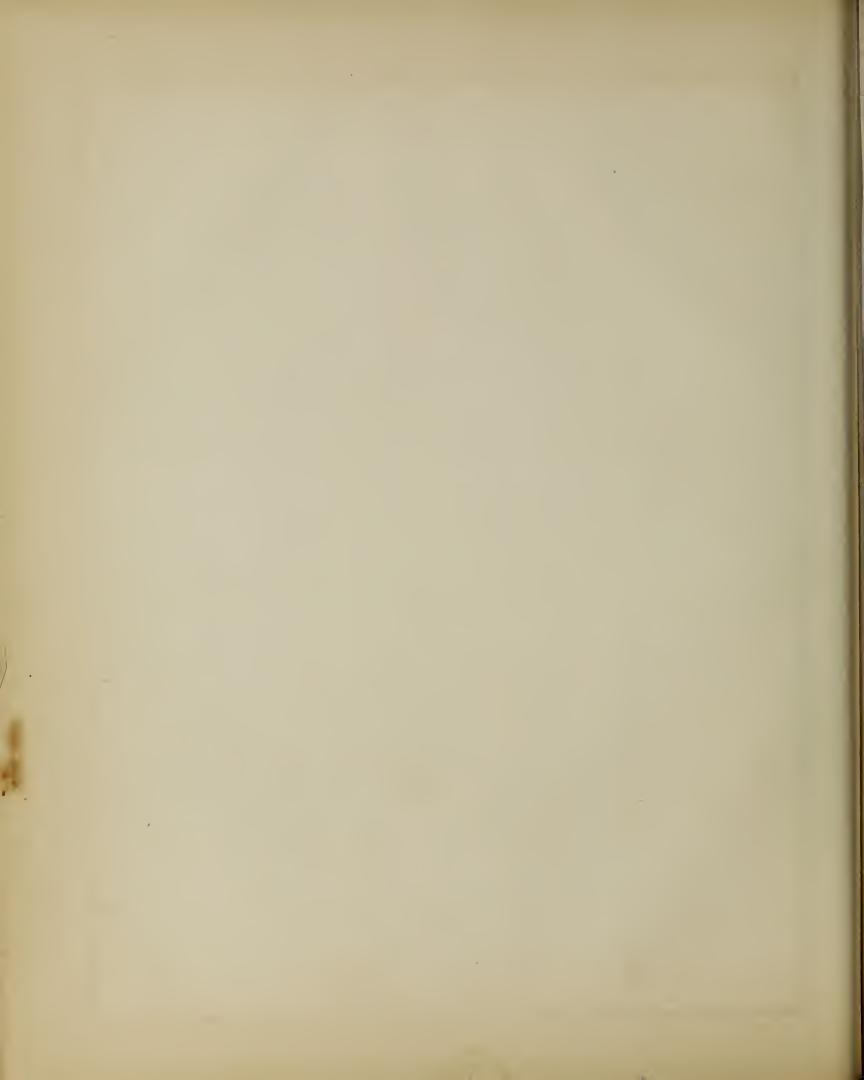
This law of limitation to particular localities might be shown to prevail not less rigidly in respect to other classes of animals, even to those of fishes and birds, which seem at first glance to be almost unconfined in their range of sea and air. Thus it is well known that the whales which are met with 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 cetacca, 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 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 gigantic etc. an extinct species of deer, also veried in Europe, measuring line 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 treating feet. 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 sub-divided. The celebrated Cuvier includes all these varieties under three pri-mary divisions, which he terms, 1. The Fair or Caucasian variety; 2. The Yel-low 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:

Chaldeans Assyrians Phœnicians 1. The Syrian branch com-Jews prising the 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

Persians Greeks Romans

2. The Indo-Pelasgic branch comprising

Romans
Celtic Nations (Ancient Gauls, Celtiberians, Britains, &c. Welsh, Irish, Scotch Highlanders, &c.)
Teutonic Nations (Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, English, &c.)
Sclayonic Nations (Russians, Poles, Servians, Croatians, Bohemians, Slowacs, 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.

Scythians

3. The Scythian or Tartarian branch comprising

Parthians Turkish Nations (Usbecks, Turkmans, Kirghises, Osmanlees or Ottoman Turks, &c.) Uralian Nations (Finlanders, Hungarians or Magyars, Esthonians, Sames 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, Gengis, 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

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.) It comprises the Birmese or Myammas Annamites (Cochinchinese, Tonquinese) 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; fore-head low; the nose and other features being somewhat projecting. The moral and intellectual qualities of this race approach those of the Mon-

golian; 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 , 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 dis-

appear.

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:

The Hottentots (Coronas, Namaquas, Bushmen, and other tribes within the Cape Colony and the basin of the river Orange).

The Caffres (Coosas, Tambookis, Betshuanas, &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

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

The Ethiopian variety has ever remained in a rude and comparatively bar-trous 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 necessaries 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 dif-

ferent 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: 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.

Javanese Malays Proper (in Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, the Moluccas, &c.) Battaks Sumatra Achinese Bugis Macassars Celebes Alfourous Dayaks or Haraforas (Borneo) Tagals Malayans 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 intera place are fine; 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. sons 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.

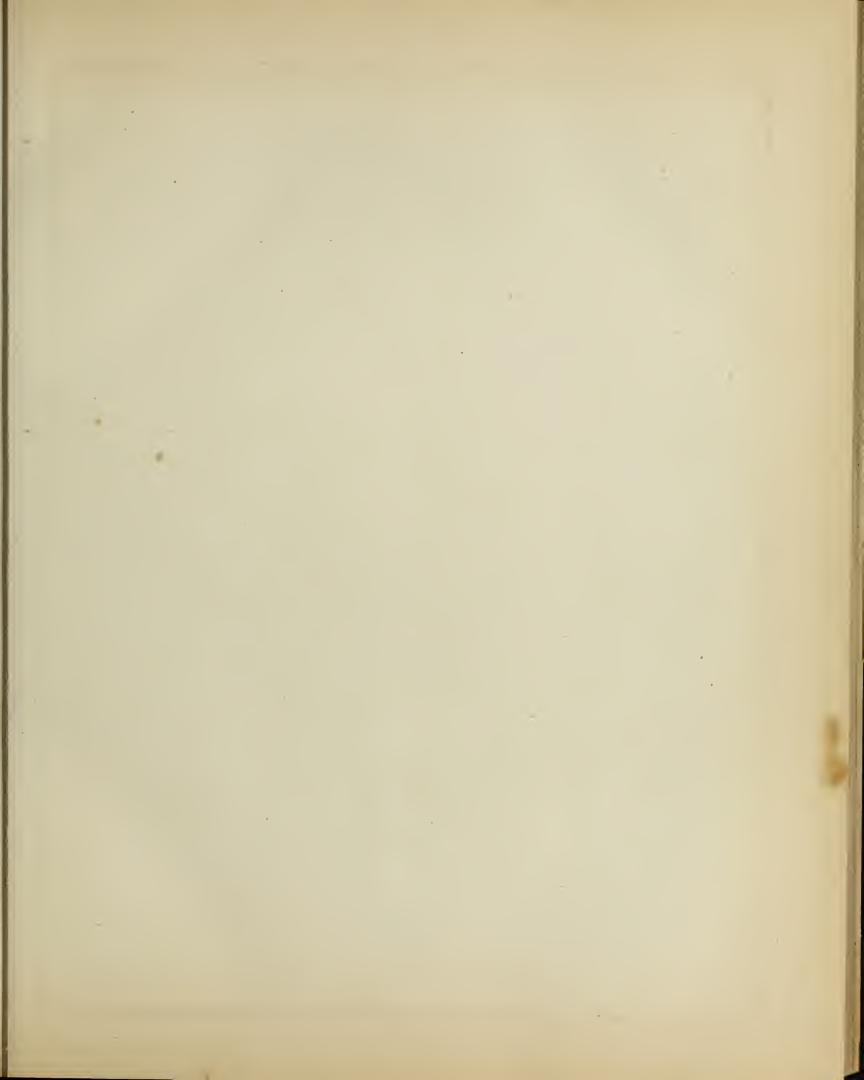
The decrease of heat as we recede from the equator follows different laws in the two hemispheres, being greater in the southern than in the northern, and is also affected by the longitude. On the west of Europe, the cold increases less with the latitude than in any other quarter. Under meridians which 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.

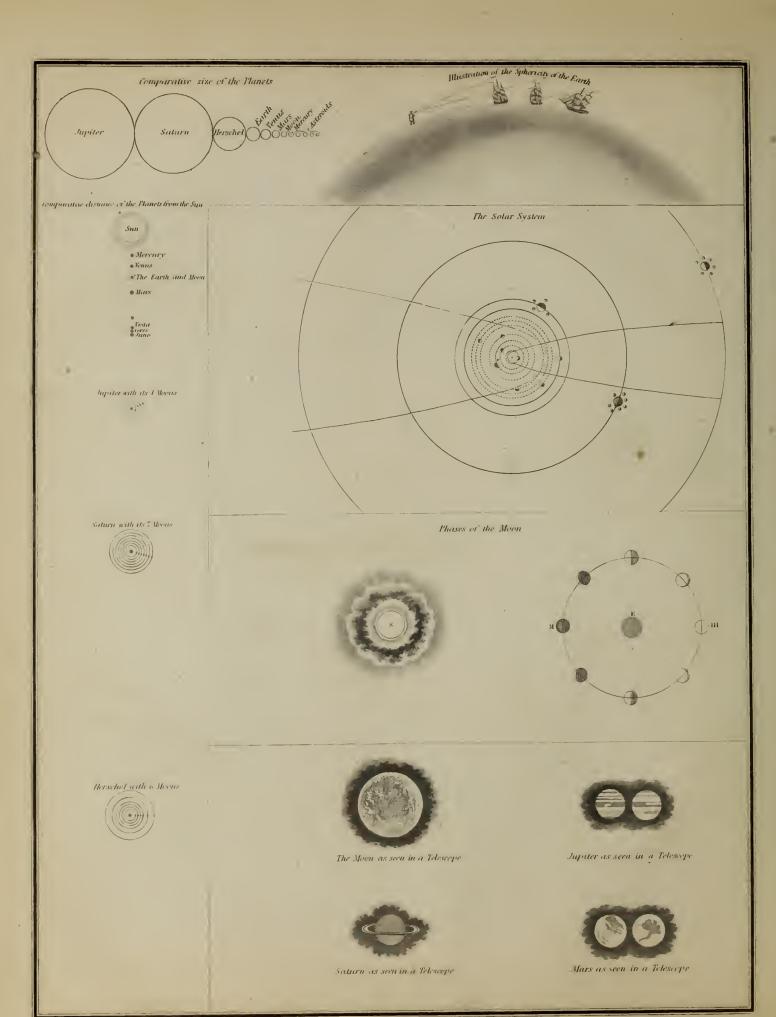
Isothermal lines have been considered as measuring the heat and cold of the earth. The climate of Eastern Asia comes mearer to that of Eastern America than of Western Europe. Thus the latitudes of Naples, Pekin, and Philadelphia are respectively 41°, 40°, and 40°, whilst their mean temperatures are 63.3°, 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 59° 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

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 Wolga, 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 degrec 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 perature is very much regulated by the freezing of the water and the melting perature 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 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 tempcrature 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.

er-			Position.		Mean		Mean Te	mperature	of	Mean T	Cemp. of
Isother mal Bands.	Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.	Hght.	Tempera- ture of the Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest Month.	Coldest Month.
o to 41°.	Melville Island	74 47 57 8 68 30 46 30	110 48 W. 61 20 W. 20 47 E. 8 23 E.	Feet. 0 0 1355 6390	- 2.00 +26.42 26.96 30.38	-31.35 - 0.60 0.68 18.32	- 6.60 23.90 24.98 26.42	33.78 48.38 54.86 44.96	- 3.84 33.44 27.32 31.82	39.08 51.80 59.54 46.22	-35.52 -11.20 - 0.58 +15.08
Band from 32°	North Cape Ulea Umea St. Petersburg Drontheim Moscow Abo	71 0 65 3 63 50 59 56 63 24 55 45 60 27	25 50 E. 25 26 E. 20 16 E. 30 19 E. 10 22 E. 37 32 E. 22 18 E.	0 0 0 0 0 970	32.00 35.08 33.26 38.84 39.92 40.10 40.28	23.72 11.84 12.92 17.06 23.72 10.78 20.84	29.66 27.14 33.80 38.12 35.24 44.06 38.30	43.34 57.74 54.86 62.06 61.24 67.10 61.88	32.08 35.96 33.44 38.66 40.10 38.30 40.64	46.58 61.52 62.60 65.66 64.94 70.52	22.10 7.70 11.48 8.60 19.58 6.08
50°.	Upsal	59 51 59 20 46 47 59 55 47 47	17 38 E. 18 3 E. 71 10 W. 10 48 E. 10 34 E.	0 0 0 0 0 3066	42.08 42.26 41.74 42.80 42.98	24.98 25.52 14.18 28.78 28.58	39.38 38.30 38.84 39.02 42.08	60.26 61.88 68.00 62.60 58.48	42.80 43.16 46.04 41.18 42.98	62.42 64.04 73.40 66.74 59.36	22.48 22.82 13.81 28.41 30.20
Band from 41º to 5	Copenhagen Kendal Malouin Islands Prague Gottingen Zurich Edinburgh Warsaw Coire Dublin Berne Geneva Manheim Vienna	55 41 54 17 51 25 60 5 51 32 47 22 55 57 57 52 14 46 50 53 21 46 5 46 12 49 29 48 12	12 35 E. 2 46 W. 59 59 W. 14 24 E. 9 53 E. 8 32 E. 3 10 W. 21 2 E. 9 30 E. 6 19 W. 7 26 E. 8 28 E. 16 22 E.	0 0 0 456 1350 150 0 1876 0 1650 1080 432 420	45.68 46.22 46.94 49.46 46.94 47.84 47.84 48.56 48.92 49.10 49.28 49.28 50.18 50.54	30.74 30.56 39.56 31.46 30.38 29.66 38.66 28.76 32.36 39.20 32.00 34.70 38.80 32.72	41.18 45.14 46.58 47.66 44.24 48.20 46.40 47.48 50.00 47.30 48.92 47.66 49.54 51.26	62.60 56.84 53.06 68.90 64.76 64.04 58.28 69.08 63.32 59.54 66.56 64.94 67.10 59.26	48.38 46.22 48.46 50.18 48.74 48.92 48.56 49.46 60.36 50.00 49.82 50.00 49.82 50.54	65.66 58.10 55.76 66.38 65.66 59.36 70.34 61.59 61.16 67.28 66.68 68.72 70.52	27.14 34.88 37.40 29.66 26.73 38.30 27.14 29.48 35.42 30.56 34.16 33.44 26.80
Band from 50° to 59°,	Clermont Buda Cambridge, U.S. Paris London Dunkirk Amsterdam Brussels Prancker Phine alphia New York Cincinnati St. Alalo Nantes Pekin Milan Milan Bordeaux Bordeaux	45 46 47 29 42 25 48 50 51 2 52 22 50 50 52 36 40 40 39 6 48 39 47 13 39 54 45 28 44 50	3 5 E. 19 1 E. 71 3 W. 2 20 E. 0 5 W. 2 22 E. 4 50 E. 4 22 E. 6 22 E. 73 59 W. 82 40 W. 1 32 W. 1 16 27 E. 9 11 E. 0 34 W.	1260 494 0 2222 0 0 0 0 0 0 510 0 0 390	50.00 51.08 50.36 51.08 50.36 50.54 51.62 61.80 51.80 53.42 53.78 63.78 63.78 54.14 54.68 55.76 56.49	34.52 33.98 33.98 38.66 39.56 36.68 36.68 32.18 29.84 32.90 42.26 40 46 26.42 36.32 42.08	50.54 51.08 47.66 49.28 43.56 51.62 53.24 51.08 51.44 51.26 54.14 52.16 54.50 56.30 56.12 56.48	64.40 70.52 70.70 64.58 63.14 64.04 65.84 66.20 67.28 73.94 79.18 72.86 66.02 68.54 82.58 73.04 70.88	51.26 52.34 49.82 51.44 50.18 50.90 51.62 51.08 54.32 56.48 54.50 54.86 55.78 55.58 56.30	66.20 71.60 72.86 65.30 64.40 64.76 66.92 77.00 80.70 74.30 66.92 70.52 84.38 74.56 73.04	28.04 27.78 29.84 36.14 37.78 37.76 35.42 35.80 32.90 32.72 25.34 30.20 41.74 39.02 24.62 36.14 41.00
Band from 59° to 68°	Marseilles	43 17 43 36 41 53 43 7 32 45 31 28	5 22 E. 3 52 E. 12 27 E. 5 50 E. 129 55 F. 90 30 W.	0 0 0 0 0 180	69.00 59.36 60.44 62.66 60.60 64.76	45,50 44,06 45,86 48,38 39,38 48,56	57.56 56.66 57.74 60.80 57.56 65.48	72.50 75.74 75.20 75.02 82.94 79.18	60.08 60.98 62.78 64.40 64.22 66.02	74.66 78.08 77.00 77.00 86.90 79.70	44,42 42,08 42,26 46,40 37,40 46,94
68° to	Funchal Algiers	32 37 36 48	16 58 W. 3 1 E.	0	69.54 69.98	64.40 61.52	65.84 65.68	72.50 80.24	72.32 72.50	75.56 82.78	64.04 60.08
Band above 770.	Cairo Vera Cruz	30 2 19 11 23 10 10 27	30 18 E. 96 1 W. 82 13 W. 65 15 W.	0 0 0 0	72.32 77.72 78.08 81.86	58.46 71.96 71.24 80.24	73.58 77.90 78.98 83.66	85.10 81.50 83.30 82.04	71.42 78.62 78.98 80.24	85,82 81.86 83.84 84.38	56.12 71.06 69.98 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 sca; as the ship récedes from the shore, low objects first disappear; then those more elevated and at last the highest points of the laud 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 nearcr 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 cyes 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, upiter, 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

	Diameters		Sidere	al Ro	tation.	Sidereal Period.
,	in miles.	Sun-miles.	h.	m.	S.	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		1,325.74
Juno,	1,420	250,000,000		?		1,592.66
Ceres,	1,620	260,000,000		2		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		?		30,686.82

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 fcars, 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 6¾

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 arc, 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 terms of the form of being the tops of lofty mountains, the heights of many of which have been calculated; the highest summit is about 13 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 Mattawamkcag 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
O	,	(York	3,485
York	51,710	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.

The Cumberland and Oxford canal unites Schago pond with CANAL Portland harbor; length of excavation 201 miles, affording a navigation natural and artificial of 50 miles.

COMMERCE. The inhabitants are largely engaged in 1832 was \$1,123,326; of e fisheries. The value of imports for the year 1832 was \$1,123,326; of this state amounts to 145,000 The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and 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 Merrimae 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.

Massachusetts took possession of the colonies in the western

part of Maine, as belonging to her jurisdiction.

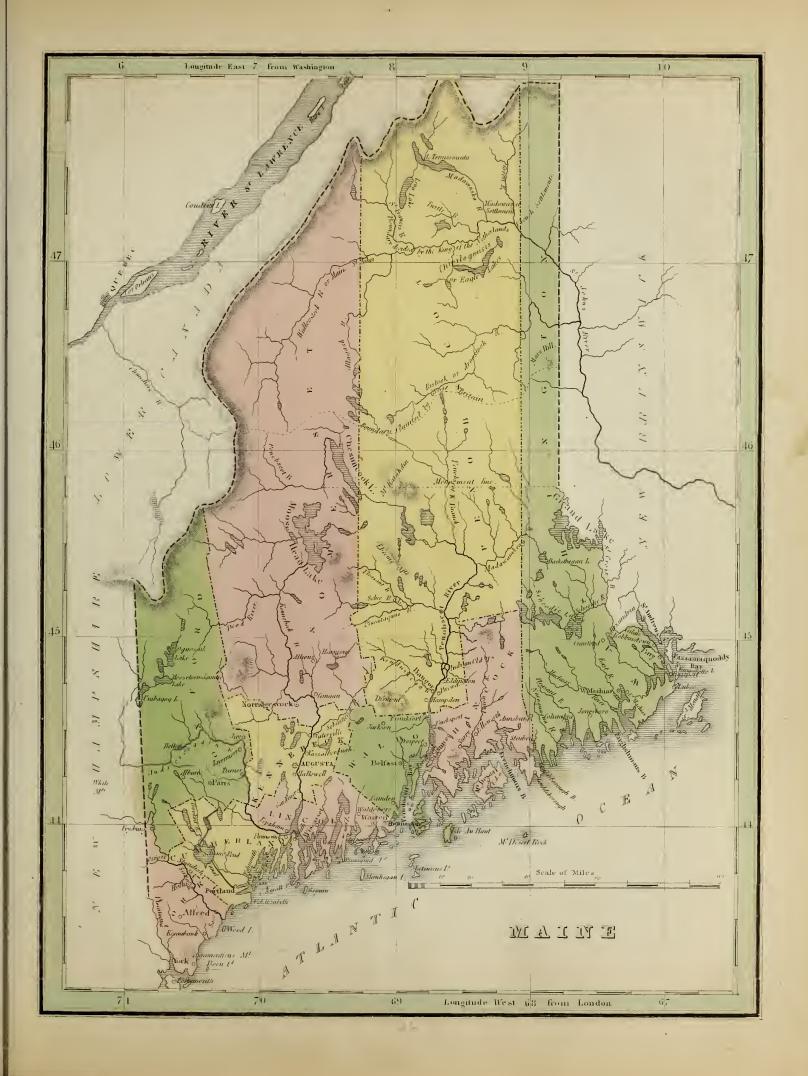
1664. The country between Penaquid and the St. Croix, which had formed a part of the French colony of Acadia, or was at least claimed by the French, was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, under the name of the county of Cornwall.

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

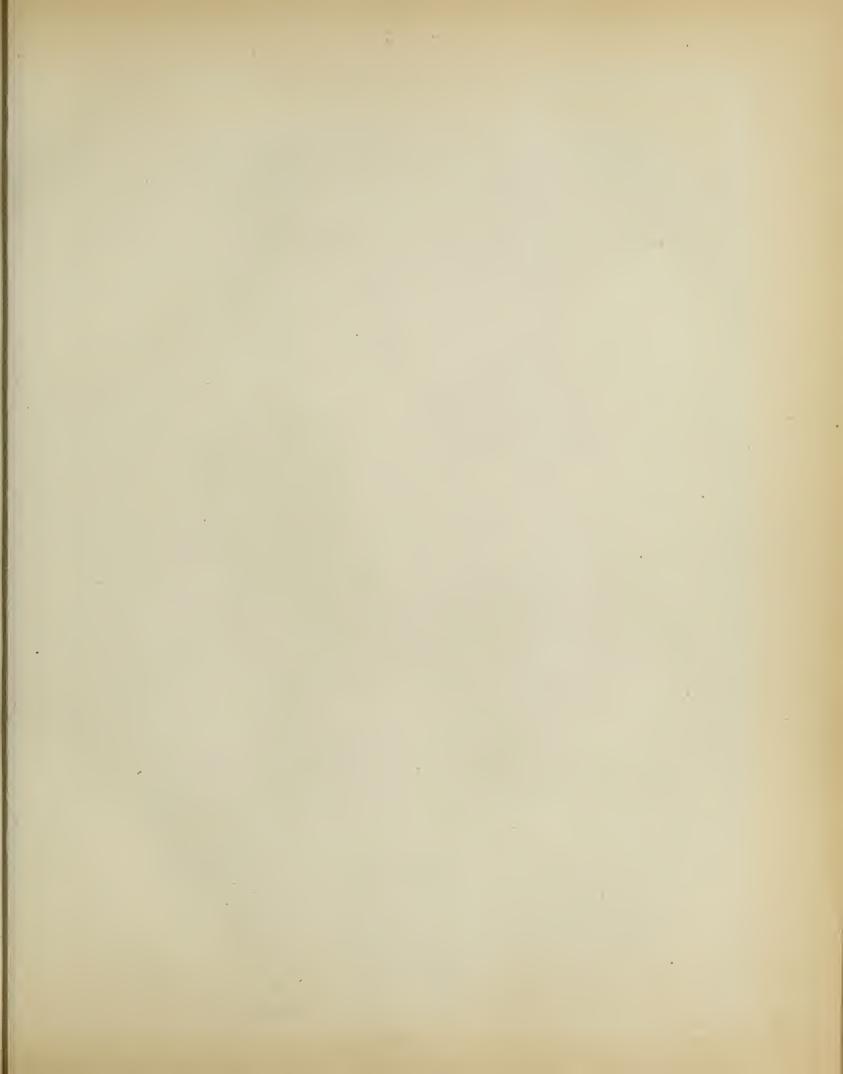
Massachusetts

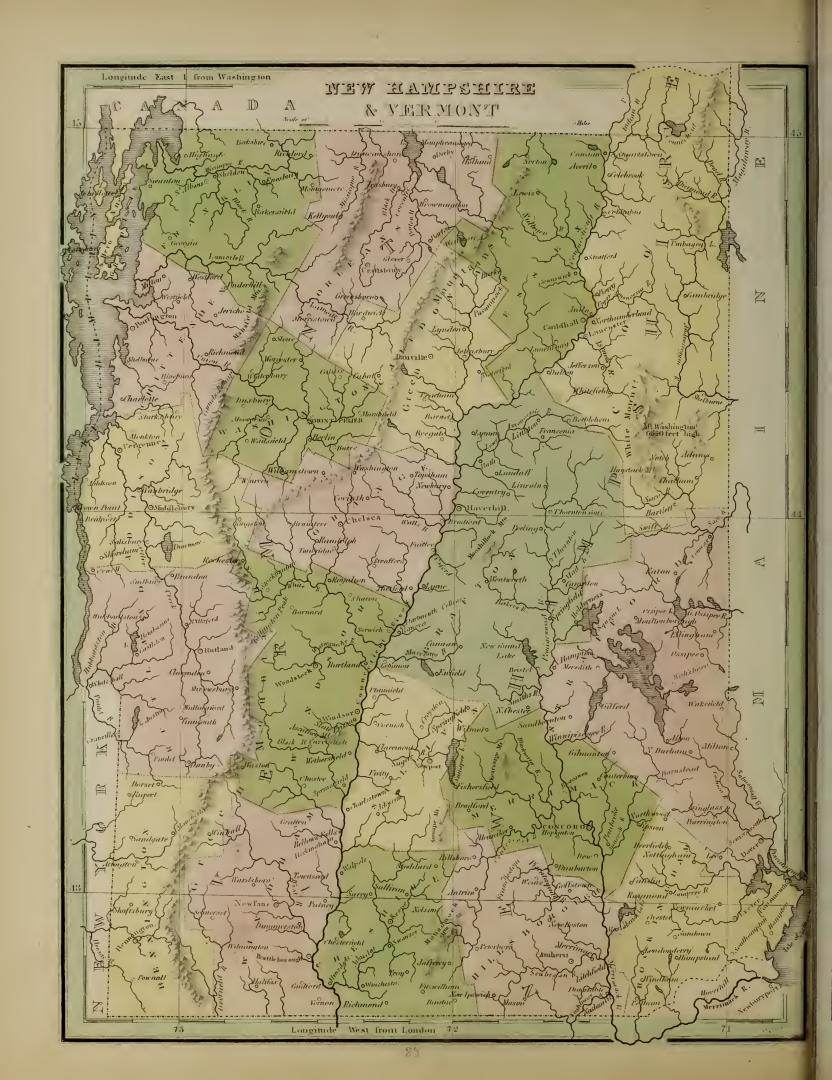
1820. The District of Maine, as it was then called, was erected into an independent state.

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.









NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area. New Hampshire lies between 42° 40' and 45° 20' N. Lat., and between 70° 45′ and 72° 30′ W. Lon., having an area of 9,491 square miles.

RIVERS. The Connecticut forms the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont.

The Merrimack rises in the White Mountains, and after receiving the waters of Lake Winnipiseogee passes into Massachusetts. The river is made navigable by boats to Concord, by means of eanals round the falls; the principal cuts are Bow canal, Hooksett canal, Amoskeag canal and

The Piscataqua is properly an arm of the sea, into which are discharged five small streams; it is deep, and affords the fine harbor of

Portsmouth.

LAKES. Lake Winnipiscogee is a large body of water of a very nregular form, containing a great number of islands; it is 23 miles long, and varying from one to ten in breadth; it is of great depth, and in some parts has never been fathomed; the height of the surface above the sea is 470 feet. This lake is much admired for the beauty of its

MOUNTAINS. The White Mountains, in the northern part of the state, are the highest mountains in the United States, east of the Mississippi. The principal summits are Mount Washington 6,430 feet high, and Mount Adams 5,900 feet. The tops are covered with snow for nine or ten months in the year, and vegetation ceases before reaching the highest summits. The Noteh is a narrow pass, several miles in length, through which flows the Saco, and which is the only practicable passage through the mountains between Franconia and Adams.

Between the Merrimack and the Connecticut there are several considerable eminences, among which are Moosehilloek, in Coventry, 4,636 feet, and monadnock, in Dublin, 3,150.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns.	Population.
Rockingham	44,452	S Portsmouth Exeter	8,082 2,759
Strafford	5 8,916	Dover Gilmanton Gilford Rochester	5,449 3,816 1,872 2,155
Merrimack	34,619	Coneord	3,727
Hillsborough	37,762	Amherst	1,657
Cheshire	27,016	Keene	2,374
Sullivan	19,687	Newport	1,913
Grafton	38,691	Yaverhill Plymouth	2,153 1,175
Coos	8,390	Lancaster	1,187

Towns. Concord is the eapital of the state. Portsmouth, the principal town, has one of the best harbors in the country, and contains a

The village of Great Falls in the township of Somersworth, on the Salmon Falls river, contains four eotton mills, with 31,000 spindles, and one woollen mill for the manufacture of broadcloth and earpeting.

Nashua village, in the township of Dunstable, on the river Nashua,

has also large manufactories.

Hanover on the Connecticut is the seat of Dartmouth college. The other principal towns are mentioned above.

POPULATION. In 1730, 12,000; in 1775, 80,000; in 1790, 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,533.

MANUFACTURES. There are in New Hampshire 60 cotton factories, and 32 woollen factories; 609 grist mills, 952 saw mills, 234 fulling

mills, 236 carding mills, 15 paper mills, and 19 oil mills.

EDUCATION. Common schools are established by law, and supported chiefly by a tax on the inhabitants, with the aid of the income of the literary fund. The whole number of free schools is about 1600. There are 35 academies and one college, Dartmouth college at Hanover, in the state.

CONSTITUTION. The legislature is styled the General Court; suffrage is universal, and the governor, executive council, and legislature are chosen annually by the people.

Commerce. The value of the imports for the year 1832, was \$115,171;

of exports \$115,582; shipping owned in the state 15,000 tons. HISTORY. New Hampshire formed part of the grant to Mason and Gorges in 1622, and settlements were made the year following at Dover and Portsmouth.

1641. The New Hampshire settlements were united with Massaehusetts.

1679. They were again formed into a separate province.

1689. Again united with Massachusetts, and continued with the exception of a short period to form part of that province till 1741.

1741. New Hampshire became a separate province; in 1784, the constitution was adopted, which was amended in 1792.

VERMONT.

Area. The area of Vermont is about 9,000 square miles, or according to some estimates, 10,000. It lies between 42° 44, and 45° N. Lat. and 71° 33′ and 73° 26′ W. Lon.; and is 157 miles in length, by from 35 to 90 in breadth.

RIVERS and LAKES. Beside the Connecticut, which forms its eastern boundary, the rivers Misisque, Onion and Otter Creek, which flow into Lake Champlain, are the chief streams.

Lake Champlain, on the western border, is a fine shect of water, 140 miles long, and 12 where widest, broad. It is navigated by vessels of about 90 tons, and by large steamboats, running from Whitehall, N. Y. to St. John's, Canada; for several months in the year it is frozen over so hard as to be passed by land carriages.

Lake Memphremagog, is partly in Lower Canada; it is about 40 miles long by 2 or 3 wide, and discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence.

MOUNTAINS. The Green Mountains traverse the state from south to north; the highest summits are Killington Peak, 3,675 feet; Camels Runip, 4,188 feet; and Mansfield Mountain 4,280 feet high.

1 / /		,	0
Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Addison	24,940	Middlebury	3,468
Bennington	17,470	Sennington Manchester	3,419 1,525
Caledonia	20,967	Danville	2,631
Chittenden	21,775	Burlington	3,526
Essex	3,981	Guildhall	481
Franklin	24,525	St. Albans	2,375
Grand Isle	3,696	North Hero	638
Orange	27,285	Chelsea	1,958
Orleans	13,980	Irasburgh	860
Rutland	31,295	Rutland	2,753
Washington	21,394	Montpelier	1,193
Windham	28,758	Newfane	1,441
Windsor	40,623	{ Windsor } Woodstock	3,134 3,044

Towns. Montpelier is the capital of the state, which contains no large towns. Beside the towns mentioned in the above list, Brattleborough, 2,141 inh. is the most important.

POPULATION. In 1790, 85,539; in 1800, 154,465; in 1810, 217,895;

in 1820, 235,764; in 1830, 279,771, including 881 blacks.

Education. There are in this state, one university, styled the University of Vermont, at Burlington; one college, at Middlebury; and about 30 county grammar schools and academies. Each township is divided into school districts, each of which is required to support a school, partly by direct taxation and partly by sums distributed by the state from a literary fund.

CANALS.—TRADE. There is in this state a series of short cuts constructed for improving the navigation of the river Connecticut. The Bellows Fall canal, half a mile in length, overcomes a fall of 50 feet, by nine locks. The White River canal, and the Waterqueechy eanal in Hartland, are similar works. By the aid of these eanals, Lake Champlain, and the Champlain canal, Vermont has access to the markets of Hartford, Albany, and Montreal, to which are exported wool, cattle, provisions, &c.

Constitution. The legislative power is vested in a single house called the General Assembly, elected annually by the people. cutive power is entrusted to a Governor, and Executive Council, also chosen annually by the people. Suffrage is universal.

Beside the regular governmental bodies, there is a council of censors, chosen every seven years, to inquire if the constitution has been kept inviolate, the laws duly executed, and the public taxes regularly laid.

HISTORY. 1724. Fort Dummer built by Massachusetts, and the first

settlements made within the limits.

The uncertainty of the boundary lines, gave rise to conflicting claims between New Hampshire and New York, upon this territory; extensive grants were made by the former, whence the country was styled the New Hampshire Grants.

1764. The king having decided in favor of New York, this colony declared the grants made by New Hampshire void, and required the settlers to take out new deeds, and re-purchase their lands. This claim was to take out new deeds, and re-purchase their lands. This claim was resisted by the Green Mountain Boys, under Ethan Allen and others.

1775. The Green Mountain Boys surprised and took the forts of

Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

1777. In July, the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants declared themselves an independent state, under the name of Vermont. August 16th, General Stark, at the head of a body of Vermont, New Hampshire army, consisting of German troops and Indians, under Colonels Baum, and Breymann. and Massachusetts militia, defeats two detachments from Burgoyne's

1790. A compromise terminated the dispute with New York. 1791. Vermont was admitted into the Union.

1793. The constitution, formed in 1777, and revised in 1786, amended.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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, Decrfield, 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. Wachuset 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 1	2,951
Middlesex	77,968	🕻 Cambridge	6,071
Middlesex	77,500	Concord	2,017
Plymouth	42,993	Plymonth	4,751
Norfolk	41,901	Dedham	3,057
Bristol	49,474	§ New Bedford	7,592
	<i>'</i>	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
B e rkshire	37,825	Lenox	1.355

Towns. Boston is the capital of the state, and the only eity. 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; Gloncester 7,513; Lynn 6,138; Marblehead 5,150; Middleboro 5,008; Roxbury 5249; 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 Hampdon canal is the continuation of the Farmington canal, from Sonthwick 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 Newfoundland 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 fect 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, mauufacture 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 atheological 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 Episcopalian ministers; 8 Swedenborgian societies, with some Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and

Constitution. The Legislature is styled the General Court of Massachusetts, and consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives, 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.

Free schools instituted in Boston; 1636 Harvard college

founded.

The Pequod war, which terminated in the almost total destruc-1637. tion 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.

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 witch-

craft.

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

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

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

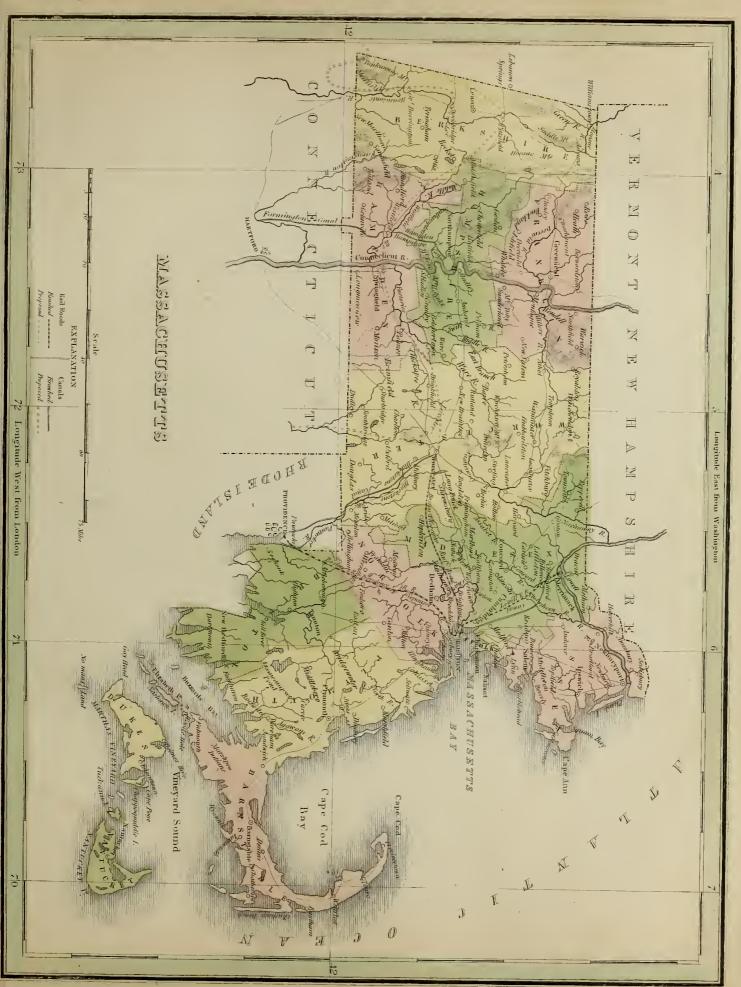
1773. The tea which had been sent out from England, for the purpose of reducing the colonists to the payment of the duties imposed by parliament, thrown overboard in Boston harbor by the Bostonians.

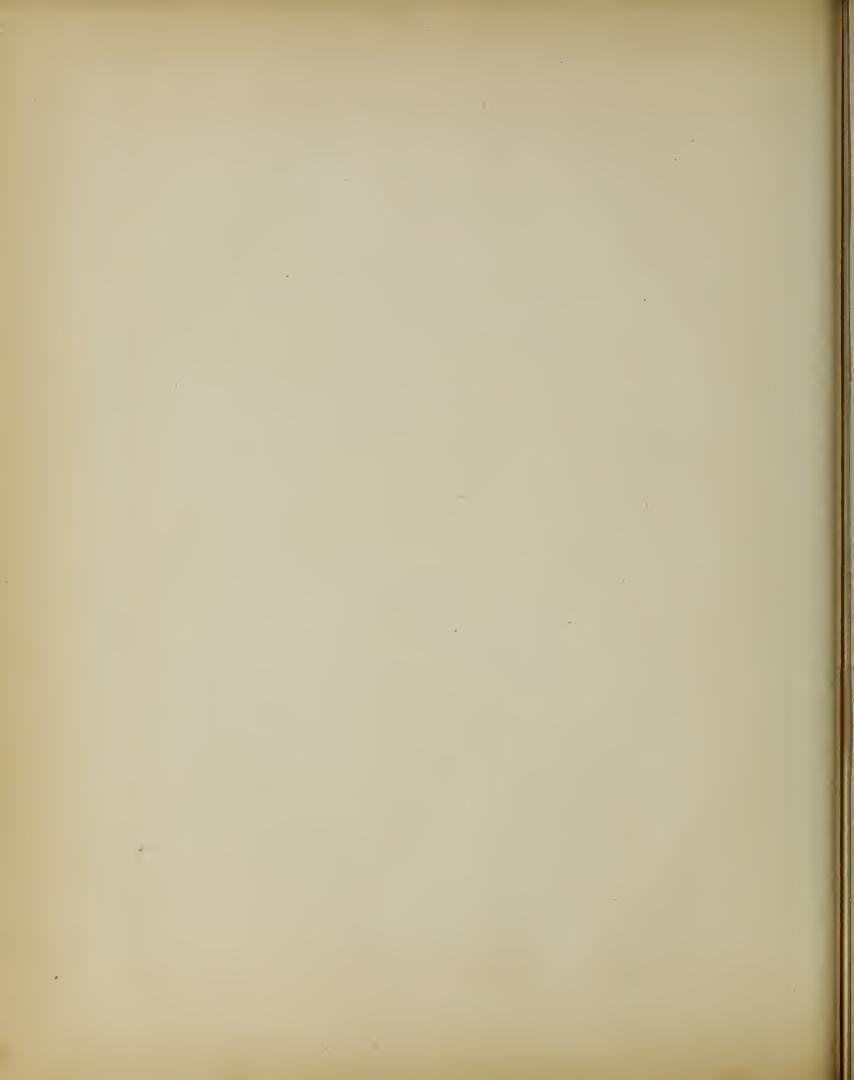
1775. April 19th, British troops sent from Boston to seize provincial stores at Concord, resisted and driven back by the militia at Lexington and Concord.

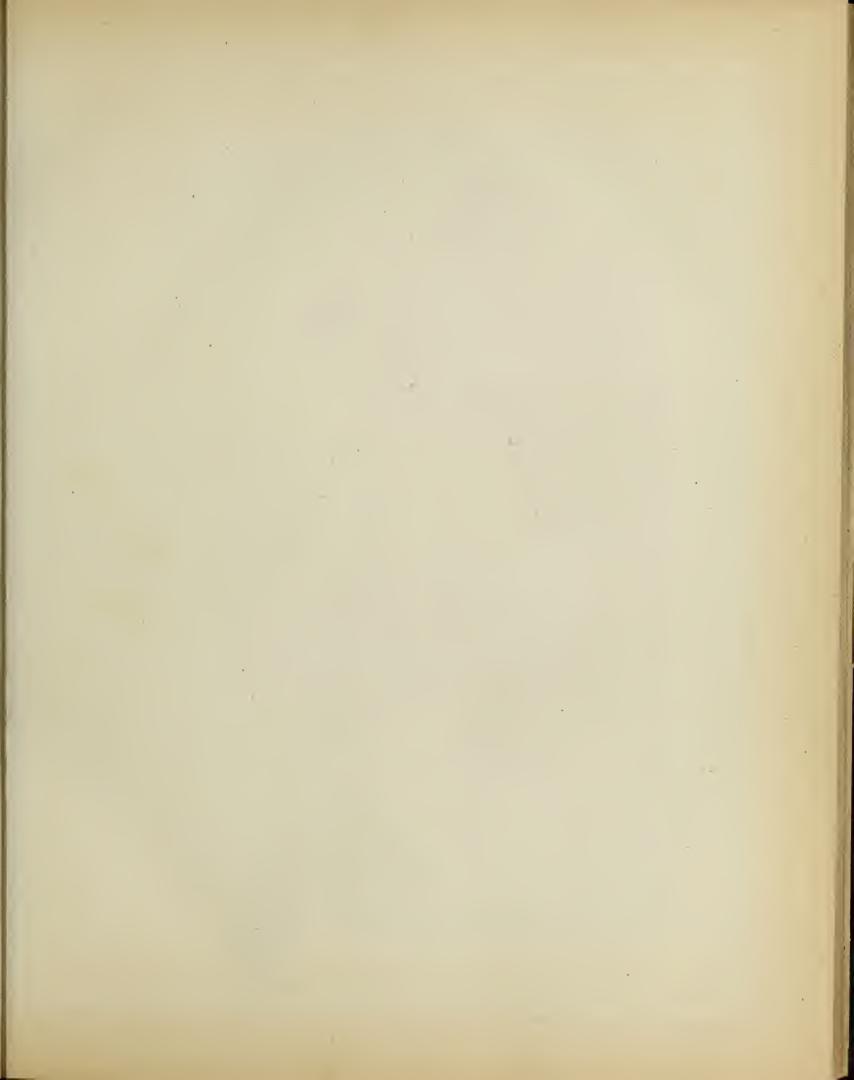
June 17, battle of Bunker's Hill. 1776. The British compelled to evacuate Boston, May 17, by Gen. Washington.

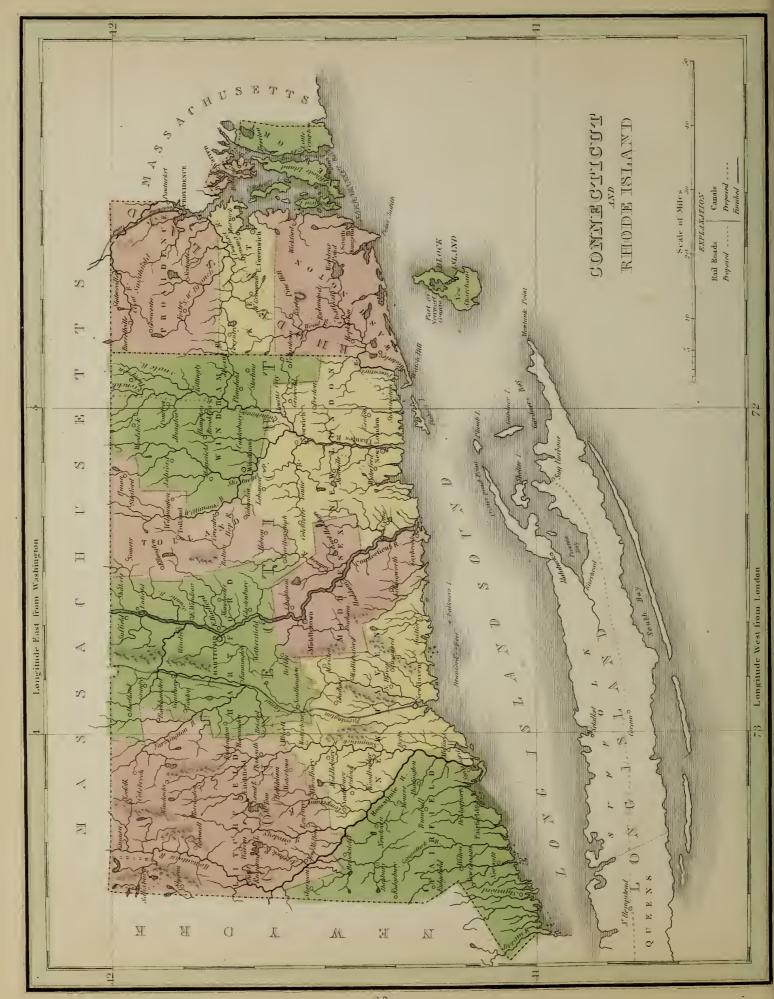
1780. Constitution adopted; amended in 1820.

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.









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 Narraganset Bay, and Block Island iu the ocean.

BAYS and RIVERS. The rivers are small, but they afford many valuable mill seats. Narraganset 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 Seaconet 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 Kingston	3,663
Kent	12,784	East Greenwich	1,591
Bristol	5,466	Bristol	3,054

POPULATION. In 1700, 10,000; in 1748, 34,128; 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 eolored persons.

Towns. The General Assembly meets alternately at Newport, Providence, and South Kingston. 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 eonsiderable towns. Pawtucket village is a manufacturing place, partly in the township of Pawtucket, Mass., and partly in North Providence. Pawtuxet 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 eotton 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 eotton factories with 11,200 spindles, and 245 looms, weaving yearly oue and a half milliou yards; two bleacheries, one bleaching and finishing 13,000,000 yards a year; four dye houses; eight iron and brass founderies; eight machine shops, &c.

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

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, lieut, 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 Massaehusetts 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 Metacom, 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 liues abandoned; August 29, au 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 eanals, for small steamboats 220 miles further. The valley of the Conuccticut is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its secuery, and is adorned with many pretty towns.

The river Housatonic rises in Massachusetts, and flows into Loug 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 } Daubury	4,325 4,246
Hartford	51,149	Hartford	9,789
Litehfield	42,855	Litchfield	4,458
Middlesex	24,845	{ Middletown } Haddam	6,892 3,025
New Haven	43,848	New Haven	10,678
New London	42,295	New London Norwich	4,356 5,169
\mathbf{T} olland	18,700	Tolland	1,698
Windham	27,077	Brooklyn	1,413

Towns. Hartford and New Haven are the two capitals of the state; those towus, with Middletown, New London and Norwich, are incorpo-

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,

iucluding 8,077 blacks.

RAILROADS and CANALS. Eufield eanal, 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 iniles, has been continued to Northampton by the Hampden and Hampshire eanal; 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, 1,521 Manufactories, 283 Distilleries, 42,852 Houses, 237,989 Neat Cattle, 34,250 Horses, 22,893 Clocks and Watches, 5,196 Ridiug Carriages, 271,625 Sheep, 183 Fisheries, 1,572 Mills, 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, Sande-

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 Overslaugh, 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 Cahoos 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 prin-

cipal 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

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. Oncida lake is 24 miles long, by four wide; the Oswego or Onondaga is the common outlet of the Oneida, Skaneateles, Owasco, 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,

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; 1739, 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; Poughkeepsic 7,225; Newburg 6,424; and Catskill 4,861, on the Hudson; Plattsburgh 4,913 on Lake Champlain;

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 Owasco, 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, Stoney 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 hay and its entrance called the Narrows, and from New Jersey by the Kills.

Canals. Eric Canal extends from Buffalo on Lake Eric 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 eanal, to Oswego on lake Ontario, 38 miles; Cayuga and Seneca canal extends from Geneva on Seneca lake to Montezuma on the Erie eanal, 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 Utiea 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 Rudson 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 Susquelianna 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 LakeChamplain, 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 $\ 3,000,000\ ,$ &e.

There are in this state 200 woollen manufactories; 112 cotton mills, manufacturing 21,000,000 yards annually; 200 iron works; 50 paper-mills; 121 oil mills; 2,300 grist-mills, &e. The annual amount of salt 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, maktax \$188,354; the sum raised by the people in the districts \$352,320, 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 Sehenectady; 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; April 1980, 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
Allegliany	Genesee	Onondaga	Schoharie
Broome	Greene	Ontario	Seneca
Cattaraugus	Hamilton	Orange	Stenben
Cayuga	Herkimer	Orleans	Suffolk
Chatauque	Jefferson	Oswego	Sullivan
Chenango	Kings	Otsego	Tioga
Clinton	Lewis	Putnam	Tomkins
Columbia	Livingston	Queens	Ulster
Cortland	Madison	Renssalaer	Warren
Delaware	Monroe	Richmond	Washington
Duchess	Montgomery	Rockland	Wayne
Erin	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 123 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.

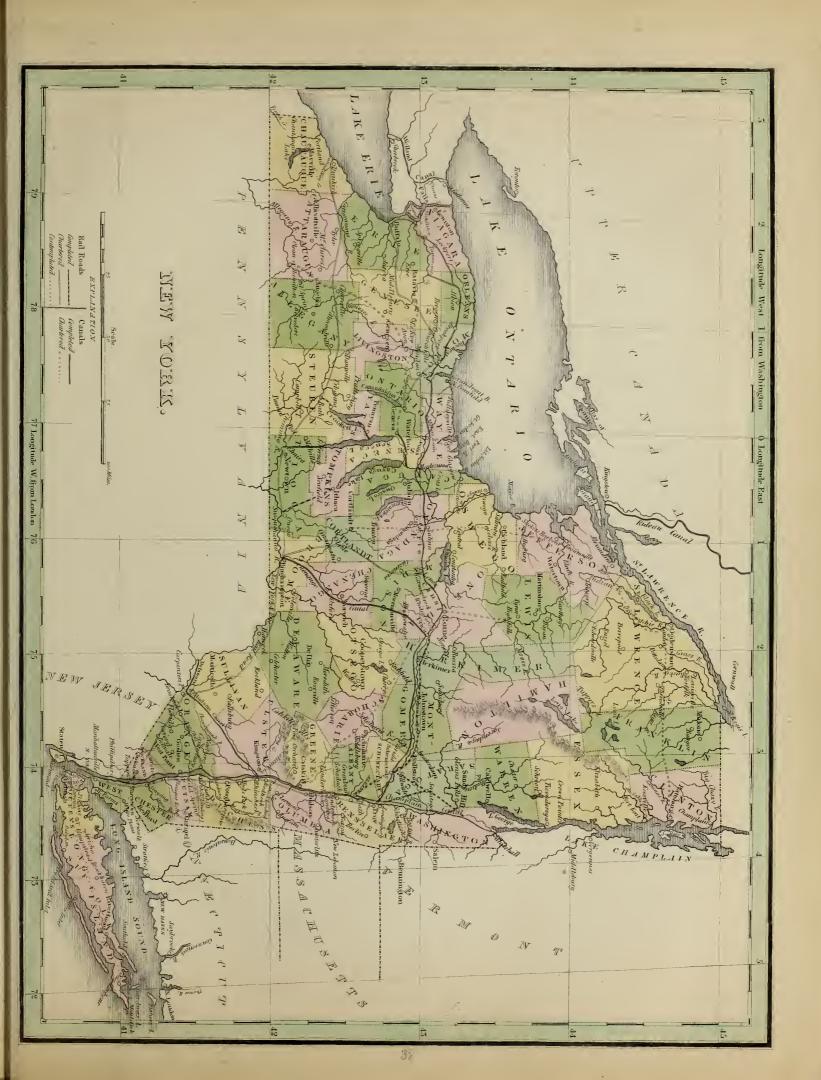
1776. The British land on Long Island, Aug. 22; defeat the American troops, 27; take possession of New York, Sept. 15; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; Fort Washington taken by the British, Nov. 16.

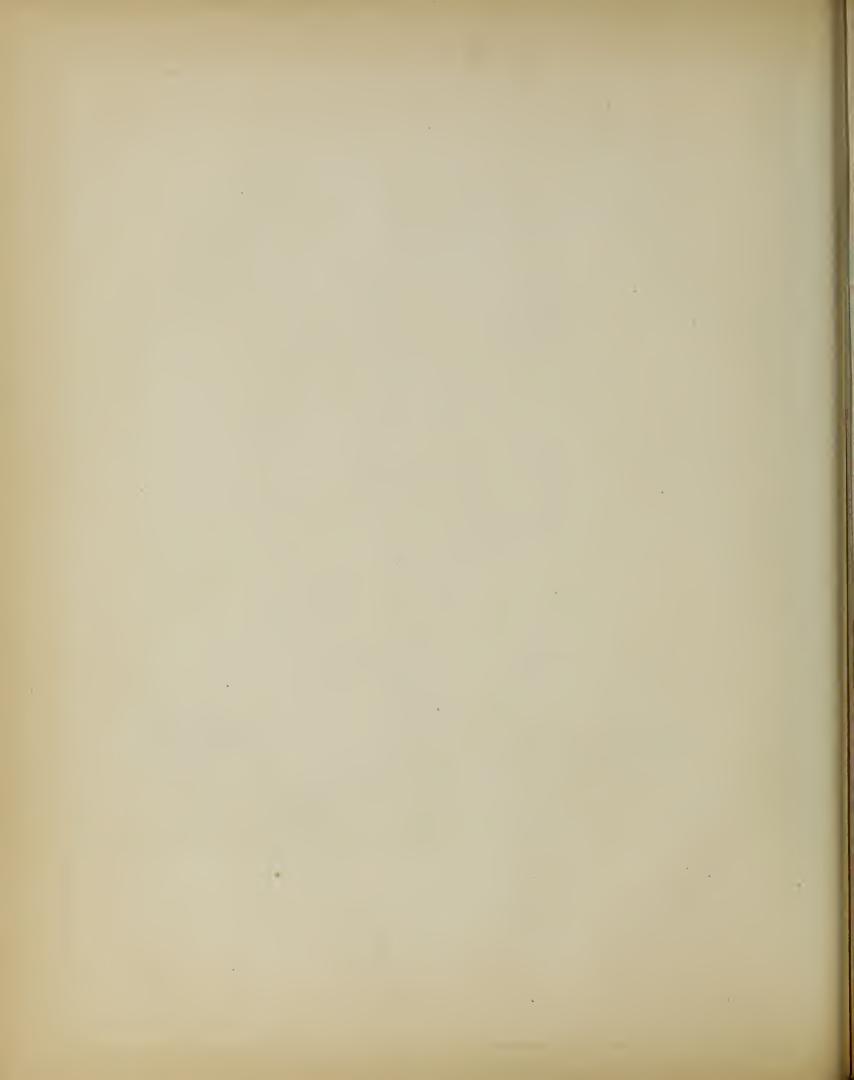
1777. Burgoyne repels the American forces at Stillwater, Sept. 19; second action at Stillwater, Oct. 7; Burgoyne surrenders, 16.

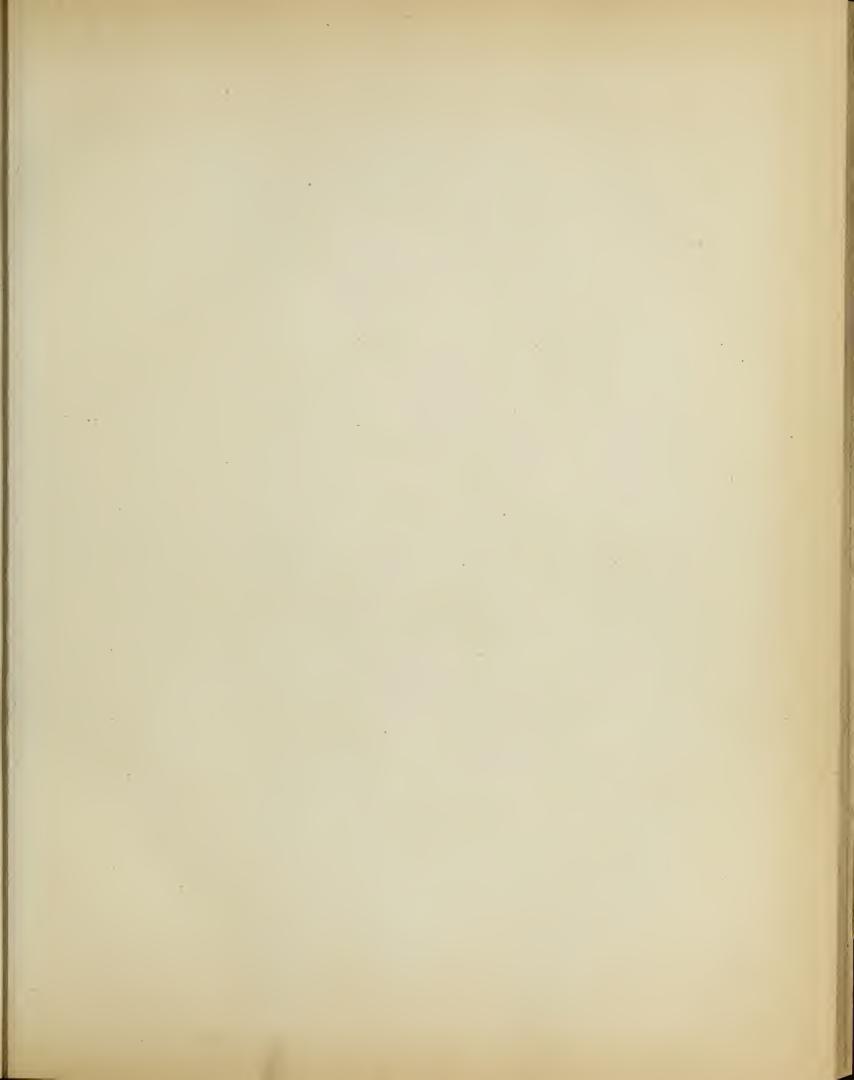
Capture of Stoney Point by the Americans, July 16. New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25. 1779.

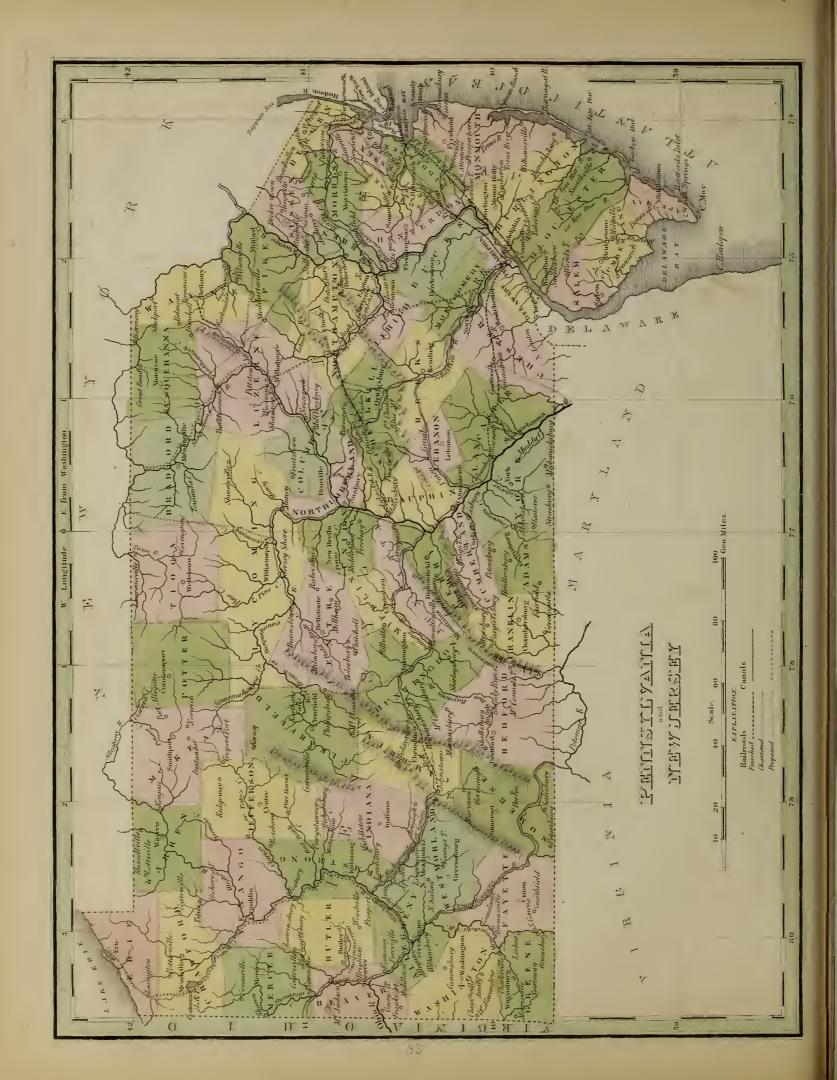
1783.

1813. The British repulsed in an attack upon Sacket's Harbor.
1814. The British fleet captured off Plattsburg by Com. Macdonough.









NEW JERSEY.

Area. New Jersey lies between 39° and 41° 21′ N. Lat., and between 74° and 75° 30′ W. Lon., having an area of 7,400 square miles.

RIVERS. The Delawarc separates the state from Pennsylvania, and the Hudson from New York. The Raritan, the principal river within the state, is navigable for small vessels to New Brunswick, 17 miles.

CAPES. Sandy Hook is a low sand-bank about three miles in length, and is gradually extending itself on the north; within the cape is Sandy Hook Bay, which is sometimes useful in storms. Cape May, the northern cape of Dclaware Bay, is the southern point of the state.

Mountains. Several ridges of the Alleghanies traverse the northwestern part of the state; oue of these is known by the local name of is mountain. Nevesink or Navesink hills, to the south of Sandy Hook, arc of slight elevation, not 300 feet, but are remarkable as being the first land seen in approaching New York. The Palisadoes are a remarkable wall of rock, forming the Jersey shore of the Hudson.

Towns. Trenton, the capital, 3,925 inhabitants, is at the head of sloop navigation in the Delaware, which here affords fine mill seats. Newark, in 1833, 15,000 inhabitants, is a flourishing manufacturing town.

Paterson, 7,731 inhabitants, has also extensive manufactorics. New Brunswick, 7,831; Elizabethtown, 3,451; Rahway, 3000; Princeton, Bordentown and Burlington are the other principal towns.

POPULATION. In 1700, 15,000; 1750, 60,000; 1790, 184,139, including 11,423 slaves; 1800, 211,149; 1810, 245,562; 1820, 277,575; 1830, 320,823, including 18,303 free blacks, and 2,254 slaves.

RAILROADS. The Amboy and Camden r.r. extends across the state to Bordentown and down along the Delaware to Camden, 61 miles; the part of the road between Bordentown and Camden is not yet completed. The Paterson and Hudson River r.r. extends from Patersou to the Hudson opposite New York, 14 miles. The New Jersey r.r. extends from New Brunswick through Newark to the Hudson at Jersey city, 30 miles.

CANALS. The Morris canal extends from Jersey city on the Hudson by Newark and Paterson to the Delaware at Philippsburg, 100 miles; the principal elevations are passed by inclined planes. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is adapted for small sea-vessels, and extends from New Brunswick on the Raritan through Trenton to Bordentown on the Delaware, 42 miles, with a navigable feeder from Bull's island in the Delaware to the main canal at Trenton, 23 miles.

EDUCATION. No provision has been made by law for general educa-The college of New Jersey or Nassau Hall at Princeton, and Rutger's College at New Brunswick, are the principal institutions. Theological Seminaries at Princeton, and at New Brunswick.

HISTORY. 1624. The Danes settle on the Hudson; 1627, Swedes on the Dela-

ware; 1655, the Dutch occupy the country as part of New Netherlands.

1664. The Duke of York, to whom the country had been granted by Charles II, conveys this part of his Grant to Lord Berkley and Sir G. Carteret, by the name of New Jersey or Nova Cæsarea.

1676. New Jersey divided into East Jersey under Carteret, and West Jersey

under New York.

1702. The Jerseys united under the government of New York.

1738. Formed into a separate government.
1776. Capture of a Hessian force at Trenton, December 26.
1777. British repulsed by Washington at Trenton, Jan. 2; surprised at Princeton, 3.
1778. Battle of Monmouth court house at Freehold, June 28.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area. Pennsylvania has an area of 47,000 square miles, extending from 39° 43′ to 42° 16′ N. Lat., and from 74° 45′ to 80° 30′ W. Lon. Rivers. The Delaware rises in the Catskill mountains in New York,

and, separating Pennsylvania from New Jersey, it gradually expands into the bay that bears its name. Length of its course 385 miles; navigable for large ships to Philadelphia, 110 miles, for sloops to Trenton, at head of tide, 155 miles, and for boats 100 miles further. Between Cape May and Cape Henlopen the bay is 18 miles wide, and above it is 30 miles; at the latter cape a breakwater has been erected by the United States. The Lehigh and the Schuylkill are its principal tributaries. The Susquehanna is formed by the junction of two main branches at Northumberland, whence it flows south into Chesapeake Bay. The Northern or Eastern branch rises in Otsego county, New York, and the Western in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Length of its course to the head of Chesapeake bay, 450 miles. The Juniatta is its principal tributary. The Alleghany and Monongahela flowing into Pennsylvania from New York and Virginia, unite in this state to form the Ohio.

MOUNTAINS. The central part of the state is traversed from south to north by numerous ridges of the Alleghany mountains; the Blue Ridge crosses the Susquehanna below Harrisburg, the Schuylkill at Reading, and the Delaware below the mouth of the Lchigh; it nowhere much exceeds 1,000 feet in height; the Blue Mountain or Kittatinny is pierced by the Susquehanna a few miles above Harrisburg, by the Schuylkill above Hamburg, and by the Delaware at what is called the Water Gap, above Columbia; it rises in some places to the height of 1,500 feet; the Alleghany is the most westerly of the great chains, it terminates at the Western Branch near Bald Eagle Creek; beyond this are Chesnut and Laurel

Ridges of no great elevation or extent.

Towns. Harrisburg, 4,311 inhabitants, is the capital. Philadelphia is the principal city; population of the city 80,458, with suburbs 167,811. Pittsburg, 12,542, is an important manufacturing city; including the suburbs, the population is about 20,000. Other principal towns are Reading, 5,859; Lebanon, 3,555; Lancaster, 7,704; York, 4,216; Germantown, 4,628; Wilkesbarre, 2,233; Carlisle, 2,523; and Bethlehem, belonging to the Moravians, with 2430 inhabitants.

Population. In 1700, 20,000; 1757, 200,000; 1790, 434,373, includ-

ing 3,737 slaves; in 1800, 602,545; 1810, 800,091; 1820, 1,049,313; in

1830, 1,348,233, including 37,930 free blacks, and 403 slaves.

Canals. The Pennsylvania canal includes a series of canals and railroads constructed by the state; the Delaware division, extend along the Delaware from Easton to Bristol, 60 miles; the Main Trunk, from the termination of the railway at Columbia, up the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Juniatta, and up that river to Holidaysburg, 172 miles; the Alleghany mountain is passed by the Portage railroad from Holidaysburg to Johnstown, whence the canal is continued down the valleys of the Conemaugh and Alleghany rivers to Pittsburg 104 miles, making the distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by railway and canal 394 miles; Susquehanna and North Branch division, from the mouth of the Juniatta to that of Lackawannock creek, in the North Branch, 114 miles; West Branch division, from its junction with the North Branch to the base of the Alleghany mountain above Bald Eagle ereek, 72 miles, or with side cuts 76 miles, of navigation; Beaver division from the Ohio, up the Beaver Creek, 25 miles; French Creek division from Franklin on the Alleghany, up the French Creek 224 miles, or including the French Creek feeder, 46 miles; making 600 miles of canal, constructed by the state. It is proposed to connect the Beaver division with the Ohio canal at Akron, and the French Creek division with Lake Erie at Erie.

Private works are the Lackawaxen canal, extending up the Lackawaxen to Honesdale, 25 miles, and being a continuation of the Hudson and Delaware canal; the Lehigh canal, from the Morris canal on the Delaware, up the Lehigh, 463 miles; the Schuylkill canal, from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, 110 miles; the Union canal connecting the Schuylkill canal near Reading with the Pennsylvania canal at the mouth of the Swatara, 80 miles, with a navigable feeder down the Swatara of 24 miles; the Conestoga canal, from Lancaster to the mouth of the Conestoga, is 18 miles in length; the Codorus canal extends from York down the Codorus to the Susquehanna, Length of canals in Pennsylvania, 900

RAILROADS. The public works are the Columbia and Philadelphia r.r., 82 miles, and the Alleghany Portage r.r., from Johnstown to Holidaysburg, 36 miles, crossing the mountain at the height of 1,400 feet above the canal, by five inclined planes, on each side. The other principal private works are the Philadelphia and Trenton r.r., 30 miles; the Philadelphia and Norristown r.r. 18 miles; the West Chester r.r. extending from that place to the Columbia r.r. 9 miles; the Honesdale and Carbondale r.r. a continuation of the Lackawaxen canal to the coal mines, 16 miles; the Mauch Chunk r.r., an inclined plane 9 miles in length, with branches of 5 miles, extending from coal mines to Lehigh canal; Schuylkill valley r.r., extending from Tuscarora to Port Carbon, 10 miles, and the Little Schuylkill r.r. from Tamaqua to Port Clinton 23 miles; there are many similar roads in the coal region. The central r.r. is to extend from Pottsville to Danville, with a branch to Sunbury 54 miles; the Oxford r.r. is a proposed road from the Columbia r.r., 45 miles west of Philadelphia, to Baltimore, 73 miles.

Education. No provision is made by law for common education,

and in 1833 there were 250,000 children in the state without instruction. The university of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, with a medical school; the Western university at Pittsburg; Dickinson college at Carlisle; Jefferson college at Canonsburg, with a medical school in Philadelphia; Washington college at Washington; Alleghany college at Meadville; Lafayette college at Easton; Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg; 55 academies, and several Theological Seminaries,—at Gettysburg, York, Alleghany Town, and at Pittsburg,—are the chief educational institutions.

Manufactures. Pennsylvania is the principal manufacturing state

in the union, and Philadelphia the first manufacturing city. There are 70 cotton manufactories in the state, with a capital of \$4,000,000, producing annually 21,000,000 yards of cloth. Iron ore and coal are widely disseminated, and the working of the iron and coal mines employs a great amount of capital; iron is also extensively wrought and cast. There are in Pittsburg 89 steam engines of 2,624 horse power, carrying rolling, flour, saw and cotton mills, machine shops, &c. The annual value of the manufactures is \$70,000,000. Coal exported, 500,000 tons per

HISTORY. 1681. Pennsylvania granted, by Charles II, to William Penn.
1755. Braddock defeated near fort Duquesne, Pittsburg.
1777. Sept. 27, the British occupy Philadelphia; Oct. 4, battle of Germantown.
1778. Destruction of Wyoming by Tories and Indians.

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 Wilmington	2,463 6,628
Sussex	27,118	Georgetown	0,0.40

Dover is the seat of government.

Canal and Rail Road. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal lies chiefly in Delaware; it is 131 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 Govern-

or 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 Neth-

It was granted to Pcnn, 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 Masou 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 2,023 inh. is the capital. Baltimore on the Patapsco 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, principally in Maryland; it is completed to a few miles above Williamsport, 100 miles from Georgetown; the projected length to, the Ohioat Pittsfield 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 Harpey'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, academics and colleges. St. John's college at Annapolis; the niversity 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

Constitution. The General Assembly consists of a Schate, 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 northeast, 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.

The Potomac rises in the Valley, and flows into Chesapeake RIVERS. 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 pascipal 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 3,800, 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, deep. 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 Potonac 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 Fredricksburg 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, 301 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 county; 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 legis-

lative 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.

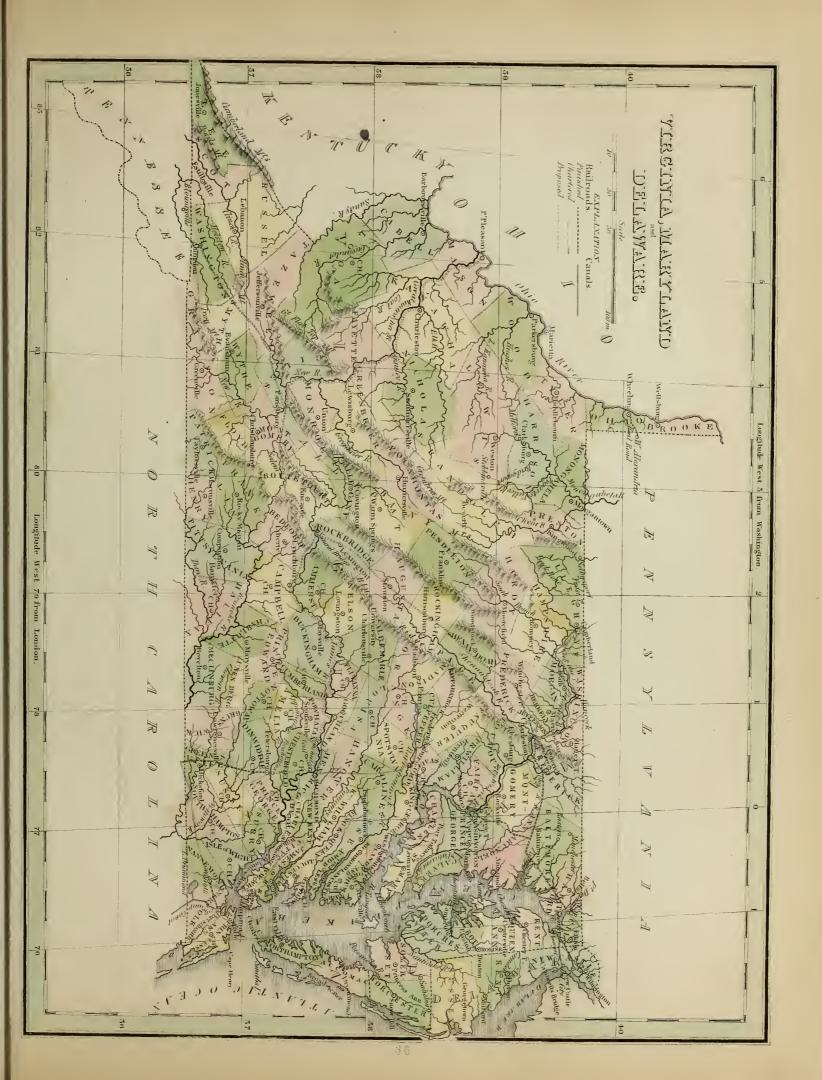
HISTORY. 1607, the first permanent English selllement made at Jamestown.

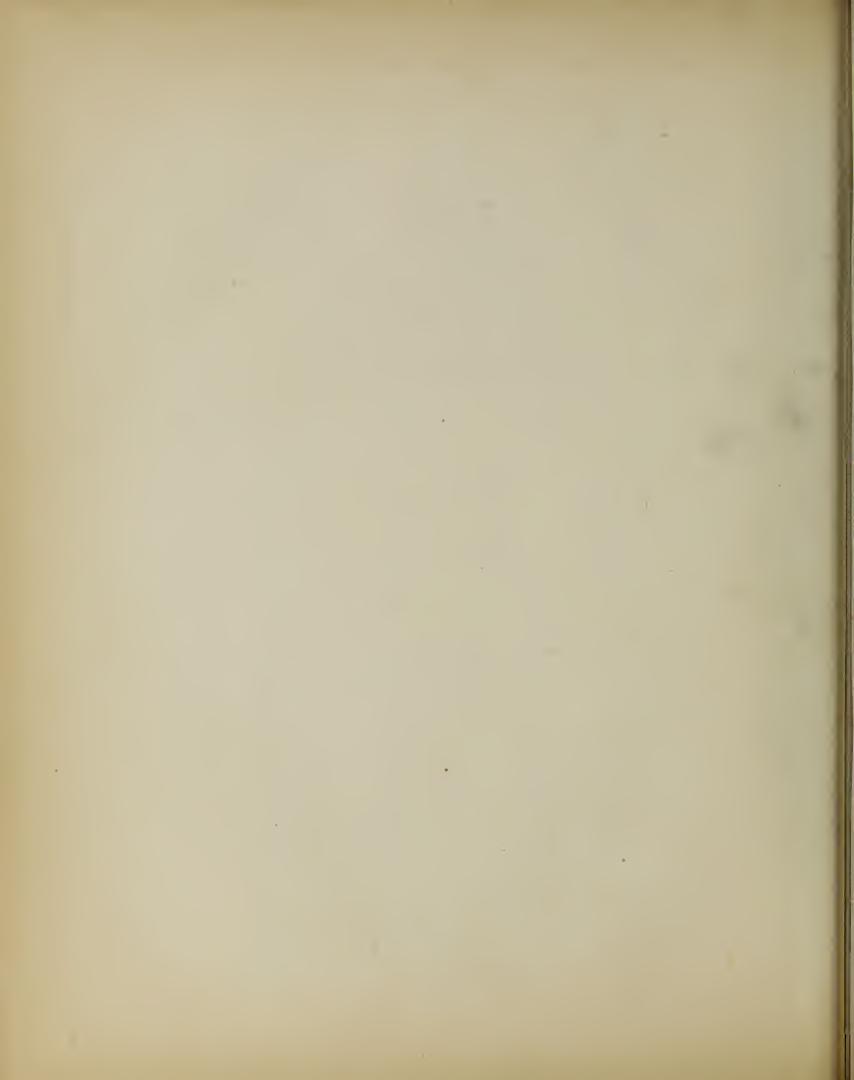
1620. First slaves brought into the country by a Dutch vessel.
1622. Massacre of the colonists by the Indians, followed by a long war.
1624. The charter of the Virginia company vacated, and Virginia becomes a

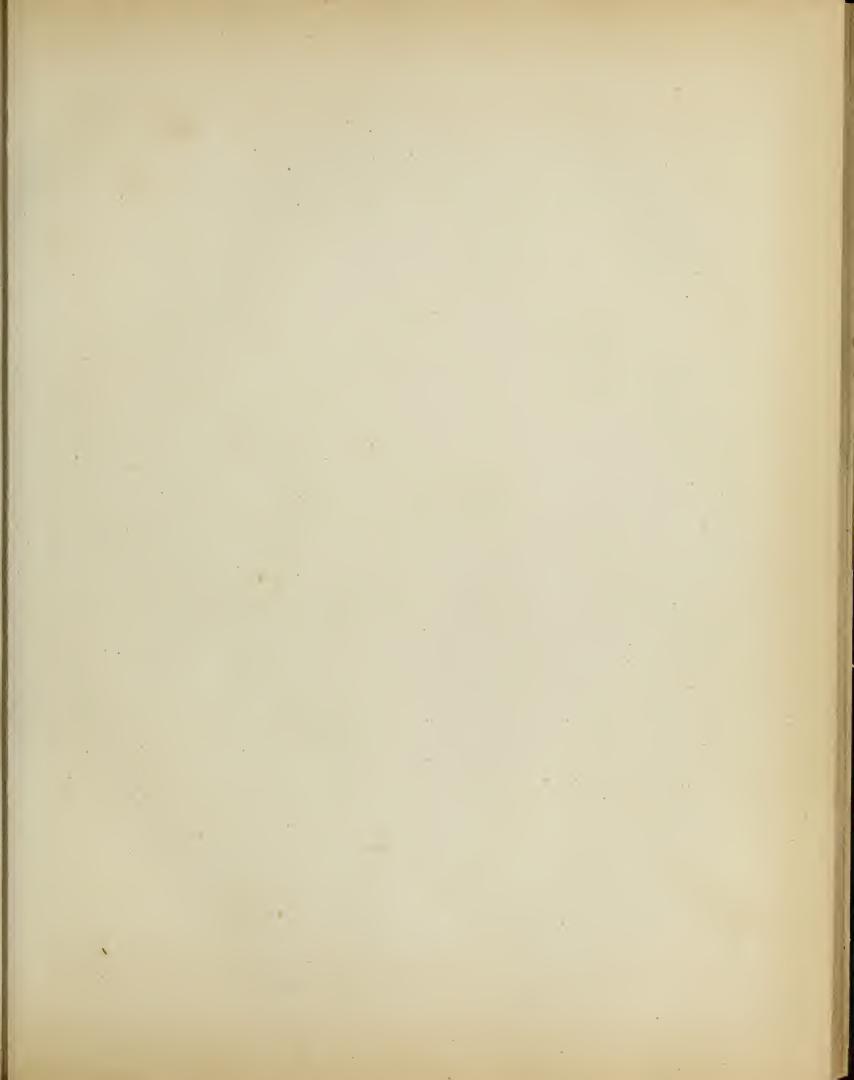
royal colony.
1636. The Virginians seize the royal governor and send him home.

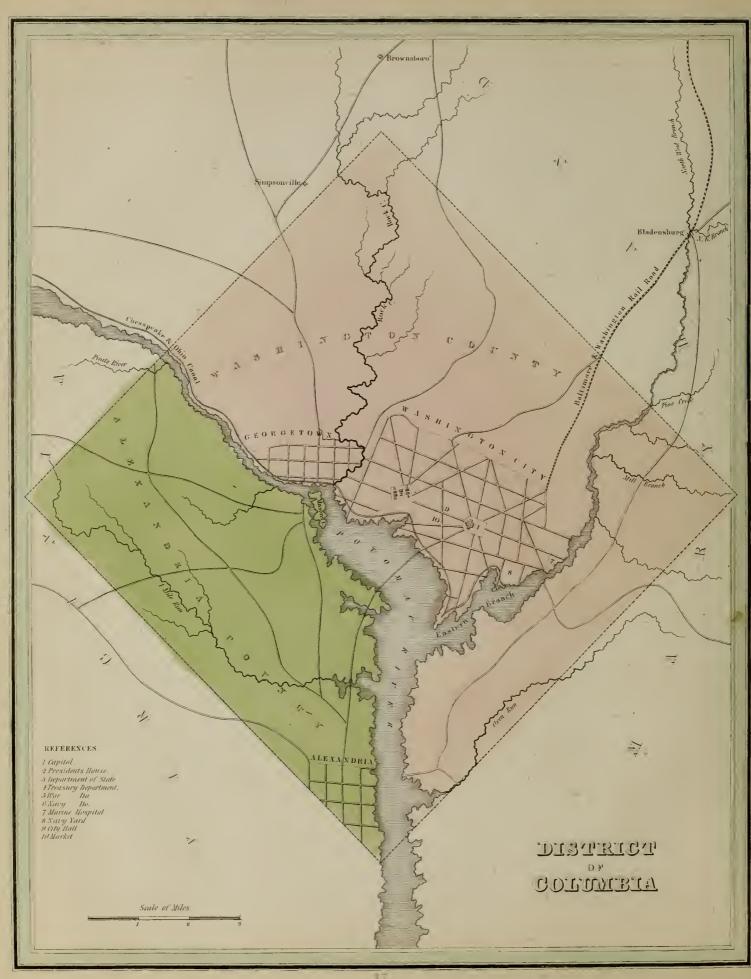
1676. Bacon's rebellion.
1754. Virginia troops sent against the French on the Ohio, under Col. Wash-

ington.
1781. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.









DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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 relievos, representing the landing at Plymouth, the treaty between Pcnn 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 On the north, in the north whigh is the Senate chamber, a semicircular 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 11 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

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

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

N.	S.
Baltimore 38	58 Fredericksburg
Philadelphia 99 137	123 65 Richmond
New York 90 189 227	146 88 23 Petersburg
New Haven 77 167 266 304	288 230 165 142 Raleigh
Boston 132 209 299 398 436	553 495 430 407 265 Charleston
Portland 118 250 327 417 516 554	658 600 535 512 370 105 Savannah
Halifax 930	Louisville 617
Quebec 740	Nashville 727
Montreal 565	St. Louis 856
Detroit 566	Natchez 1268
Cincinnati 504	New Orleans 1260
Lexington 552	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 pub-

lication 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 treasure is a department of the present constitution.

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. (Van Buren
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	Livingston Mc Lane Forsyth Ingliam
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	Crawford	Rush	Mc Lane Duane Taney
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	W. Eustis 1809–13 J. Armstrong '13–14 J. Monroe '14–15 W. H. Crawford '15-17	J. C. Calhoun	Barbour '25-28 Porter	Woodbury Eaton Cass
Secretaries of the Navy		B. Stoddert 1798-1801	Stoddert 1801-2 R. Smith 1802-09	Hamilton 1809–13 Jones '13–14 Crowninshield '14-17	Crowninshield Thompson '18–2 Southard '23–25	3 Southard	Branch Woodbury Dickerson
Vice Presidents.	J. Adams	Jefferson	A. Burr G. Clinton	G. Clinton E. Gerry	Tompkins	Calhoun	Calhoun Van Buren
Attorneys General.	Randolph Bradford Lee	Lee	Lincoln Breckenridge Rodney	Rodney Pinkney Rush	Rush Wirt	Wirt	Berrien Taney Butler

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jay, 1789-1795.

Cushing, 1796.

Elsworth, 1796-1800.

Marshall, 1801.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AREA. North Carolina extends from 33° 50' to 36° 36' N. Lat., and from 75° 25' to 84° 20' W. Lon., having an extreme length of 450 miles, and varying in breadth from 120 to 180 miles in the eastern part, and diminishing from 100 to 20 in the western part, with

an area of 50,000 square miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The eastern margin forms, as it were, a chaos of land and water; low, narrow sand-islands extend along the sea-coast, sending off extensive shoals far out into the sea, while broad, shallow lagoons stretch far up into the land; this consists chiefly of swamps, traversed by sluggish streams. For 60 miles from the sea the country is almost a perfect plain, furrowed by the water courses; but at that point it begins to swell into small hills, and a broad, fertile belt of an undulating surface, reaches to the mountain ridges which intersect the western portion of the State. The front ridge is part of the great range which extends from New York to Alabama, and is known under the name of the Blue Ridge; and further west lies the prolongation of the Kittatinny or Bluc Mountain, here bearing the local names of the Iron, Bald, and Smoky Mountains. The Black Mountain, one of these summits, is estimated to be 6,476 feet high, and is the highest known point in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. The Roan Mountain is 6,038 feet high. Mount Ararat, or the Pilot Mountain, in Rockingham county, about 1,550 feet high, makes a more conspicuous appearance from its being situated in a level district.

RIVERS. North Carolina abounds in large rivers, but enjoys com-

paratively few facilities for navigation, owing to their being broken by falls, or spreading out into shallow lagoons with intricate channels, or being obstructed by bars at their mouths. The Tar or Pamlico, which is navigable to Tarboro', 90 miles, the Neuse, navigable to Kingston, and Cape Fear River, are the largest which are wholly within the State; the latter, traversing its whole breadth in its widest part, is nearly 300 miles in length. The Yadkin, Catawba, and Broad River, rise on the eastern declivity of the Blue Ridge, and pass into South Carolina, where the first takes the name of the Great Pedee, and receives the Waccamaw and the Lumber or Little Pedee, also from this State, and the second, under the name of the Wateree, receives the waters of the Broad River, after its junction with The Chowan and Roanoke enter this State from Virginia, while on the western declivity of the Blue Ridge rise numerous streams that convey their tributes to the Ohio; the NewRiver by the medium of the Kanawha, and the Wataga, Nolichuceky, French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee by that of the Tennessec.

Bays and Coast. The low sand-banks which border the coast,

are constantly changing under the influence of the waves and currents; here wearing away, there accumulating, now broken through and affording inlets into the inland waters, and now blocked up where they once offered a channel. In the northern part they are numerous small islands. These banks and their headlands, promore continuous than in the southern, where they are broken up into rituck banks stretch south from near Cape Henry, about 80 miles, inclosing a narrow, shallow gulf, called Currituck Sound, within which lies Roanoke island, famous in early history; Albemarie Sound is an irregularly shaped lagoon, about 6 miles long, running up into the land. Hatteras banks extend from New Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet, and form the salient point, so formidable to navigators under the name of Cape Hatteras. Within these banks is Pamlico Sound, 70 miles in length, by from 8 to 30 in breadth. Further south are Core island, of which Cape Lookout is the southern point, and Smith's island, terminating in Cape Fear.

MINERALS. Gold is the most valuable mineral product of North Carolina; it is found on both sides of the Blue Ridge, and eastwards beyond the Yadkin, and is procured from veins in the rocks, and from deposits or washings. We have no accurate account of the amount which has been obtained; but the mines, although unskilfully worked, have been productive, and the washings have yielded profitable returns. Bog iron orc is found in the castern part of the State; the hematitic ore in the central belt, and the magnetic ore in the western part. The latter has been largely worked, and in in the western part. 1930 there were 30 furnaces in that region. Plumbago, commonly called black lead, abounds in Wake county, near Raleigh. Novaculite or hone-stone of excellent quality occurs in Orange and Chatham counties; useful clays, limestone, granite, and freestone are found in different sections, and some traces of coal have been dis-

covered on Deep River, but the beds have not been explored.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS. The great eastern plain is covered with a dense forest of long-leaved or pitch pine, which yields valuable ship-timber, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, and spirits of turpener tine. Turpentine is the sap of the tree, procured by making an

incision in the bark; spirits of turpentine are made by distillation, the residuum forming rosin; tar is procured by burning billets of the pine, under a heavy covering of earth, and pitch by boiling down tar to dryness. The cultivated vegetables are chiefly rice and cotton in the eastern lowlands, and wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and tobacco in the western or highland district. The annual cotton crop is about 30,000 bales.

Divisions. The State is divided into 66 counties. The popula-

tion, as given below, is for the year 1830. The letters indicate their situation, in reference to the capital, as N. North, N. W. North-

west, &c.

West, &c.

Counties.

Total Pop. Slaves.
14,995 4,778
Ashe, N. W.
6,997 492
Beaufort, E.
10,969 4,165
Granville, N.
11,095 4,778
Beaufort, E.
10,969 4,165
Granville, N.
11,095 4,778
Granville, N.
11,095 4,787
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
11,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
11,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
12,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
12,262 6,797
Granville, N.
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12,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
12,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,095 3,095
Berier, N. E.
12,262 6,797
Granville, N.
11,739 9,780
Brut, E.
12,100
Burke, W.
17,898 3,625
Hertford, N. E.
18,537 3,710 Richmond, S.
19,366
Cabarrus, S. W.
18,181 2,258
Hyde, E.
10,393 3,639 Rowan, W.
18,395
Carbert, S. E.
18,597 1,593
Johnston, E.
10,393 3,639 Rowan, W.
19,495
Cawell, N.
15,185 6,434
Johnston, E.
10,393 3,639 Rowan, W.
12,955
Cawell, N.
15,185 6,434
Johnston, E.
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Johnston, E.
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12,955
Cawell, N.
15,185 6,434
Johnston, E.
10,393 3,639 Rowan, W.
12,955
Cawell, N.
16,196 3,644
Johnston, N.
18,186
Cawell, N.
18,186
Cawell,

POPULATION. In 1700, 50 years after the first settlements were formed, the white population of the colony was about 5,000; in 1750, it was 45,000. The population of the State, as ascertained by five censuses, was as follows

Whites. Free Col. 288,204 4,975 337,866 7,041 376,430 10,246 Slaves. 100,572 393,751 1820, 478,103 1830, 555,500 419,200 472,843 133,296 168,824

Towns. Raleigh, the capital, is a small town with about 2,000 inhabitants. A handsome state-house has lately been erected here in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1831. In the eastern part of the State are Fayetteville, with 2,868 inhabitants, containing a United States armory, and Wilmington, the principal commercial town, with 8,000; Beaufort, an inconsiderable town, on a good harbor; Newbern, with 3,776 inhabitants, and Wanesboro', on the Neuse: Washington and Tarboro' on the Tar; Plymouth and Halifax on the Roanoke, and Edenton on the Chowan.

In the western section are Salem in Stokes; Salisbury in Rowan; Charlotte, with 2,000 inhabitants and a branch mint for coining gold, in Mecklenburg; and Asheville, beyond the mountains, in Buncombe.

Canals and Railroads. The Dismal Swamp canal is partly,

and its branch, the Northwest canal, wholly, in this State; the Weldon canal extends round the falls in the Roanoke, from Halifax to Weldon, 12 miles; - the Clubfoot and Harlow canal connects the river Neuse with Beaufort harbor.

The Raleigh and Gaston railroad, from Raleigh to the Roanoke, 45 miles, and the Wilmington and Ralcigh railroad from the former place to Halifax, 160 miles, are in progress. The Halifax and Wel-

don railroad, 10 miles long, is completed.

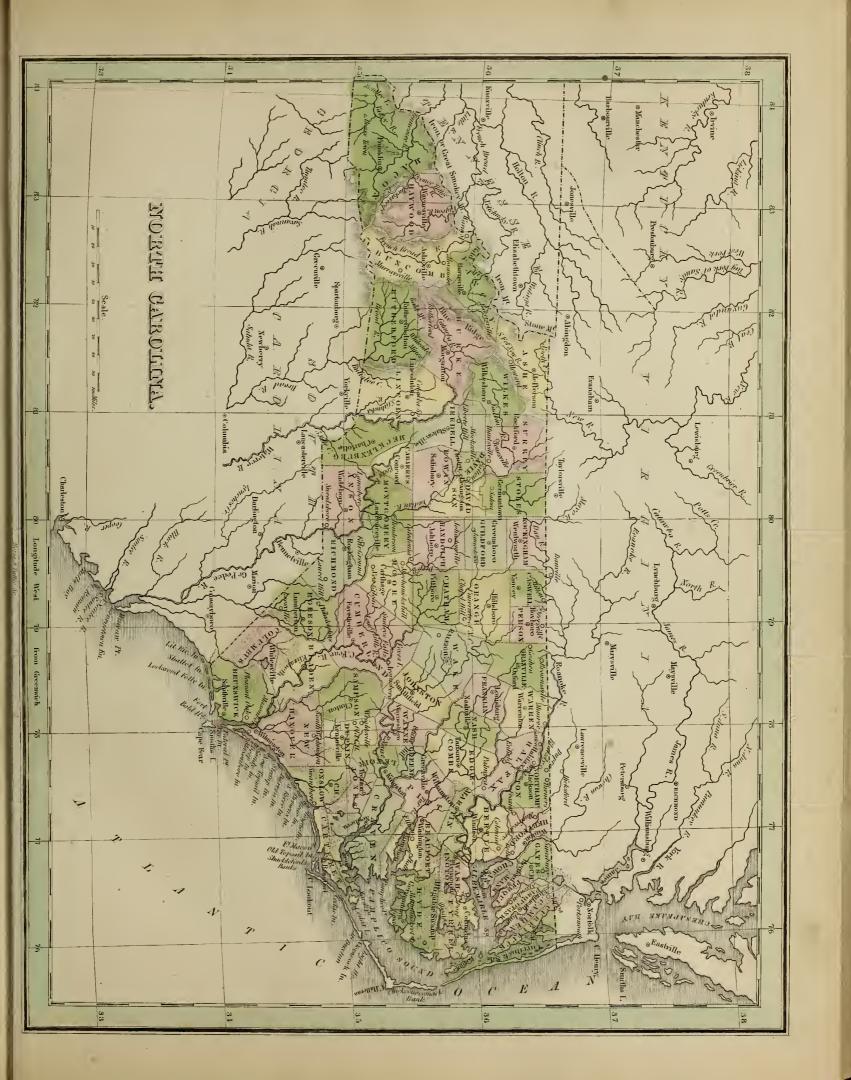
Constitution. A constitution was framed and adopted by a convention assembled at Halifax in 1776, and amended in 1835. The Governor and General Assembly, consisting of a Senate of 50 members and a House of Commons of 120 members, are chosen by popular vote, for the term of two years. The Council of State and the Judges are chosen by the General Assembly, the latter holding office during good behaviour. The right of voting is restricted to whites, and a freehold of 50 acres is required to give the privilege of voting for Senators.

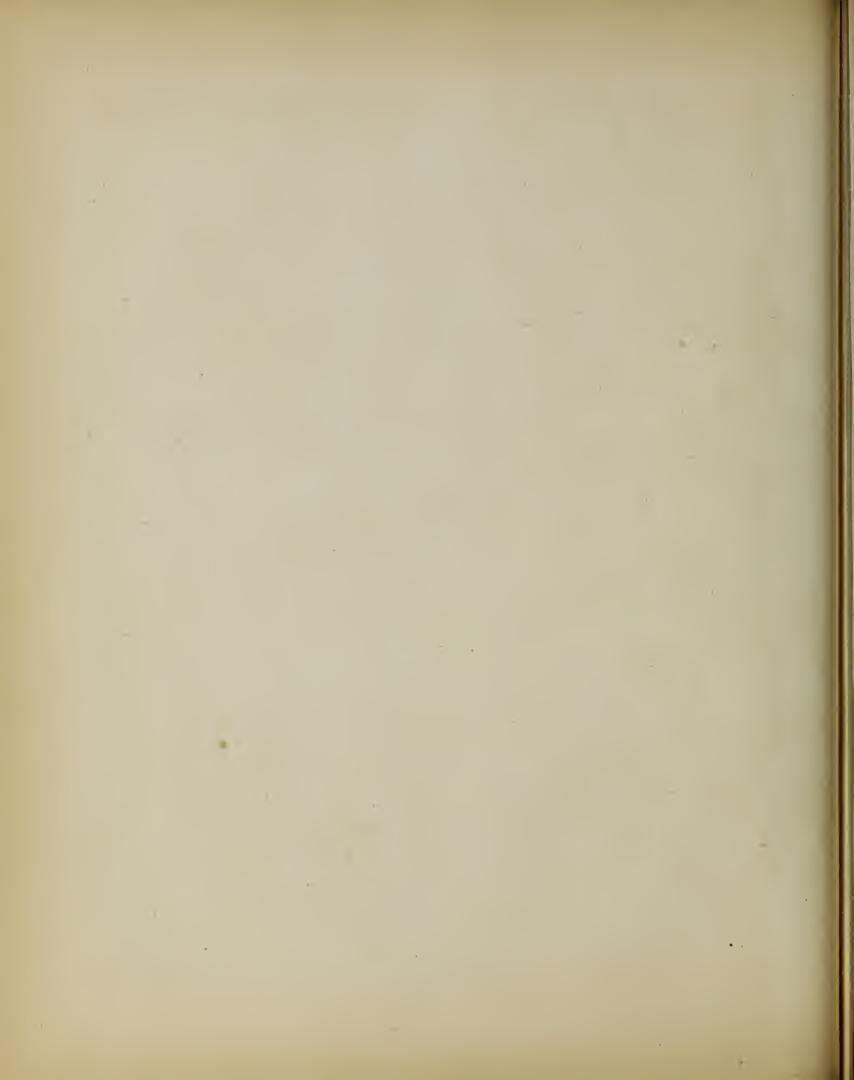
EDUCATION. No general system of popular education has yet been adopted, but the State has a literary fund of about 250,000 dollars, to which have lately been added the swamps belonging to the State, and the income from its railroad stocks; as a large appropriation has been made from the treasury for draining the swamps, these lands will doubtless become highly valuable. There is a college at Chapel Hill in Orange county, called the University of North Carolina, and a theological institution has recently been established in Mecklenburg. Several high schools and academies afford the means of a liberal and practical education, and instruction

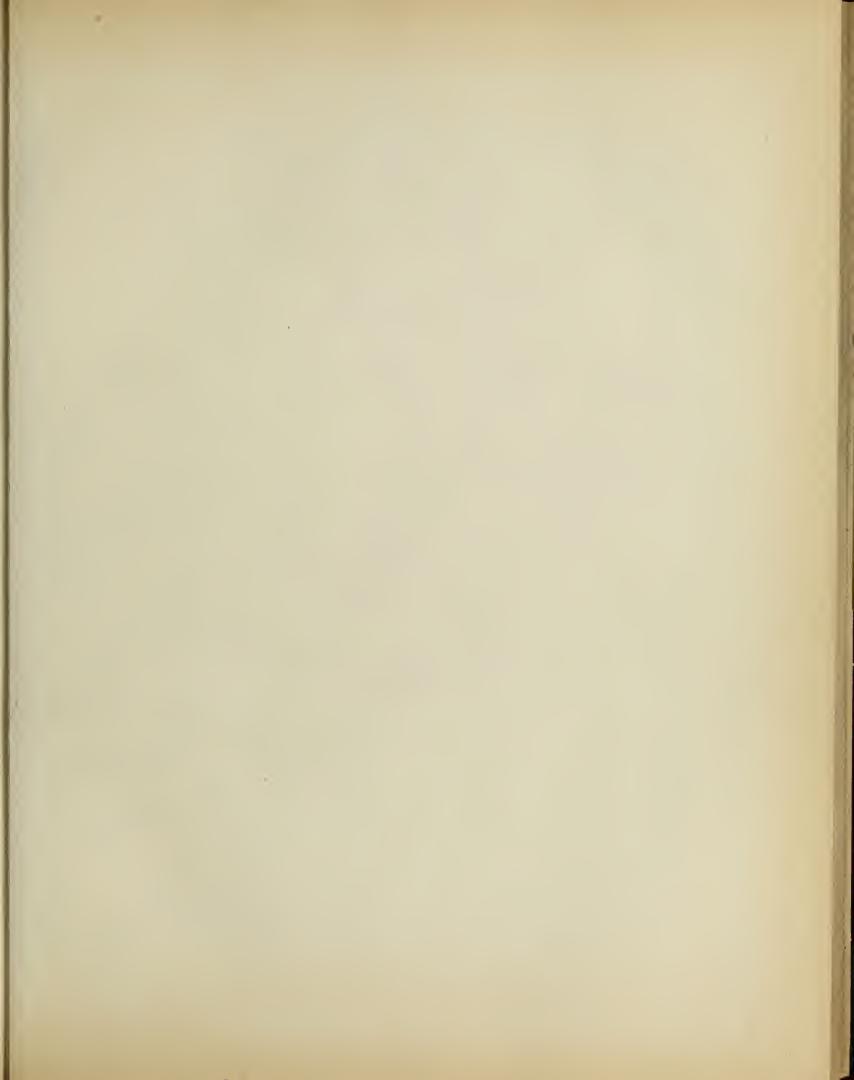
is often given in families by private tutors.

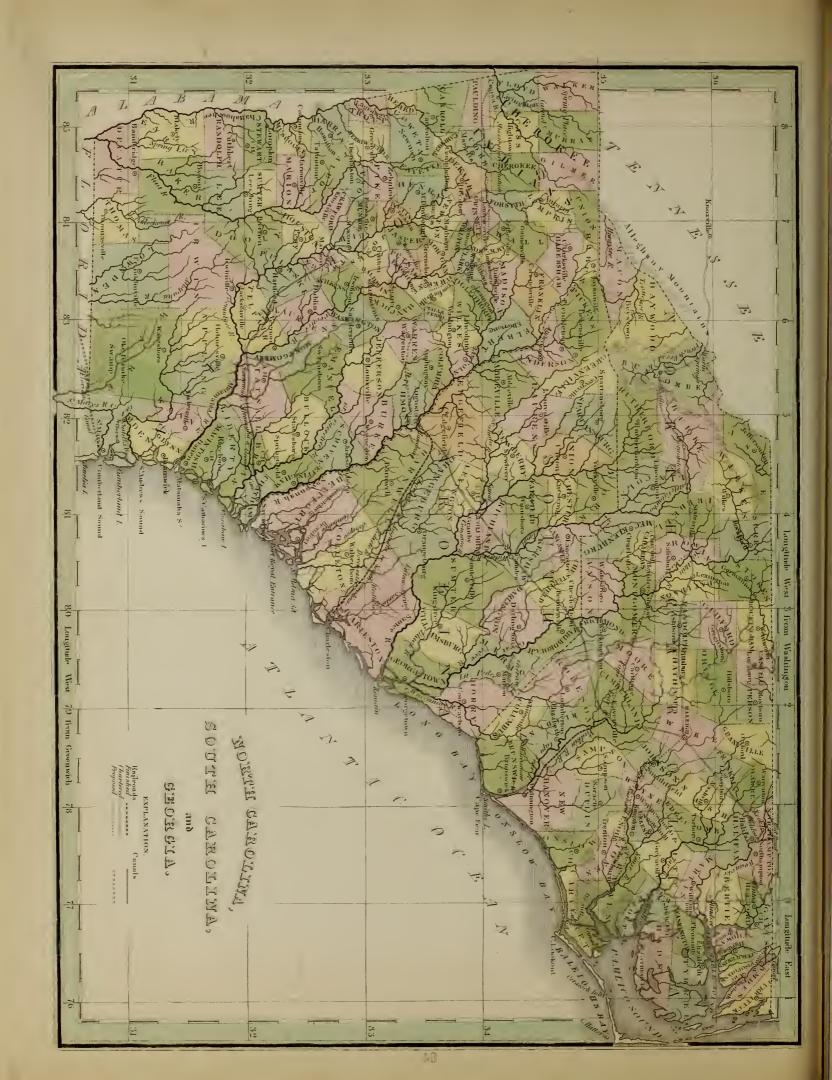
Religion. The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians are the prevailing sects; the Episcopalians and Lutherans are also numer-

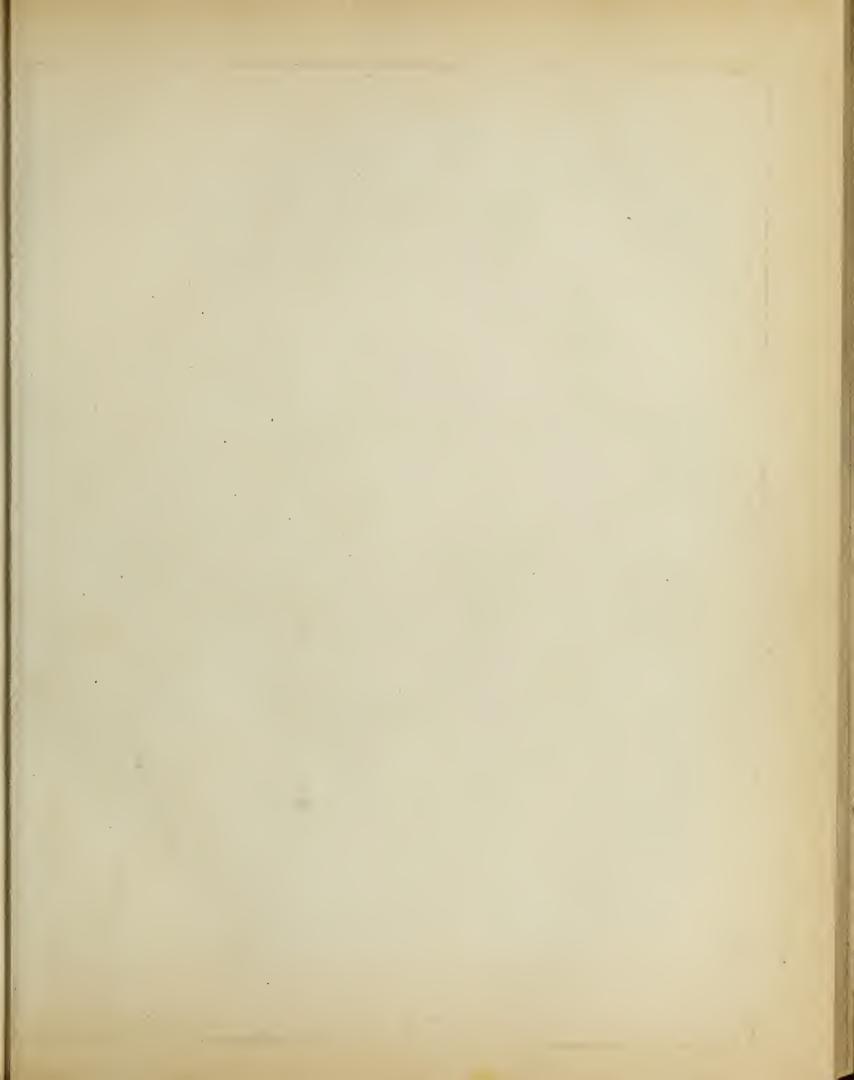
prevailing sects; the Episcopalians and Lutherans are also numerous; and there are some Roman Catholics, Friends, and Moravians. Ilisrory. 1582. The first English colony planted in America by Sir Walter Raleigh, on the island of Roanoke, on the coast then called Virginia; it was abandoned in 1588. 1662. Lord Clerendon and his associates obtain from Charles II. a patent for the territory between 31° and 36° N. Lat., under the name of Carolina. There were at this time a settlement of emigrants from New England, at Cape Fear, and settlements on the Chowan under the jurisdiction of Virginia, within the present limits of North Carolina. 1720. North Carolina bacomes a distinct colony.

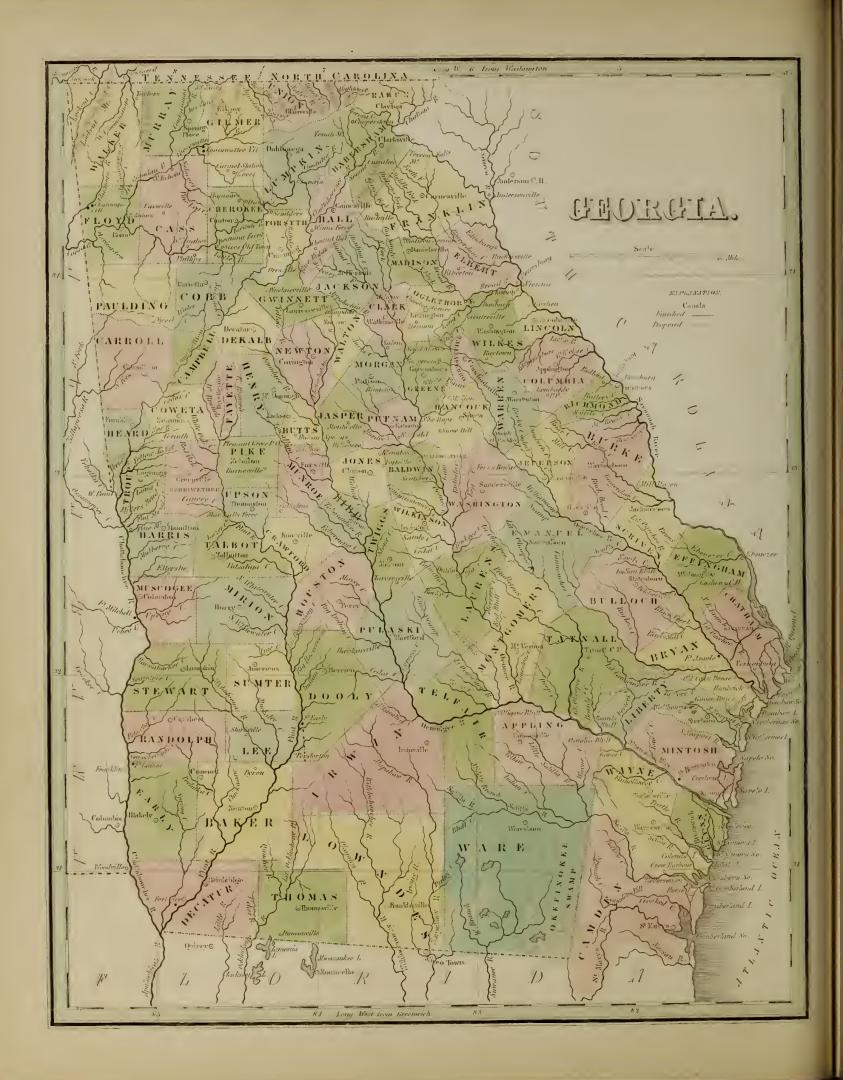












SOUTH CAROLINA.

AREA. This State, extending from 32° to 35° 10′ N. Lat., and from 78° 40′ to 83° 20′ W. Long., has a maritime border of about 200 miles, and an extreme length from east to west, of 250 miles, with an area of 33,000 square miles.

Face of the Country. The western corner of the State is mountainous, being traversed by spurs of the Blue Ridge. Table Mountain, in this section, is 4,000 feet high. The western portion, in general, is an elevated tract, agreeably diversified by hill and dale, below which is a belt, called the Middle Country, consisting of low sand-hills, interspersed with fertile spots; the eastern part, for about 100 miles from the sea, is almost a complete plain, overgrown with forests of pine, or covered with swamps.

Rivers. South Carolina is traversed by several large rivers, but they generally become shallow towards their mouths, which are obstructed by sand-

RIVERS. South Carolina is traversed by several large rivers, but they generally become shallow towards their mouths, which are obstructed by sandbars. The principal river is the Santee, formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree, whose numerous constituent streams rise in the Blue Ridge, the Catawba and Broad River in North Carolina, and the Saluda within the State. The Great Pedee rises in the same chain, traverses North Carolina under the name of the Yadkin, and flows into Winyaw Bay after gathering up all the waters of the northeastern part of the State; the Waccamaw, Little Pedee, Lynches Creek, and Black River, are its principal tributaries. The Edisto and Combahee are large streams in the southern section. section.

SEA-COAST. The whole coast is composed of low and flat beaches, and sends off soundings to a great distance. In the northern part it is little broken, but in the southern it is divided into numerous islands, forming many inlets into the land and inland channels, which afford a safe navigation for vessels of moderate burden. There are many fine plantations on these islands, which produce the Sea Island cotton, and are covered with groves of the live oak

and palmetto. PRODUCTIONS. The mineral resources of South Carolina are inconsidera-PRODUCTIONS. The mineral resources of South Carolina are inconsiderable; the great staples are cotton, which clothes a larger portion of the human race than any other material, and rice, which supplies more mouths with food than any other grain. The cotton crop, at present, amounts to about 65,500,000 pounds, a part of which is the highly prized long-staple or Sea Island cotton. Rice is raised only in the low country, and chiefly in the tidewater region. Indigo was formerly cultivated with success, but has been abandoned for cotton. Tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, are the products abandoned for cotton. Tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, are the products of the pine forest. The annual value of the direct foreign exports of South Carolina is from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 dollars, besides large exports to the northern States; a part of this amount consists of the produce of Georgia and

Canals and Railroads. There are numerous short cuts round the falls or shoals of the Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, and Saluda, but the only canal of much extent is the Santee canal, 22 miles in length, connecting the Santee

of much extent is the Santee canal, 22 inlies in length, connecting the Santee with Cooper's River, which enters the sea at Charleston.

The Charleston and Hamburg railroad, extending from Charleston to the Savannah at Augusta, 136 miles, is the longest work of the kind in the world.

Divisions and Population. The State is divided into 29 districts, answering to the counties of other States. In the eastern districts the blacks are more numerous than the whites in the proportion of about 3 to 1; but in the western districts their numerical relation is reversed.

Whites. Free Blacks. Slaves. 1,801 3,185 4,554 249,073 345,591 415,115 140,178 107,094 196,255 214,196 1800, 1810, 146,151 196,365 237,440 257,863 258,475 315,401 6,826 7,921 502,741 581,185. 1820.

1830, 257,863 315,401 7,921 581,185.

Towns. Charleston, the principal city in the Atlantic States south of the Potomac, stands at the confluence of Ashley and Cooper's River, about six miles from the ocean. Population, 30,289, or, including the Neck, 40,000, of which about one-third are whites. Moultrieville is a pleasant village on Sullivan's Island, which is a favorite summer resort. Georgetown, on Winyaw Bay, Cheraw on the Pedee, and Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, with a fine harbor, are small towns in the low country.

Columbia, the capital of the State, on the Congaree, with 3,300 inhabitants; Camden on the Wateree, with 1,500; Orangeburg on the North Edisto; and Hamburg, with 1,000 inhabitants, opposite Augusta, are the principal towns in the Middle Section. Cambridge, noted in early history under the name of Ninety Six, Greenville, and Spartanburg, are small villages in the hilly section.

Constitution. The constitution was formed in 1790: the General Assembly consists of a Senate, chosen for four years, and a House of Representatives for two; the Governor and Judges are elected by the Assembly; the former for two years, the latter during good behaviour. Suffrage is restricted to whites paying a small tax, or holding a certain freehold.

Education. Free schools for the instruction of poor children have been established by the State; there are two colleges, the Charleston college in Charleston, and the college of South Carolina at Columbia; and there are several theological and medical schools; and the high schools or academies 1830.

several theological and medical schools; and the high schools or academies

are numerous.

Religious Sects. The Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous

RELIGIOUS SECTS. The Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous sects; there is also a large number of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Lutherans, with some Roman Catholics and Friends, and a few Jews.

History. 1662. Carolina granted to lord Clarendon and his associates; the first settlements within the present limits of South Carolina, were made at Port Royal in 1670. Rice was introduced into the colony in 1695.

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

1776. Sir P. Parker repulsed in an attack upon Sullivan's Island. 1780. Charleston captured by Sir H. Clinton. August 16, Battle of Camden.

1781. Battle of Cowpens, January 17; of Camden, April 25; of Eutaw

Springs, September 8 1788. Cotton first Cotton first introduced into South Carolina.

GEORGIA.

AREA. Georgia, in point of dimensions, is the third State in the Union, being inferior only to Missouri and Virginia. It lies between 30° 20′ and 35° N. Lat., and between 81° and 85° 40′ W. Lon., being 300 miles in length, from north to south, and from 250 to 150 miles in breadth, with a sea-coast of 100 miles, and an area of 62,000 square miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The description above given of South Carolina applies also to Georgia. The low coast, the numerous islands that border it, the great plain intersected by river courses and covered by swamps, the middle belt of sand-hills, the upper hilly country very fertile and delightful, and the mountainous strip in the north, are the prevailing features, here as in the sister States.

sister States.

Rivers. The Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Santilla, and St. Mary's, are the principal rivers that enter the Atlantic. The Savannah is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, 15 miles, for smaller vessels to Augusta, 250 miles, and for boats much further. Small steam boats ascend to Macon on the Ocmulgee, and to Milledgeville on the Oconee, but all the rivers are obstructed by sand-banks, and in the dry season the water becomes too low for

The Suwannee, Ocklonnee, Flint, Chattahoochee, and Coosa, flow into the Gulf of Mexico, through Florida and Alabama; the two last are the principal, and they rise in the Blue Ridge, which also contains the sources of the

PRODUCTIONS. The mineral resources of Georgia are yet unexplored; copper, iron, and gold, are among the products, and the two last have yielded valuable returns. The gold region lies in the northern part of the State, on both sides of the Chattahoochee, but its southern termination has not been ascertained.

The great staples are, like those of South Carolina, rice and cotton; the annual cotton crop is about 300,000 bales. Tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, are also exported. The direct foreign exports amount to about 8,000,000 dollars, beside which, much of the produce of this State finds its way to Charleston on the one side, and to the ports of Alabama and Florida on the other, and a large quantity is exported to other States of the Union.

RAILROADS and CANALS. The Savannah and Ogeechee canal, 16 miles in length, and the Brunswick canal from the Alabamaha to Brunswick barbor.

length, and the Brunswick canal, from the Alatamaha to Brunswick harbor, 12 miles, are the only canals. The Central railroad from Savannah to Macon, 200 miles; the Georgia railroad from Augusta to Athens, 114 miles, and the Macon and Forsyth railroad, 25 miles, are in progress.

Divisions and Population. Georgia is divided into 90 counties; the population of the property of the p

ulation has increased with amazing rapidity, as appears from the table below. The blacks are less numerous than in South Carolina, and in a great part of the State, the whites are to the blacks in the proportion of 3, 4, or 6 to 1.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total.
1790,	52,886	29,264	398	82,548
1800,	101,068	59,404	1,029	162,101
1810,	145,415	105,218	1,000	252,433
1820,	189,566	149,656	1,767	340,989
1830	296 806	217 531	2 486	516 893

The city of Savannah, the largest town and chief commercial mart, 15 miles from the sea on the river Savannah, has at present 12,000 inhabitants. Sunbury, Darien, with 2,500 inhabitants, Frederica on St. Simon's Island, and St. Mary's, on the river of the same name, are the principal towns on the coast. Brunswick harbor has of late attracted attention from

towns on the coast. Brunswick harbor has of late attracted attention from its depth and capacity, but no village has yet grown up there.

The city of Augusta, at the head of navigation on the Savannah, with about 6,000 inhabitants; Milledgeville on the Oconee, the capital of the State, with 3,000; Macon on the Ocmulgee, with 3,500; and Columbus on the Chattahoochee, with 4,000, are the principal towns in the central section. Further north are Athens in Clark county, and Dahlonega in Lumpkin, in which there is a branch of the United States mint.

Constitution. The constitution was formed in 1798. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, chosen annual-

sembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, chosen annually by the people. The Governor is also chosen by popular vote, for the term of two years. The superior Judges are elected by the General Assembly, for a term of three years.

Education and Religious Sects. No general system of popular educa-

tion has been adopted, but the State has a poor-school fund, the income of which, amounting to nearly 20,000 dollars, is distributed among the counties, to be applied to the instruction of the poor. There is also an academic fund, yielding the same sum, for distribution among the academies, which are numerous; and there are a college at Athens, styled the University of Georgia and a medical school at Augusta.

and a medical school at Augusta.

The Baptists and Methodists are the prevailing sects, and the Episcopalians and Presbyterians are numerous. There are also some Christians, Roman Catholics, Friends, Lutherans, &c.

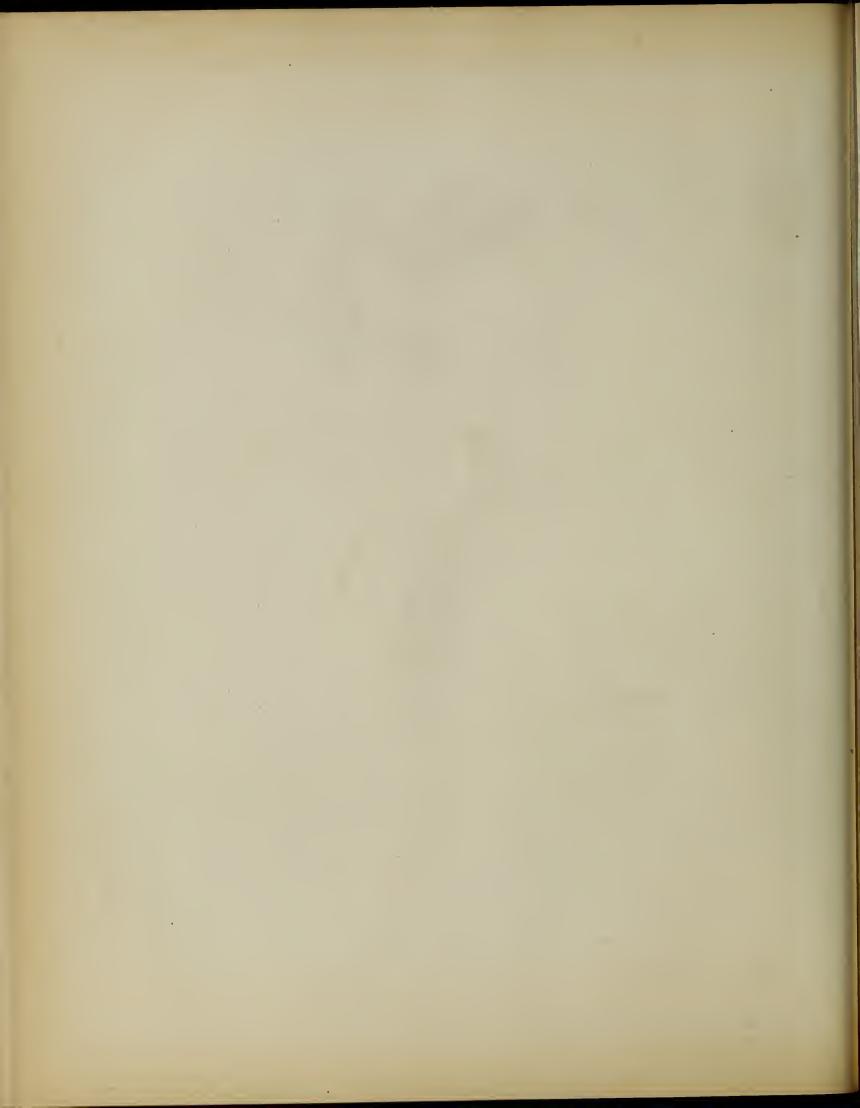
History. 1732. The Georgia patent obtained by a number of philanthropists, whose chief objects were the relief of the poor at home, and the civilization of the Indians. Gen. Oglethorpe conducted a colony to Savannah in 1733.

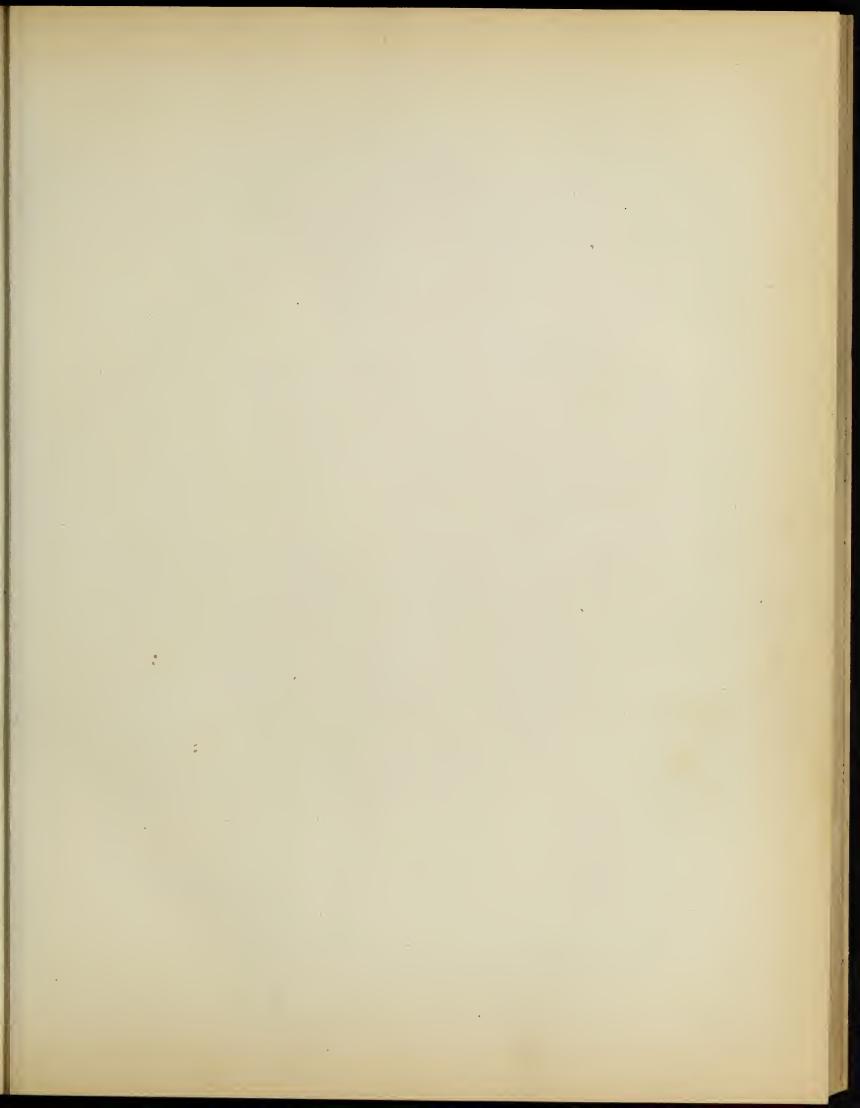
1742. Unsuccessful invasion of Georgia by the Spaniards from Florida.

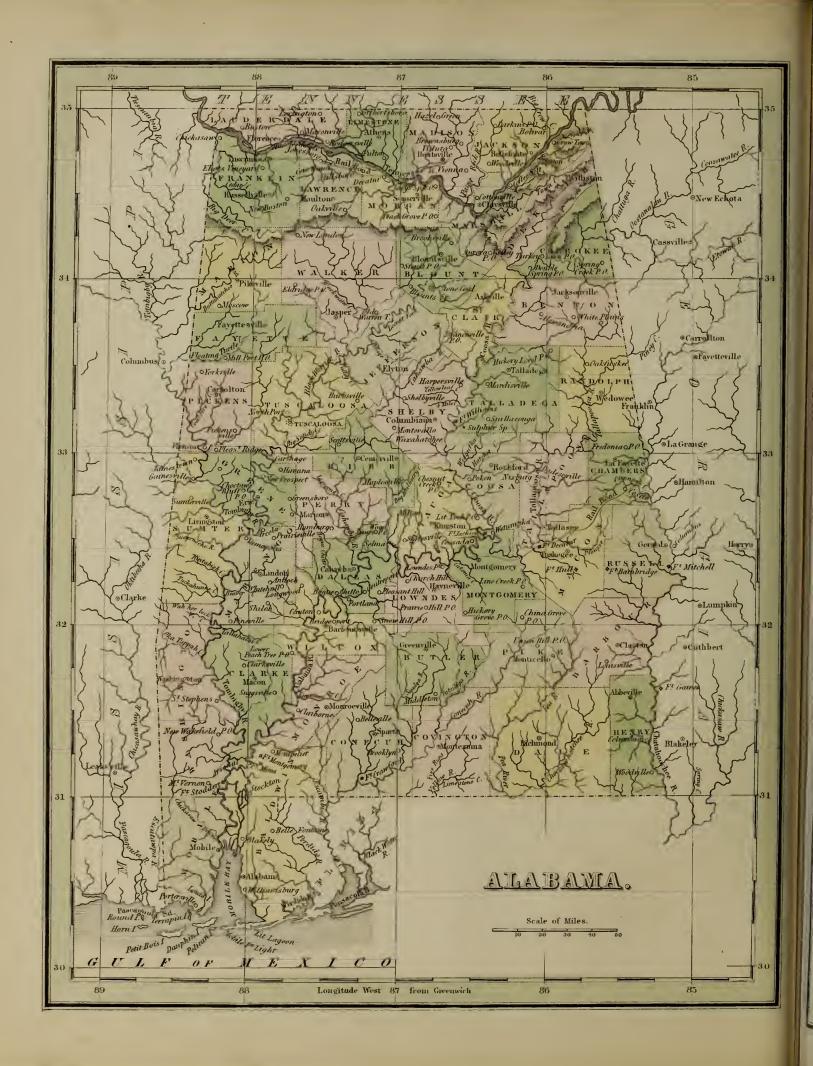
1752. Charter of the colony surrendered to the crown, and Georgia becomes a royal colony.

comes a royal colony.

1778. Savannah taken by the British, December 29. It was attacked without success by the Americans and French in the following year, and was not evacuated by the British forces until 1782.







Alabama extends from 30° 10' to \$5° N. Lat., and from 85° to 88° 30' W. Lou., being about 150 miles wide in the northern part and 200 in the southern, with an extreme length of 330 miles, and

an area of 52,000 square miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The northern part of the State is mountainous, the portion north of the Tennessee being traversed by the Cumberland Mountains, and that on the south of the river by the prolongation of the Blue Ridge, which enters it from Georgia under the names of the Lookout and Raccoon Mountains. South of this range the surface is gently undulating with a general southern slope, and the southern belt is a low plain, but little elevated above the level of the sea

RIVERS. With the exception of the Tennessee, which runs with a circular sweep through the northern part of the State and receives no considerable tributary from the south within its limits, all the rivers flow southwardly into the Gulf of Mexico. The navigation of the Tennessee is obstructed at the Muscle Shoals, where it be-

comes shallow with a rocky bottom.

Nearly the whole remaining surface is drained by the numerous branches of the Mobile, which also gathers into its channel a part of the waters of Georgia and Mississippi. The Chattahoochee washes the castern border of Alabama, but receives from it no large streams. The Choctawhatchee, Escambia or Conecuh, and Perdido

pass into Florida.

The Mobile is formed by the junction of the Alabama and the Tombigby, 50 miles above Mobile Bay; and a few miles below the junction it gives out a branch called the Tensaw, which also receives an arm from the Alabama. The Tombigby or Tombeckbee rises in the northern part of Mississippi, and receives a large branch called the Black Warrior from the mountains of northern Alabama. called the Black Warrior from the mountains of northern Alabama. Small sea-vessels go up to St. Stephens, nearly 100 miles from the Bay, and steamers ascend at certain stages of the water to Tuscaloosa and Columbus. The Alabama is formed by the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which rise in Georgia, the former in the Blue Ridge, and the latter further south. The Cahawba, from the northern highlands, is the principal tributary. Steam boats ascend the Alabama to Wetumpka on the Coosa, about 300 miles, but the navigation is interrupted during the dry season.

navigation is interrupted during the dry season.

Bay. Alabama has a sea-coast of about 150 miles, measured along the windings of the shores. It comprises Mobile Bay, one of the deepest basins in the Gulf of Mexico, about 30 miles long by from 3 to 18 broad, and having 15 feet of water in its main entrance at low tide: vessels drawing more than 9 feet correct on the contract of the state of the correct contract at low tide; vessels drawing more than 9 feet cannot go up to the town of Mobile except at high tide. The Bay communicates through Heron Pass with Pascagoula Sound, affording an inland water communication between Mobile and New Orleans for small vessels

and steam boats.

There are extensive beds of bituminous coal and PRODUCTIONS. iron ore, of excellent quality, in the central part of the State, and there are several forges in operation in the valley of the Cahawba. Gold occurs in the northern tract, but no proper examination of the veins has been made. Marble is found in the central region; the mineral resources of the State are, however, quite unexplored.

The great agricultural staple is cotton, and the crop exceeds

\$50,000 bales; the sugar-cane is cultivated with success in the southern belt; the indigo plant was formerly raised and found to thrive; a good deal of maize or Indian corn is produced, and some wheat and tobacco; but these crops are neglected for cotton. The longmoss, which is used for stuffing mattresses, hangs in long festoons from the forest trees south of the centre. The great pine forest, which covers so large a part of the southern states, here yields tar, pitch, and turpentine.

POPULATION. The population has rapidly increased of late years, the extinction of the Indian title to large tracts having brought much land into the market at low prices, and the high price of cotton having contributed to bring in many immigrants from the worn out lands of the neighboring States. The immigrants have been chiefly planters, with their slaves, from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgian and Georgian in the carolinas in the carolin gia. The population may be estimated at present to exceed 400,000.

POPULATION AT SEVERAL PERIODS.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Total.
1810,			-	10,000
1820,	96,245	47,439	63 3	144,317
1850,	190,406	117,549	1,572	309,527.

Divisions. The State is at present divided into 48 counties, 12 of which have been formed since the census of 1830; but as no enumeration of the population has been made since that time, and the names of all the counties are given on the accompanying map,

it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The 17 northern counties are usually included under the term Northern Alabama, and the remainder constitute Southern Alabama. In the former, the whites were to the blacks in 1830 in the proportion of 2 to 1; in the latter, in the proportion of 3 to 2.

Towns. The principal town is the city of Mobile, on the bay of the same name; it is the commercial depot not only of a large portion of Alabama, but of sections of Mississippi and Georgia. The population in 1830 was 3,192, but it has since doubled. Blakely is an inconsiderable village on the opposite side of the bay. There is an arsenal of the United States at Mount Vernon, near the head

of the river Mobile.

St. Stephens, on the Tombigby; Claiborne, Centreport, Cahawba, and Selma, on the Alabama, are flourishing villages in favorable sites. Montgomery, with 2,000 inhabitants, and Wetumpka, at the head of navigation on the Coosa, with 3,000, are more considerable towns.

Tuscaloosa, the capital, stands at the head of navigation on the Black Warrior, and contains the State-House, the halls of the university, and other public buildings; population about 2,500.

In the Tennessee valley there are several flourishing towns, among which are Tuscumbia on the south side of the river; Florence, below Muscle Shoals, on the north side and at the head of steam boat navigation on the Tennessee, with 2,000 inhabitants; Huntsville, on the Indian Creek above the shoals, with about 2,500 inhabitants; Triana, and Decatur.
RAILROADS and CANALS. The Muscle Shoals canal extends from

Florence, at the head of navigation on the Tennessee, to a point above the shoals, 37 miles; it is 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep, and the river is navigable from its terminus to Knoxville. The Huntsville canal extends from Huntsville to Triana on the Tennessee, 16

The Tuscumbia and Decatur railroad extends along the southern le of Muscle Shoals, 47 miles. The Montgomery railroad, from side of Muscle Shoals, 47 miles. The Montgomery railroad, from that town to West Point on the Chattahoochee, 85 miles, is in prog-

that town to West Point on the Chattahoochee, 85 miles, is in progress, and the Florida and Georgia railroad from Pensacola to Columbus on the Chattahoochee, 210 miles, and the Schna railroad from Selma to the Tennessee, 170 miles have been commenced.

Constitution. The legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a Senate chosen for the term of 3 years, and a House of Representatives for 1 year. The Governor, who holds office for the term of 2 years, and the General Assembly, are chosen by the people: every white male citizen who has resided within the State people; every white male citizen who has resided within the State one year being entitled to vote. The Judges are elected by the General Assembly for the term of 6 years.

Religion. The Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous sects, the former numbering 11,500, and the latter 13,850 communicants; there is also a considerable number of Presbyterians, of whom there are 2,300 communicants, and there are some Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

EDUCATION. The Constitution enjoins it upon the General Assembly to encourage schools and the means of education within the State; and by act of Congress in 1819, one section of 640 acres of the Public Lands, in each township, was reserved for the support of common schools in the township; 2 entire townships or 46,080 acres were also granted to the State for the support of a seminary of learning, the proceeds of which have been appropriated to the endowment of the University of Alabama, established at Tuscaloosa. Lagrange College at New Tuscaloosa on the Tennessee was founded by the Methodists, and Spring Hill College, near Mobile, by the Roman Catholics, and there are several academies in the State; but

Roman Catholics, and there are several academies in the State; but no system of general popular education has been put in operation.

INDIANS. The number of Indians within the State in 1830 was about 20,000, including Creeks or Muscogees, between the Coosa and Chattahoochee, the Cherokees in the northeast, the Chickasaws in the northwest, and the Choctaws in the west. The Creeks and Choctaws, who formed the great mass of the Indian population, have recently removed to the Indian or Western Territory, west of Arkansas, and measures are in train for the emigration of the

Chickasaws and Cherokees.

Chickasaws and Cherokees.

History. The French, then masters of Louisiana, established themselves on the Mobile in the beginning of the 18th century.

1793. The southern part of Alabama, except the belt south of 31° N. Lat., and the corresponding part of Mississippi, were constituted the Mississippi Territory, which was afterwards enlarged by the annexation of other tracts. (See Mississippi, Which was afterwards enlarged by the annexation of other tracts. (See Mississippi, Territory, which was afterwards enlarged by the annexation of other tracts. (See Mississippi, Territory, 1813–14. Creek war, in which the Creeks are compelled to submit by Gen. Jackson. 1817. That part of Mississippi Territory lying east of a line drawn from the mouth of Bear Creek to the northwest corner of Washington county, and thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, is constituted a distinct Territory by the title of Alabama. The territorial capital was St. Stephens.

1819. The State of Alabama admitted into the Union.

Mississippi has nearly the form of a parallelogram, gradually

AREA. Mississippi has nearly the form of a parallelogram, gradually widening, however, towards the south, and projecting a narrow strip of about 80 miles long by 50 wide, beyond the main body of the State. It is nearly 350 miles in length from north to south, about 125 miles wide in the northern, and 180 in the southern part, with an area of 46,000 square miles, and it extends from 30° 10′ to 35° N. Lat. and from 88° 20′ to 91° 40′ W. Lon. Face of the Country. The surface in general slopes towards the southwest and south, as appears by the course of the rivers, but a small portion sends off its waters to the north and southeast. There are no mountains within the limits of the State; but several ranges of hills of moderate elevation give to a greater part of the surface an undulating character. The western border along the Mississippi is an extensive region of swamps and inundated tracts, Vicksburg being the first point below Memphis, a distance of 450 miles by the windings of the river, where the uplands approach the river. Between the Yazoo and the Mississippi there is a swampy region of about 7,000 square miles. The southeastern counties are low, but of an undulating surface, and the coast, which further west is marshy, is here dry, solid, and covered with pine forests.

undulating surface, and the coast, which further west is marshy, is here dry, solid, and covered with pine forests.

Rivers. Mississippi is well watered by numerous clear streams, which afford access to different sections of the country. The river Mississippi forms its western boundary for a distance, by its windings, of 600 miles; but Vicksburg and Natchez are the only points, which afford eligible sites for considerable towns. The Yazoo, formed by the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha, has a course of about 200 miles, and is navigable for some distance by boats; in times of flood it receives the surplus waters of the Mississippi at several points. The Big Black, which is navigable for steam boats about 50 miles, the Bayou Pierre, and the Homochitto, are the other principal control of the product of the principal control of about 50 miles, the Bayou Pierre, and the Homochitto, are the other principal tributaries of the Mississippi.

The Pearl River rises in the central part of the State, and flows into the

Rigolets or outlet of Lake Pontchartrain; steam boats sometimes go up to Jackson, about 200 miles, but there are some obstructions. The Pascagoula, formed by the confluence of the Leaf and Chickasawhay, enters Pascagoula Sound. The Tombeckbee passes into Alabama, and reaches the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile Bay; in some stages of the water it is navigated by steam-

ers to Columbus.

BAVS. Mississippi has a sea-coast of about 70 miles, but no commercial depot has been established here. A chain of low islands extends along the front of the coast, enclosing a shallow lagoon, called Pascagoula Sound, about 70 miles long by 7 wide, which is navigable for small vessels, and which affords an inland route for steamers, up Lake Pontchartrain, from Mobile to New Orleans. It is separated from Lake Borgne by a number of keys, between which there are navigable channels, and vessels drawing 8 feet can

go up to St. Louis Bay.

PRODUCTIONS. Indigo and tobacco were formerly staples of this region, Productions. Indigo and tobacco were formerly staples of this region, but cotton, at present, is the chief production of the State, and it absorbs nearly all the industry of the inhabitants, even to the neglect of corn and cattle. The annual crop at present exceeds 317,000 bales, worth about 15,000,000 dollars. Some sugar is produced in the southern strip. The number of acres under cultivation in 1836 was only 1,048,530.

Divisions. Mississippi is divided into 56 counties, comprising 27 incorporated towns and cities. The following table shows the population and number of acres under cultivation in each, in 1836.

			,			
Whites.	Slaves.		Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Acres Cultiv.
5,290	13,228		Lowndes, ·	5,495	7,362	37,207
						87,746
						13,894
						24,626
						21,485
629	231				313	1,639
2.484	959				425	2,706
						28,729
	503					7,009
	3,388				432	5,405
1,850	796			3,745	2,165	23,822
1,942	882	3,640	Ponola,	1,296	932	4,414
2,066	2,547			1,571	1,158	5,518
1,046	397	3,578	Rankin,	2,095		15,043
1,755	720	2,374	Scott,	818	240	2,910
7,501	13,929	85,512	Simpson,	2,329	891	11,214
2,952	5,061	30,635		1,085	302	2,554
1,470	190	1,848	Tallahatchie,	1,322	1,522	11,780
1,319	393	2,382	Tippah,	3,923	1,257	4,820
1,570	775	6,347	Tishamingo,	2,468	181	2,701
2,260	8,290	50,097	Tunica,			
1,017	108	1,976	Warren,	5,265	9,686	49,718
3,308	2,133	10,513	Washington,	775	5,802	26,130
564	297			993	850	6,224
3,423	1,451			3,272	9,594	57,972
1,899	544			2,393	959	6,591
5,912	2,222	20,855	Yalabusha,	4,355	4,215	25,402
1,136	541	3,111	Yazoo,	3,433	8,451	63,095.
	5,290 3,186 1,713 245 4,970 629 2,484 3,126 1,330 4,361 1,942 2,066 1,046 1,755 1,470 2,952 1,470 1,570 2,260 1,017 3,303 564 3,428 1,890 5,912	5,290 13,228 3,186 4,976 1,713 708 245 607 4,070 4,563 629 231 2,484 959 3,126 8,872 1,330 503 4,361 3,388 1,850 796 1,942 882 2,066 2,547 1,046 397 7,551 13,929 2,952 5,061 1,470 190 1,319 393 1,570 775 2,260 8,290 1,017 3,303 2,133 564 297 3,428 1,451 1,899 544 1,899 54 1,899 54 1,899 54 2,952 2,952	5,290 13,228 70,913 3,186 4,976 34,585 1,713 708 4,137 245 607 3,260 4,070 4,563 27,360 629 231 1,198 2,484 959 6,901 3,126 8,872 56,049 1,330 503 3,564 4,361 3,388 29,370 1,850 796 9,148 1,942 882 3,640 2,066 2,547 19,969 1,046 397 3,578 1,755 720 2,374 7,501 13,929 85,312 2,952 5,061 30,635 1,470 190 1,848 1,319 393 2,382 1,570 775 6,347 2,260 8,290 50,097 1,017 108 1,976 3,308 2,133 10,513 564 297 1,551 3,428 1,451 4,879 1,899 544 3,425 5,912 2,222 20,855	5,290 13,228 70,913 Lowndes, 3,186 4,976 34,585 Madison, 1,713 708 4,137 Marion, 245 697 3,200 Marshall, 4,070 4,563 27,360 Monroe, 629 231 1,198 Neshoba, 3,126 8,872 56,049 Noxubee, 1,330 503 3,564 Octibbeha, 2,966 2,547 19,969 1,946 397 3,578 Rankin, 1,755 720 2,374 Scott, 7,501 13,929 85,512 Simpson, 2,952 5,061 30,635 1,470 190 1,845 Tallahatchie, 1,319 393 2,382 Tippah, 1,570 775 6,347 2,260 8,290 50,007 Tunica, 1,017 108 1,976 3,308 2,133 10,513 Washington, 1,899 544 4,879 Wilkinson, 1,899 544 4,879 Wilkinson, 1,899 544 3,425 Winston, 5,912 2,222 20,855 Valabusha,	5,290 13,228 70,913 Lowndes, 5,495 3,186 4,976 34,585 Madison, 3,625 1,713 708 4,137 Marion, 1,940 4,070 4,563 27,360 Monroe, 4,165 629 231 1,198 Neshoba, 638 2,484 959 6,901 Noxubee, 3,182 3,126 8,872 56,049 Noxubee, 3,182 4,361 3,388 29,370 Perry, 1,333 4,361 3,388 29,370 Perry, 1,364 1,942 882 3,640 Octibeha, 1,333 1,850 796 9,148 Perry, 1,364 1,046 397 3,578 Rankin, 2,096 2,547 19,969 Pontotoc, 1,571 1,470 13,929 85,512 Simpson, 2,329 2,952 5,061 30,635 Smith, 1,085 1,319	5,290 13,228 70,913 Lowndes, 5,495 7,362 3,186 4,976 34,585 Madison, 3,025 11,238 1,713 708 4,137 Marion, 1,940 1,554 4,070 4,563 27,360 Monroe, 4,165 1,328 629 231 1,198 Neshoba, 638 313 2,484 959 6,001 Newton, 1,506 425 3,126 8,872 56,049 Noxubee, 3,182 4,438 4,361 3,388 29,370 Perry, 1,368 432 4,361 3,388 29,370 Perry, 1,368 432 1,942 882 3,640 Pontola, 1,296 932 2,066 2,547 19,969 Pontoce, 1,571 1,158 1,046 397 3,578 Rankin, 2,995 1,956 1,551 13,992 85,512 Simpson, 2,329 891

POPULATION. The population of Mississippi has been increased of late years with wonderful rapidity by the immigration of planters with their slaves from the southern States. The importation of slaves from any foreign country into the Mississippi Territory was prohibited by the United States as

early as 1798. The returns of the population in 1810 included Alabama; the number within the present limits of Mississippi was then about 30,000.

POPULATION AT SEVERAL PERIODS.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
1820,	42,176	32,814	75,448
1830,	70,443	65,659	136,621
1836,	144,351	164,393	308,744.

Towns. Jackson, the capital, stands on Pearl River, south of the centre of the State. Here are a State-House and State Prison. Population about Monticello and Columbia are small but thriving towns on the same

river below Jackson.

In the northeast Columbus, at the head of navigation on the Tombeckbee, has 2,000 inhabitants. Plymouth, Narkeeta, and Macon, are incorporated towns in this section, with a population of from 300 to 500.

In the southwestern corner of the State is Woodville with about 800 inhabitants; the little village of Fort Adams is its port on the Mississippi.—Higher up is the city of Natchez, an active commercial town, 380 miles from the Gulf of Mexico by the course of the river. It is the principal town in the State, and the most important between New Orleans and St. Louis; population about 6,000. Seltzertown and Washington are little villages in the

ulation about 6,000. Seltzertown and Washington are little villages in the vicinity, which is remarkable for its groups of mounds.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, with about 1,000 inhabitants, and Grand Gulf, its port on the Mississippi, has a population of 1,200. Vicksburg, advantageously situated on the Walnut Hills, and the mart of a rich but newly settled district, has about 3,500 inhabitants.

In the interior are Clinton, 1,200 inhabitants; Raymond, 600; Brandon, 600; Manchester on the Yazoo, 800; and Grenada, higher up on the same river, with about the same number.

BALLEGADS. The Mississippi railroad, which is to be extended from Natchez.

600; Manchester on the Yazoo, 800; and Grenada, higher up on the same river, with about the same number.

Railroads. The Mississippi railroad, which is to be extended from Natchez to Canton in Madison county, 150 miles, is in progress. The Woodville and St. Francisville railroad, from Woodville to the Mississippi, 30 miles, is partly in Louisiana, and gives that place a new port on the river. The Vicksburg railroad, from Vicksburg through Clinton and Jackson to Brandon, 50 miles, is in progress. The Port Gibson and Grand Gulf railroad, 8 miles long, connects the former place with the Mississippi.

Constitution. The constitution adopted in 1817 was revised and modified in 1832. The Governor is chosen by the people for the term of 2 years. The legislative houses, styled the Legislature of Mississippi, consist of a Senate, chosen for the period of 4 years, and a House of Representatives, for 2 years; the judicial officers are also elected by popular vote, the superior judges holding office for a term of 6 years, and the inferior judges for shorter terms. Suffrage is restricted to whites. The legislature meets every other year.

Education. This State has a small literary fund, the income of which is distributed among the counties in the ratio of the white population, and the reservation of one section of 640 acres in each township, appropriated by Congress for the support of schools, constitutes the basis of a large income for this object. Three colleges have been established within the State; Jefferson college at Washington, Adams county; Mississippi college at Clinton, and Oakland college at Oakland.

Religion. The Methodists and Baptists are the most numerous religious sects in Mississippi; the former numbering about 10,000 and the latter 3,000 communicants. The Presbyterians are also in considerable numbers, and there are some Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

Indian Tribes. A large portion of this State was until recently occupied by the Choctaws and Chickasaws; the former possessed an extensive tract.

INDIAN TRIBES. A large portion of this State was until recently occupied by the Choctaws and Chickasaws; the former possessed an extensive tract between the head waters of the Pearl and Big Black Rivers, and the Tombeckbetween the head waters of the Pearl and Big Black Rivers, and the Tombeckbee; in 1830 they ceded their lands to the United States, and in the course of the 3 succeeding years removed to the Western or Indian Territory. The Chickasaws are also on the point of removing from its limits, having ceded their lands to the United States on condition that they shall receive the proceeds of the sale. Their number is upwards of 5,000. The Natchez, an interesting tribe, which has derived celebrity from the fictions of Chateaubriand, dwelt along the banks of the Mississippi in the beginning of the last century, but becoming involved in a war with the French, they were exterminated or driven from their country. The Natchez were remarkable for their religious and political organization, and some writers consider them the constructors of the numerous mounds in the vicinity of Natchez.

History. This section of the country early formed a part of the French

of the numerous mounds in the vicinity of Natchez.

History. This section of the country early formed a part of the French province of Louisiana, and in 1716 Fort Rosalie was erected at Natchez.

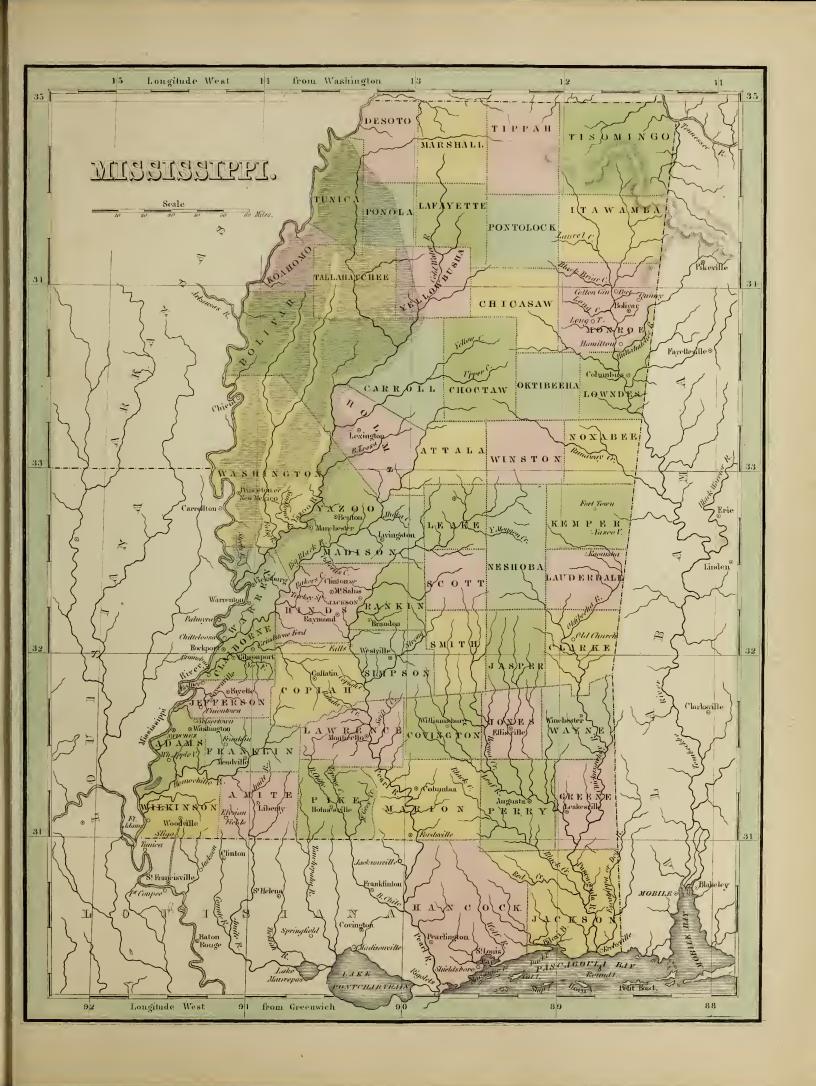
1729. Incensed at the encroachments of the French, the Natchez surprised and destroyed the garrison and planters; but they were compelled by the superiority of their enemies to abandon their homes, and the remnant which escaped slaughter were incorporated with the neighboring tribes.

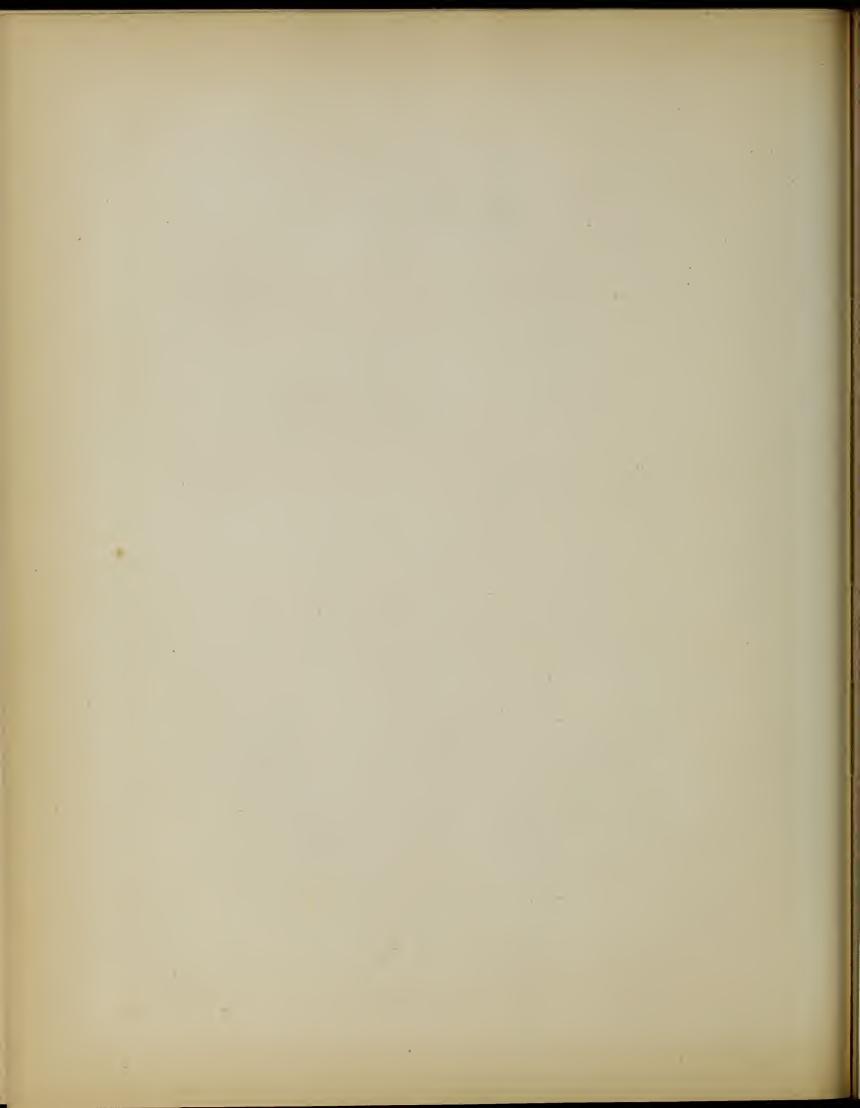
1798. The tract between the parallel of 31° and a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Chattahoochee, was constituted a territorial government by the name of the Territory of Mississippi. The first Territorial Assembly was held at Natchez in 1800.

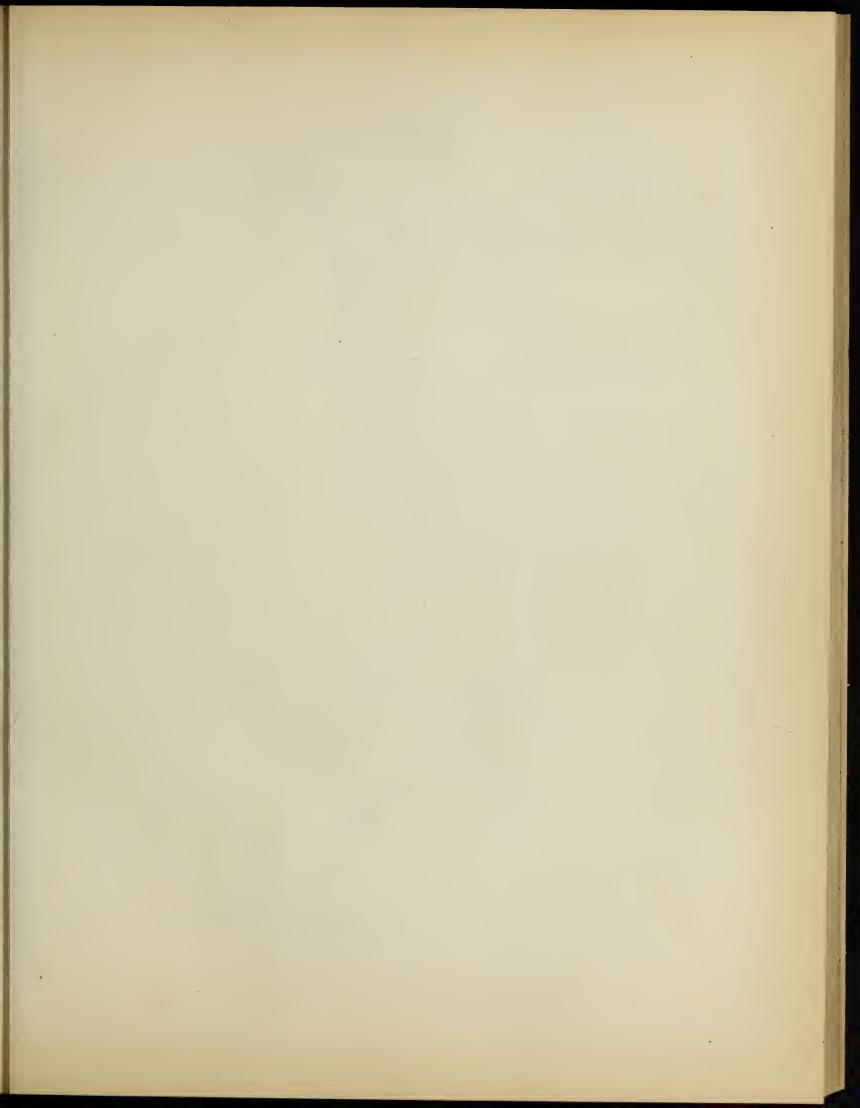
1804. Georgia having surrendered (1802) to the United States her claims to the tract lying west of her present limits, the whole region south of Tennessee and north of Mississippi Territory was added to the latter, and in 1812, the section between the Perdido and Pearl rivers, south of 31° N. Lat., was also annexed to the same.

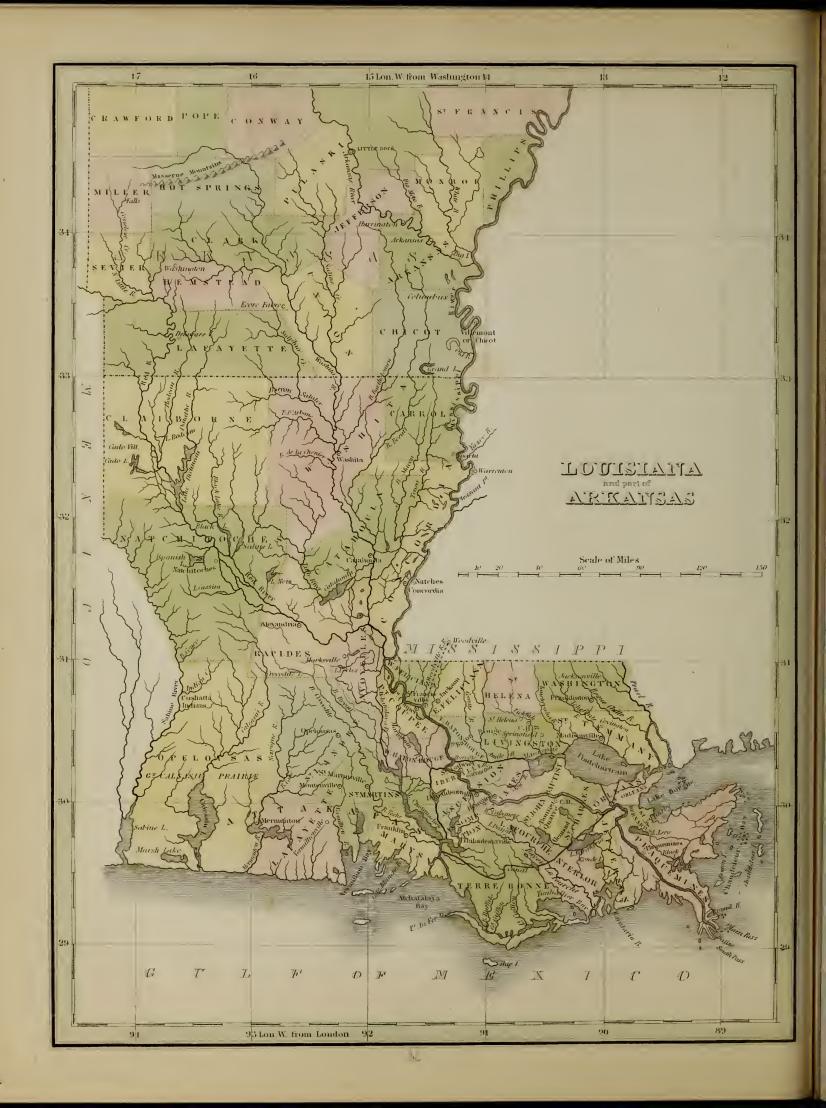
was also annexed to the same.

1817. The eastern part of the Territory having been set off in the beginning of this year as a distinct Territory under the name of Alabama, the western part was received into the Union as the State of Mississippi.









LOUISIANA.

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 Louisiaua 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 Ronge 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 castern.

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 Arkansaw 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 Arkansaw.

The river Sabine, which here forms the boundary between the United States and the Mcxican States, the Calcasiu, the Mcxmentou, and the Vermillion, expand before reaching the sea into shallow lagoons. 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 Pascagonia Bay, and Pass Marian from the Gulf of Mexico, are the entrances into the first-mentioned, whouce the Rigolets and Chef Menteur lead into lake Pontchartrain; they have from 16 to 18 fect 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, Carondelet canal is a short cut, admitting small sea vessels from lake Pontchartrain into a basin in the rear of New Orleans. The New Orlcans 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 hogsheads 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 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

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

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.

Area. Arkansaw 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 Arkansaw 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 Rcd 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 Arkansaw sometimes produce

great devastations, by depositing sand upon the inundated tracts.

Soil and Productions. Some of the soil of Arkansaw 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. Arkansaw 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. It became a state in 1836.

COUNTIES.

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

Towns. Little Rock, a small village on the right bank of the Arkan-

saw, 300 miles from its mouth, is the capital.

The Post of Arkansaw, or Arkansaw, on the river of the same name, contains about 606 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 Arkansaw,

and the head streams of the Wachita.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The eastern part of Arkansaw 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 inuch resorted to by invalids. They are about the temperature of boiling water. There are also sulphur springs in this part of the Territory.

BOUNDARIES and EXTENT. Tennessee is separated from North Carolina by the Alleghany Mountains, and from Arkansas and Missouri by the river Mississippi. On the north it borders on Virginia and Kentucky, and on the south on Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. It extends from 35° to 36° 40′ N. Lat. and from 81° 40′ to 90° 10′ W. Lon., being 112 miles in breadth, by about 300 miles in length in the southern, and 430 in the northern part; area 42,000

square miles.

MOUNTAINS. FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The eastern part of the State is mountainous; the prolongation of the Kittatinny ridge, under the local names of Stone, Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains, lies along the eastern border, and in some places reaches an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The continuation of the Alleghany and Chestnut Ridge traverses the State from north to south further west, and the Cumberland Mountains fill a wide tract between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. West of these mountains is Middle Tennessee, which is moderately hilly, and beyond the river Tennessee where it runs north, is West Tennessee, con-

sisting of a slightly undulating or level plain.

Rivers. Tennessee is amply supplied with noble rivers and pure streams, adapted to all economical purposes. Neither the Tennessee nor the Cumberland rises in the State, but both traverse a large part of its territory; the former is navigable from Knoxville to the Muscle Shoals in Alabama, and below the same to its mouth in Kentucky, and the latter from Burkesville, Kentucky, downward

to its mouth

The confluence of the Clinch and Holston forms the Tennessee; these rivers rise in Virginia, and the latter receives within this State the Wataga, Nolichuceky, and French Broad River from the Blue Ridge in North Carolina, and the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee from the same ridge in Georgia. The Duck River is the prin-

eipal tributary of the Tennessee after it leaves Alabama.

The Obion, Forked Deer, and Hatchee are navigable streams emptying themselves into the Mississippi. Wolf River in the same

section is a rapid torrent.

Iron, gold, coal, and salt, marble, buhr-stone, nitrous or saltpetre earth, and marl are the most valuable mineral products. Gold occurs in the southeast; iron throughout the Eastern and Middle sections, where upwards of 30,000 tons of metal are produced annually; bituminous coal is abundant and of good quality in the Cumberland Mountains.

The caves are numerous in the limestone region, and contain the petre-dirt from which saltpetre is obtained. There are also many valuable mineral springs of different qualities; but the waters of

few of them have been analyzed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The great body of the people is occupied with agriculture. In East Tennessee grazing is much attended to, and large quantities of live stock are driven to other States; pork, bacon, and lard are also exported. Indian corn and cotton are the staple products, and hemp, tobacco, and wheat are raised. The cotton crop is about 150,000 bales; that of tobacco,

5,000 hogsheads.

COMMERCE. The only outlet of the eastern section of the State is by the long and tedious course of the Tennessee or by wagons through the inountain passages; yet coal and other articles are carried from this quarter to New Orleans, a distance by the rivers of 1700 miles. Domestic and foreign manufactures are obtained partly from New York by the canals and the Ohio, and these and other articles of consumption are also brought up from New Orlcans.

Tar, spirits of turpentine and lamp-black furnished by the pine-forests of East Tennessee, whiskey, coarse linens, saltpetre, gunpowder, cotton, corn, tobacco, flour, butter, &c., are articles of

export, in addition to those above mentioned.

Divisions. Population. Tennessee is divided into 69 counties; Campbell, Morgan, Bledsoe, and Marion, with all east of them, form East Tennessee; those lying between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, West Tennessee, and the remainder, Middle Tennessee. The slaves form rather more than one fifth of the whole population; but in the Eastern section they are only about one tenth, and in the rest of the State they are as much as one third of the whole number.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
1790,	32,013	3,417	35,791
1800,	91,709	13,584	105,602
1810,	215,875	44,535	261,727
1820,	339,727	80,107	422,813
1830	595 746	141 603	681 904

Towns. East Tennessee contains no considerable towns; the incipal is Knowville on the Holston with 1,500 inhabitants. The principal is Knoxville on the Holston with 1,500 inhabitants.

other towns of this section, Blountsville, Jonesboro, Rogersville, and Maryville, are small villages, with 500 or 600 inhabitants.

West of the mountains are Winchester and Fayetteville with about 800 inhabitants, and Pulaski with 1,200, in the south; Columbia, on Duek River, with 1,500 inhabitants; Murfreesboro, formerly the capital of the State, with 1,000, and Carthage on the Cumberland with 800

berland with 800.

Nashville, the capital, and the only considerable city in Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the Cumberland. The State-House, Penitentiary, halls of the university, and Lunatic Asylum are among the public buildings. The population in 1835 was 7,000. Below it is Clarksville, a thriving little town, and to the south stands Frank-

hin with 1,500 inhabitants.

West Tennessee received its first white settlers in 1819, and it has already a population of 100,000 souls, and contains several flourishing towns. Jackson on the Forked Deer River, with 1,000 inhabitants; Randolph on the second Chickasaw Bluff, with a good harbor in all stages of the water; Bolivar at the head of navigation on the Hatchee; and Memphis on the fourth Chickasaw Bluff, with one of the best sites for a commercial emporium between St. Louis and New Orleans, are all small but growing towns. The four Chick-asaw Bluffs on the Mississippi are points where the river hills come up to the river, affording the only sites above inundation during the floods.

RAILROADS. The Hiwassee railroad, from Calhoun on the Hiassee to Knoxville, 70 miles, is in progress. The proposed Cinwassee to Knoxville, 70 miles, is in progress. einnati and Charleston railroad will, if executed, pass through East Tennessee, probably up the valley of French Broad River through Knoxville; and the projected route of the Atlantic and Mississippi railroad extends across the southern part of the State from the borders of Georgia to Memphis. Another great project is the Nashville and New Orleans railroad, not yet, however, in

process of execution.

EDUCATION. The State has a school-fund, the interest of which is distributed among such school districts as provide a schoolhouse; but no general system of popular education has been established by law. There are five colleges in the State; Nashville University at Nashville; East Tennessee College at Knoxville; Greenville College at Greenville: Jackson College near Columbia, and Washington College in Washington county. There is also a Theological school at Maryville, and there are several respectable academies.

The Methodists are the most numerous sect, Religious Sects. numbering 34,266 communicants; the Baptists have 20,500, and the Presbyterians about 10,000 communicants. There are also some Presbyterians about 10,000 communicants. There are also some Episcopalians, Lutherans, Cumberland Presbyterians, Roman

Catholics, Friends, and Christians.

Constitution. The constitution formed in 1796 was revised and amended in 1835. The supreme executive power is vested in and amended in 1835. The supreme executive power is vested in a Governor, chosen by the people for the term of 2 years. The legislature, styled the General Assembly, is chosen for the same term, and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the number of voters.

The judges are chosen by joint vote of the 2 houses of the Assembly, and hold office, the superior judges for 12 years and the inferior for 8. Every white male citizen who has been an inhabitant of the county in which he offers to vote six months next prece-

ding the election, enjoys the right of suffrage.
HISTORY. 1750. This State was originally included within the limits of North Carolina as fixed by its charter, and was first visited by whites about 1750, when it was found, like Kentucky, mostly uninhabited, and frequented by the Indians only in the pursuit of the buffalo, clk, and other game in which it abounded.

1757. The first permanent settlements made in Tennessee, and Fort Loudon built on the Little Tennessee.

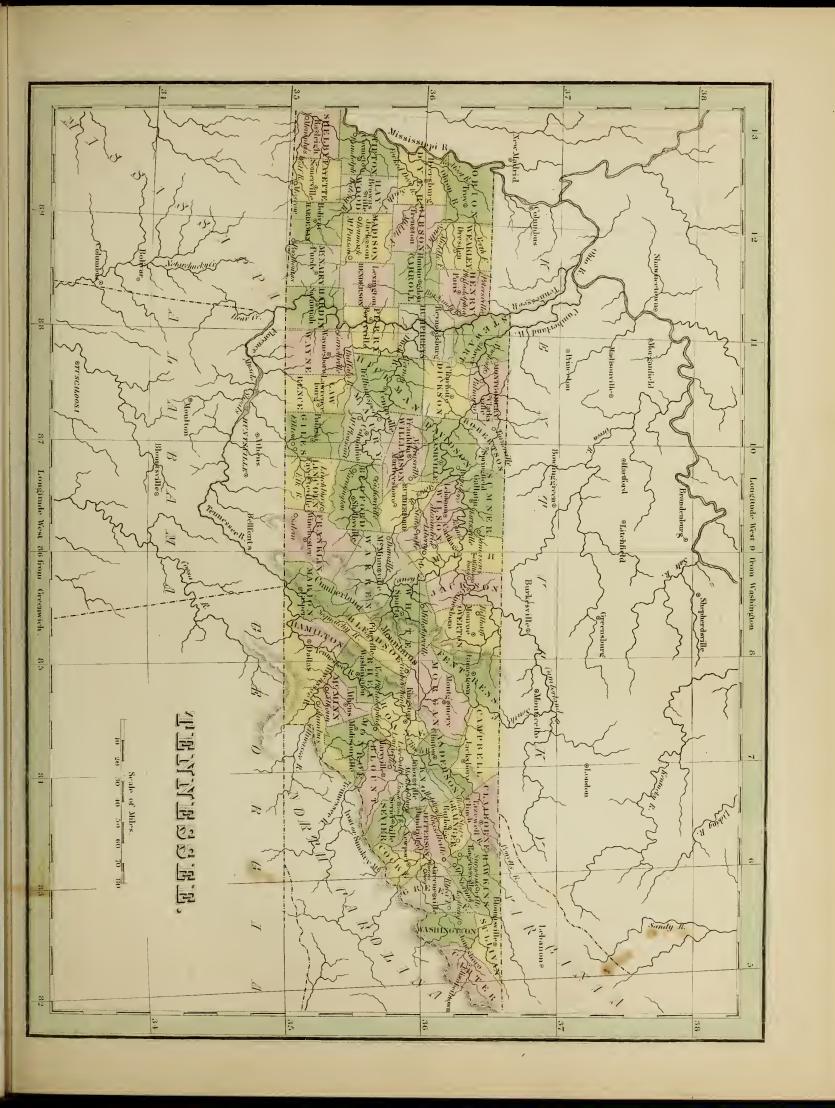
1760. Fort Loudon captured by the Cherokees; the garrison massacred and the settlements broken up. Immigration, however, soon after recommenced.

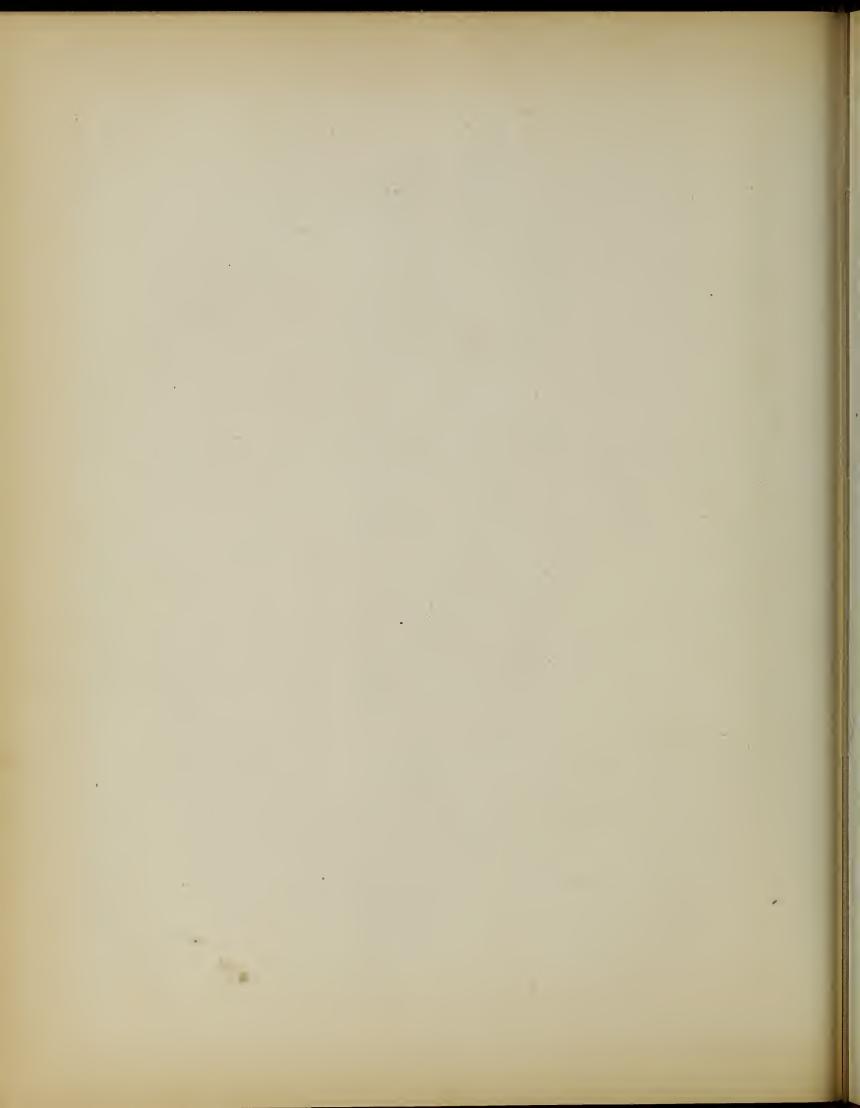
1785. A conditional cession of this region to the United States having been made by North Carolina, the inhabitants organize a government, and assume the name of Frankland; but the country was soon after again placed under the jurisdiction of North

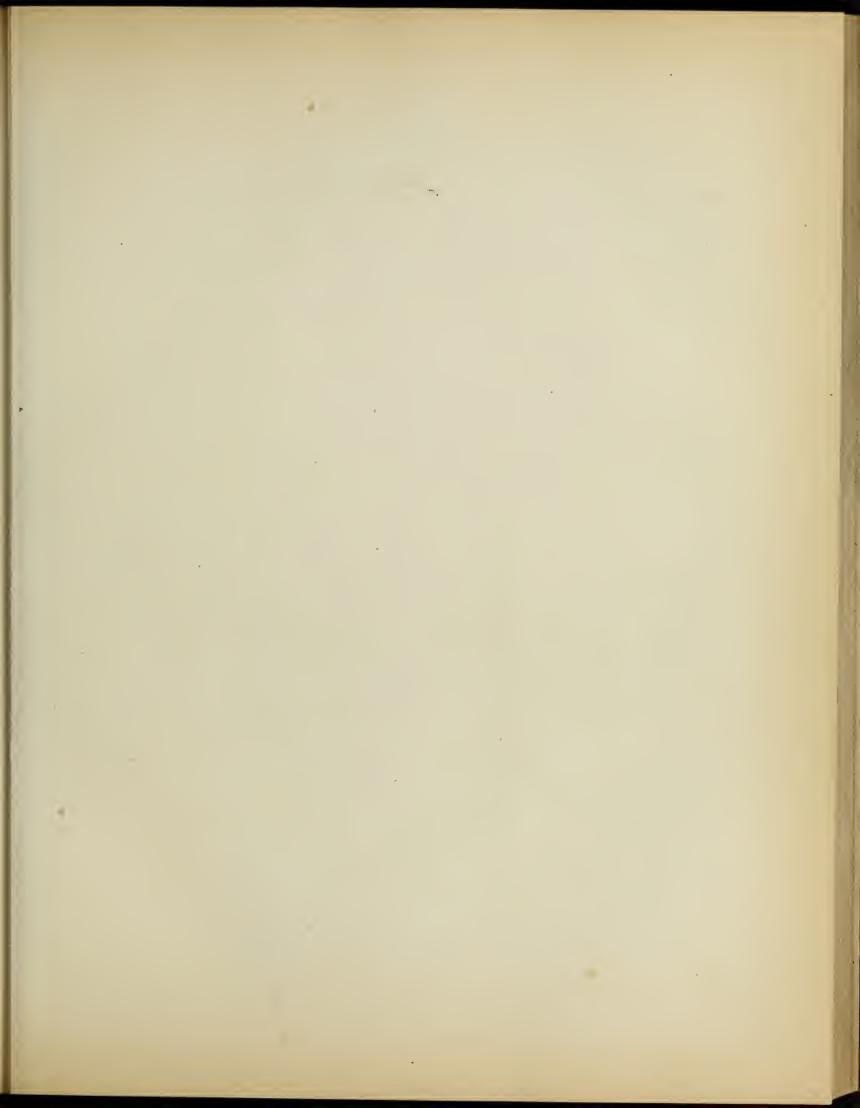
Carolina.

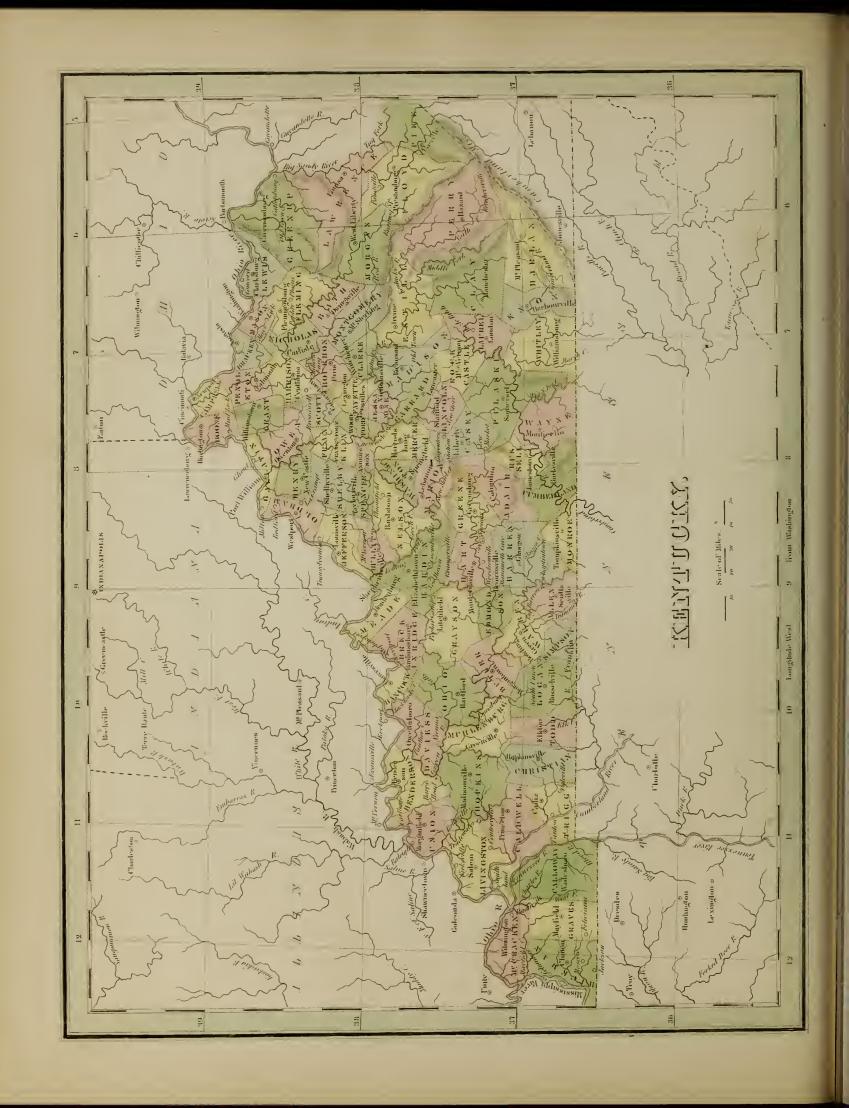
1790. This part of the country having been finally ceded to the United States, receives a territorial government, and the name of the Territory south of the River Ohio.

1796. The State of Tennessee admitted into the Union.









BOUNDARIES. AREA. Kentucky is separated from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois by the river Ohio, from Missouri by the Mississippi, from Virginia by the Cumberland Mountains and the Big Sandy River, and from Tennessee by an imaginary line. It lies between 36° 30′ and 39° 10′ N. lat., and between 82° and 89° 30′ between 82° and 80° between 82° between 82° between 82° between 82° between 82° be W. Lon., having an extreme length of 320 miles, and a breadth varying from 5 to 170 miles, and covering an area of 40,500 square

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The Cumberland Mountains form a continuous, but not very lofty mountainous range on the southeast, and their numerous spurs, projecting quite into the centre of the State, render the surface billy and broken. Continuing westward, we find the surface undulating and varied, but the hills are less abrupt than in the east, rising with more rounded forms and gentler acclivities, until they merge into the more level country on the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Nearly the whole region was, in a state of nature, covered by a dense forest, but a tract on the upper branches of the Green River was thinly wooded with scattered oaks, whence it received from the early hunters the name of the Barrens.

RIVERS. Kentucky is bountifully watered by several noble rivers and numerous smaller streams, all of which, with some inconsiderable exceptions, flow into the Ohio with a remarkable uniformity of direction. The upper Cumberland, however, runs southwestwardly. The Big Sandy, Licking, and Kentucky rise in the Cumberland Mountains, the Salt and Green Rivers in the central part of the State; they are in general rapid streams, but steamboats go up to Frankfort on the Kentucky, 60 miles, and to Bowling Green on the Green River, 180 miles.

The navigation of the Ohio is obstructed only in low stages of the water by the falls at Louisville, and the Tennessee and Cumberland afford a steamboat navigation through the western part of the State.

A large portion of the State is underlaid by limestone CAVES. rocks, and like other limestone regions, it abounds in numerous large caves, in many of which the earth is strongly impregnated with nitre. Mammoth Cave, near Brownsville, is remarkable for its great size, which has, however, been exaggerated; it comprises several long passages and spacious rooms, and extends several

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS. Although the mineral resources of Kentucky have not been systematically explored, yet iron ore, coal, salt, and lime are known to abound. The salt springs received the name of licks from the hunters, from their being much resorted to by the wild animals, who were fond of licking the saline deposits that are found around them. There are also sulphurous springs, among which are the Olympian Springs and Blue Licks; and the Harrodsburg Springs are impregnated with Glauber and Epsom salts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and Indian corn, hemp, wheat, and tobacco are the staple productions of the State. Cotton is raised in small quantities, chiefly for domestic use, in the southwestern section. The fine pastures afford an ample range for cattle and horses, and the forests afford mast for numerous herds of swine, and many thousand of live stock are annually driven out of the State. The hemp is mostly made up into cotton-bagging and bale rope, and some whiskey and cotton yarn and stuffs are made from other products of agriculture.

Divisions and Population. Kentucky is divided into 85 counses. The slaves form less than one fourth of the whole population, and the number of free blacks is inconsiderable.

		*** * ***** * * *	
	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
1790,	61,133	11,830	73,077
1800,	179,875	40,343	220,955
1810,	324,23 7	80,561	406,511
1820,	434,644	126,732	564,317
1830.	517,787	165,213	687 917.

CANALS and RAILROADS. The Louisville and Portland canal, passing round the falls of the Ohio, is one of the greatest works in the country; for, although but 2 miles in length, it is 200 feet wide at the top, and deep enough to admit the largest steamboats on the river; the cost was about 750,000 dollars. Several works are now in train for improving the navigation of the Green, Kentucky, and other rivers.

The Lexington and Ohio railroad extends from Lexington to Louisville, 90 miles by a somewhat circuitous route. The great Cincinnati and Charleston railroad will run through the centre of this State.

The eastern part of the State is thinly peopled, and Towns. contains no important towns, except those on the Ohio. Maysville, at the mouth of the Limestone Creek, the depot of the upper part of the State, has about 3,500 inhabitants. Opposite Cincinnati, and on opposite sides of the Licking river, are the two flourishing villages of Newport and Covington, containing together 4,000 inhabitants.

In the centre of the beautiful and fertile region, justly called the garden of the State, are Paris and Georgetown, thriving villages with about 2,000 inhabitants; Frankfort, the capital, in a picturesque situation at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kentucky, containing the State-House and State Penitentiary; Lexington, with 6,104 inhabitants, the seat of Transylvania University and the State Lunatic Asylum; and Harrodsburg, the oldest town in the State, noted for its mineral springs. The Choctaw Academy is at Great Crossings near Georgetown.

Further west are Shelbyville with 1,500 inhabitants, and Bardstown with 2,000, and at the Falls of the Ohio stands the city of Louisville, the principal commercial town on the Ohio; it has some manufactures and its trade is extensive and increasing: population

Hawesville, Owenboro, Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, and Paducan, at the mouth of the Tennessee, are small towns lower down. The banks of the Ohio, below this last point, and of the Mississippi within this State, are mostly so low as to liable to inundation, affording no sites for towns. The upland bank, however, reaches the Mississippi at the Iron Banks and the Chalk

Bowling Green, at the head of navigation on the Big Barren Fork of Green River, Russellville, and Burkesville, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland, are small towns in the southern part of the State.

TRADE. Kentucky carries on an active trade with the towns on the upper Ohio, with New Orleans, and overland with the Atlantic States. The Ohio, Erie, and Pennsylvania canals furnish it with new outlets to the lakes, and to the great eastern markets. Its cotton bagging is consumed in the southern States, and corn, tobacco, whiskey, bacon, beef and pork, &c., are exported in large

Education. No system of popular education has been adopted by the State, but common schools are supported in many of the counties.

There are also several respectable Academies, and 6 colleges in the State; these are Transylvania College, with law and medical departments, at Lexington: Centre College, founded by the Presbyterians at Danville; Augusta College, established by the Methodists at Augusta; Bacon College at Georgetown; Cumberland College at Princeton; and St. Joseph's College, a Roman Catholic institution, at Bardstown. There is also a Medical School at Louis-

Religious Sects. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians are the prevailing sects. The Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Reformed Baptists, are also numerous, and there are some Unitarians and Shakers.

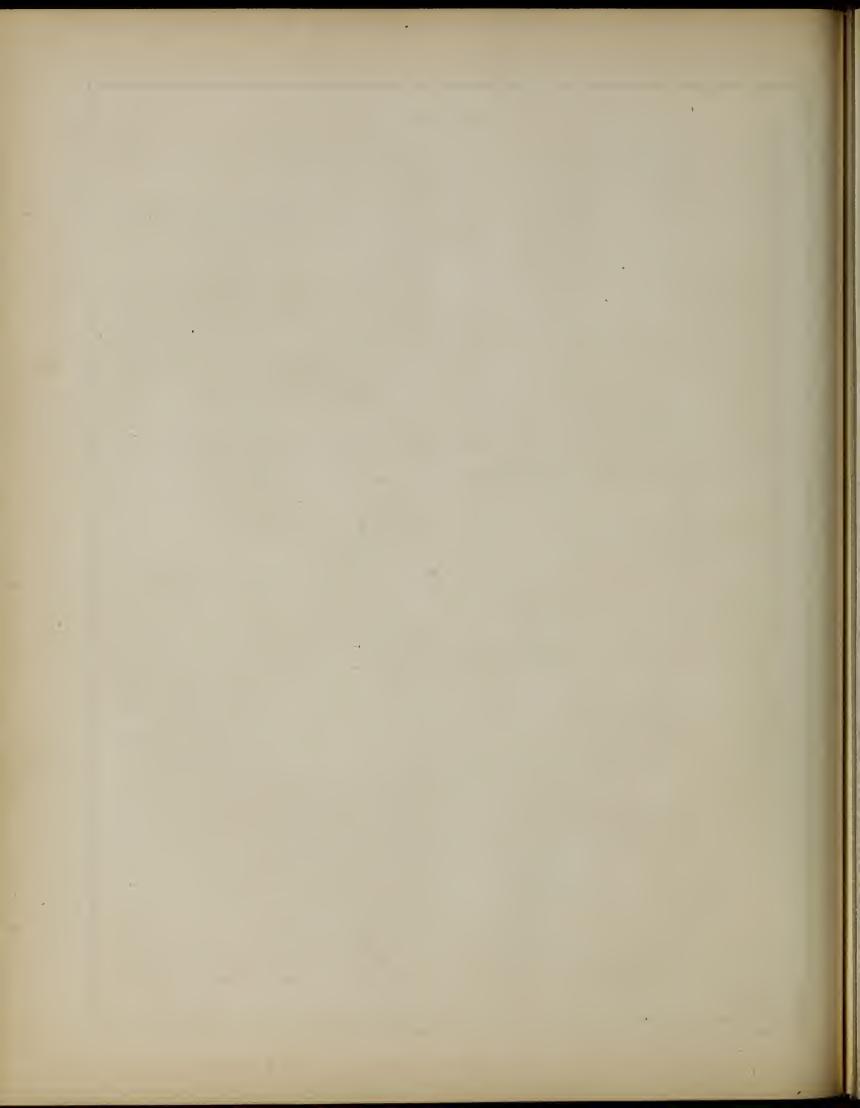
Constitution. The legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; the latter chosen annually, the former for the term of 4 years. The Governor, and the Lieut. Governor, who is speaker of the Senate, also hold office for 4 years, and are elected by popular vote. The Judges are appointed by the Governor and hold office during good behavior. Votes are given viva voce or orally; the right of suffrage is restricted to whites.

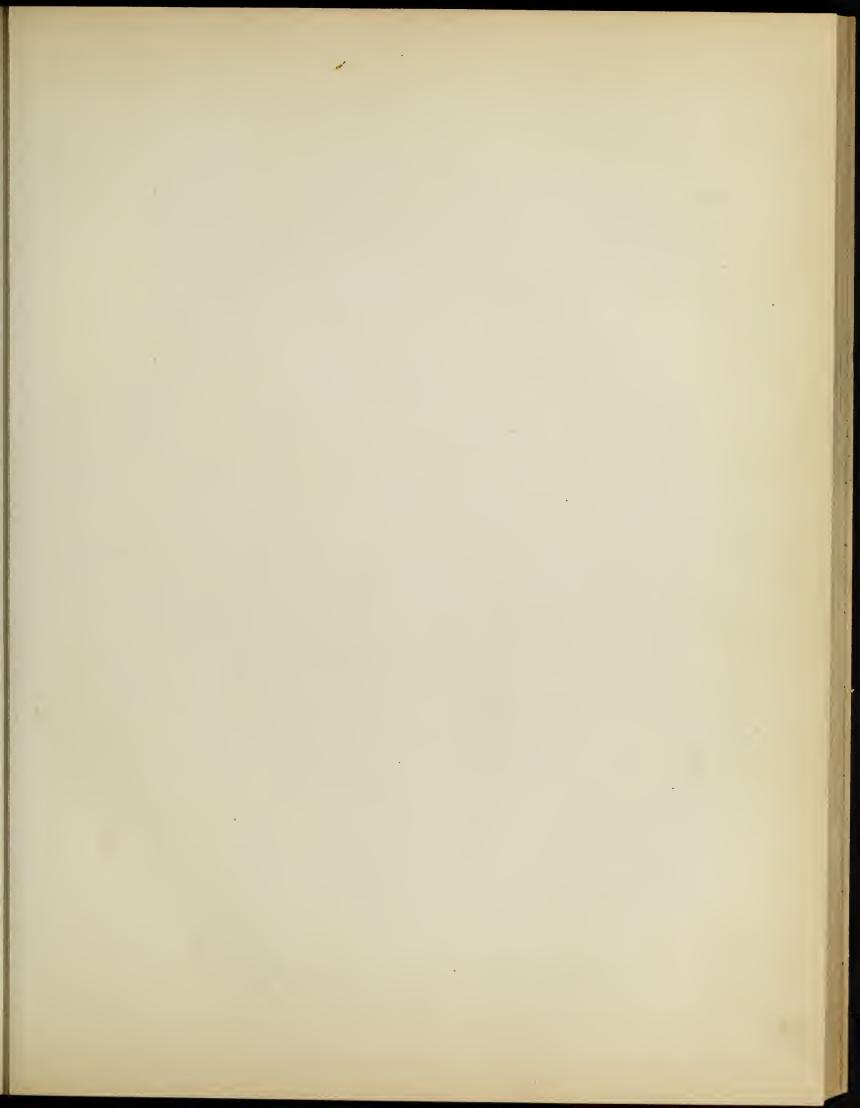
HISTORY. 1747. Kentucky, then forming an appendage of Virginia, begins to be explored by the hunters from that Province and North Carolina. This region was not permanently inhabited by any savage nations, but was the common hunting ground of the neighboring tribes.

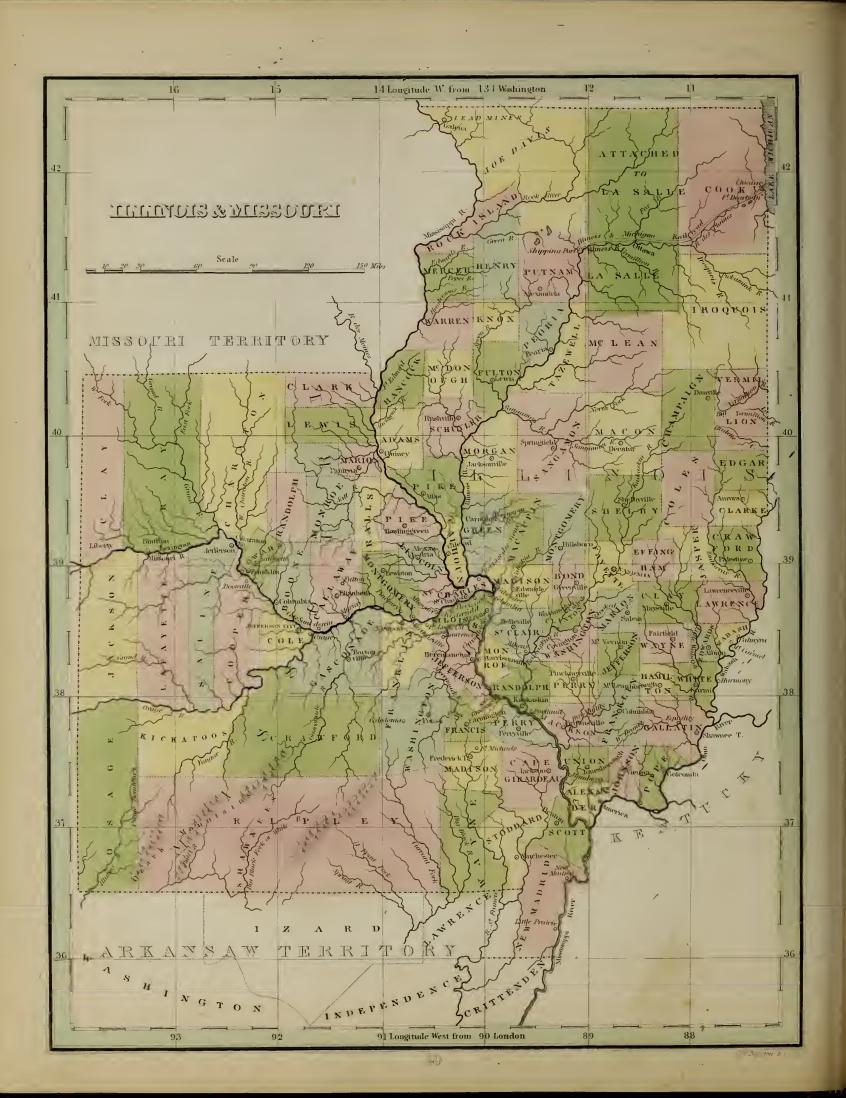
1774. The first permanent settlements made by the whites at this time, when the first log hut was built at Harrodsburg, and a fort was erected on the site of the present town of Boonesboro.

1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union as an independent

State. 1**7**99. The constitution, which was formed in 1792, revised and remodelled.







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

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. 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 58,694,488 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 of Illinois in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,211; POPULATION.

in 1830, 157,445, comprising 2,384 blacks.

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

Indians. The Indian title has recently been wholly extinguished in this state, and the Indian tribes removed beyond the Mississippi. 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 Pottawatamies, 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

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.

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, com-

prising 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 control of the capital state.

The constitution was adopted in 1820; it establishes Constitution. 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. Ge-

nevieve, 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, Arkansaw, 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 $38^{\circ}\,30'$ to $42^{\circ}\,$ N. Lat., and from $80^{\circ}\,30'$ to $84^{\circ}\,48'$ 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 fect; the only entaraet is at Louisville, which is overcome by a steamboat canal; but in the upper part of its course the navigation elosed 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

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.

The exports consist of flour, eorn, 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 Cleaveland, during one year, have been nearly 1,100, including 470 stcam 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 Cleaveland, 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 Cleaveland, 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, arc all thriving towns.

MANUFACTURES. Ohio is the principal manufacturing state west of the Alleghanics, 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

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. Zanesville, 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 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

Athons, 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.

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.

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 The White River is its principal confluent. The St. Joseph's of Michigan, and the Maumec, 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 culiuary 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 Tippecanoc 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

POPULATION. Population of Indiana, in 1800, 5,641; in 1810, 24,520;

in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 343,031.

Towns. Iudianapolis, 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.

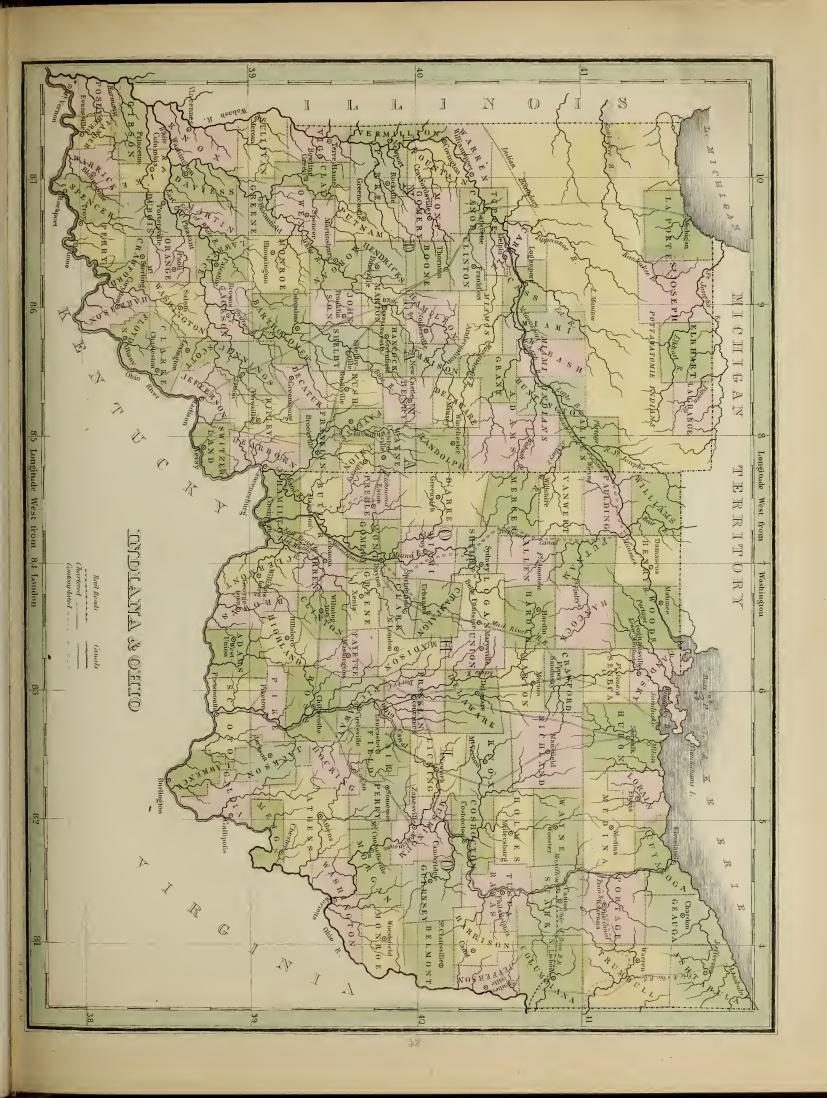
Constitution. The constitution provides that the Governor shall be elected by the people for the term of three years, and that the General Assembly shall consist of a Senate chosen for the term of three years, and House of Representatives, chosen annually. The right of suffrage is universal. The constitution 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.

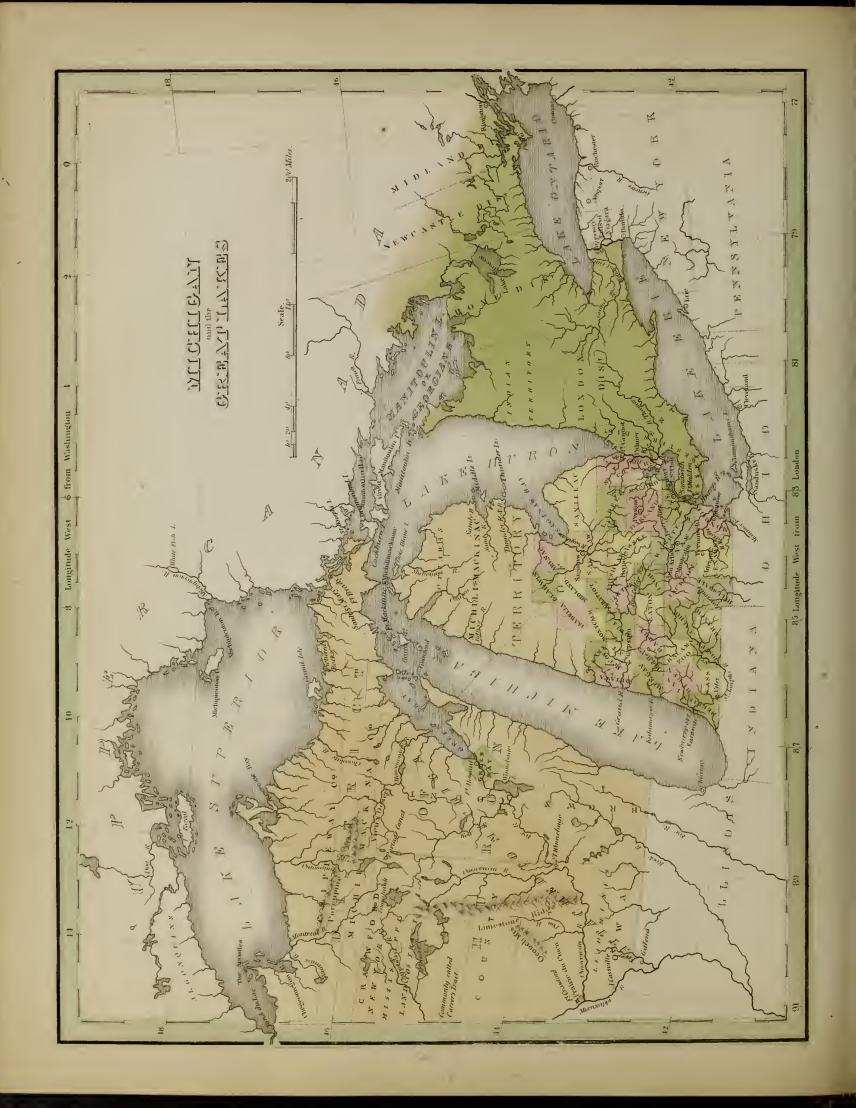
HISTORY. The French early formed settlements, and founded Vincennes in 1690.

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

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

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 Missispipi forms the western boundary and receives the Wisconsin, Chippeway, and St. Croix rivers. The Fox and Menomonies 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. Pcter'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 Winnings, a broad and deep stream, about 400 miles in length.

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 pourds. 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 numerons 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 Michilinackinac; 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. It became a state in 1836.

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 Dispussion
 205
 500

By Rapids,

By course of River St. Mary's, 50 miles in length (exclusive of falls and rapids),

Descent from Lake Huron to St. Clair, by river (exclusive of

Descent from Lake Huron to St. Clair, by river (exclusive of rapids), - - - - 6 feet.

By Rapids, - - - - 3 feet.

Clair to Lake Frie by river Detroit, 25

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.

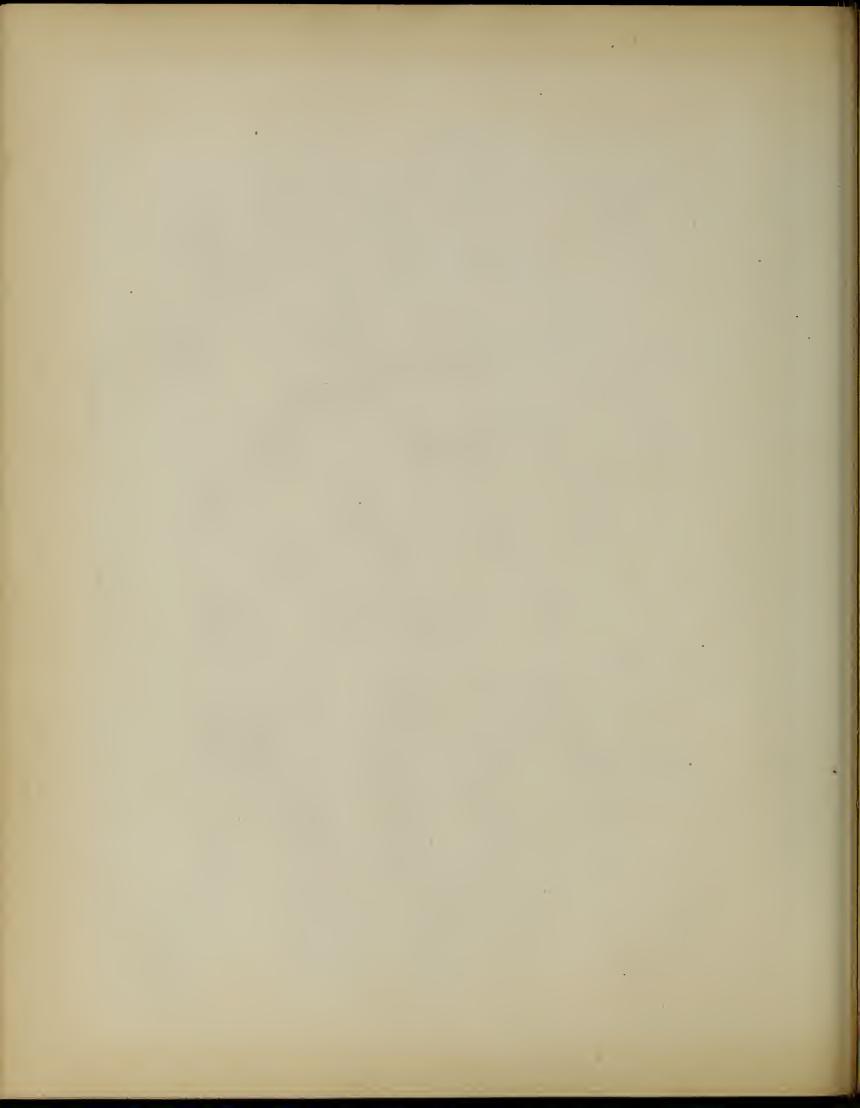
Lake Michigan covers an area of about 16,000 square miles; it can be easily connected with the navigable tributaries of the Mississippi, by artificial channels, thus affording a northern and eastern outlet to the important countries on the Upper Mississippi.

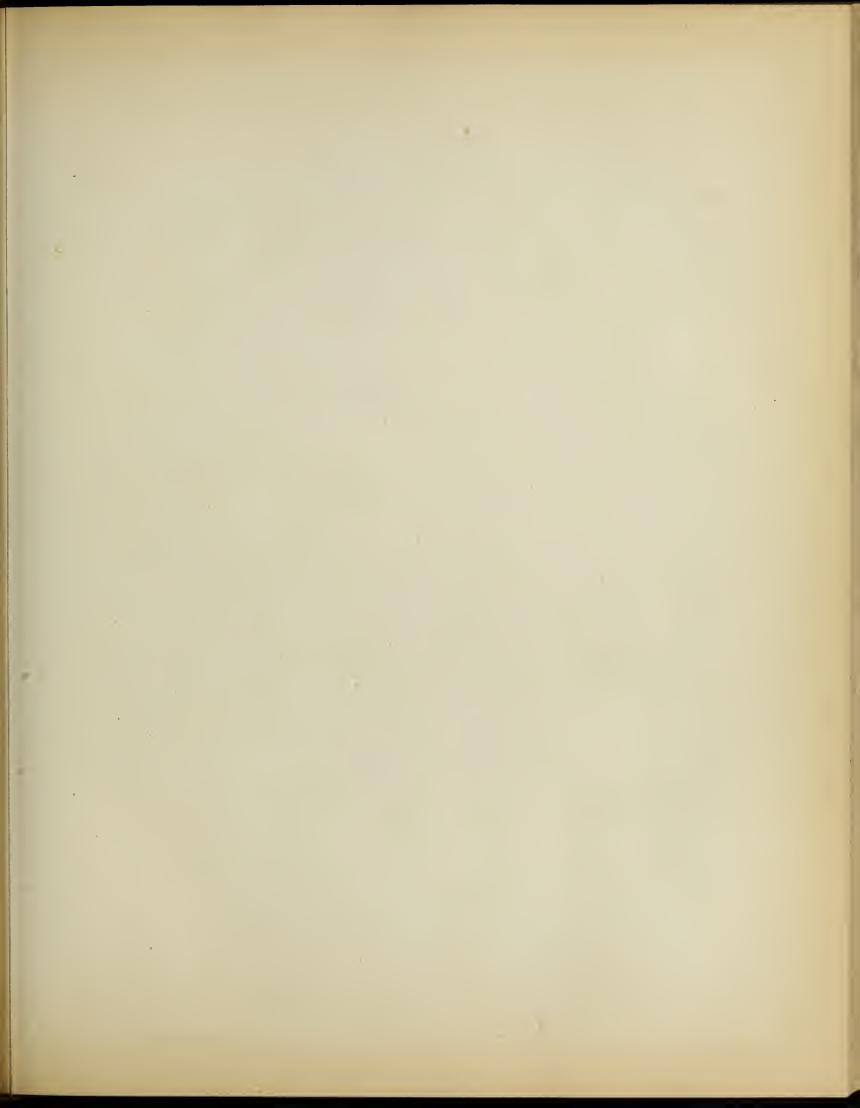
Lake Erie, although of much less extent than the preceding, and comparatively shallow, yet being surrounded by a populous and fertile country, is the theatre of an active trade. The Ohio canal pours the rich productions of that luxuriant country into its harbors, and the Upper Lakes are rendered tributary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

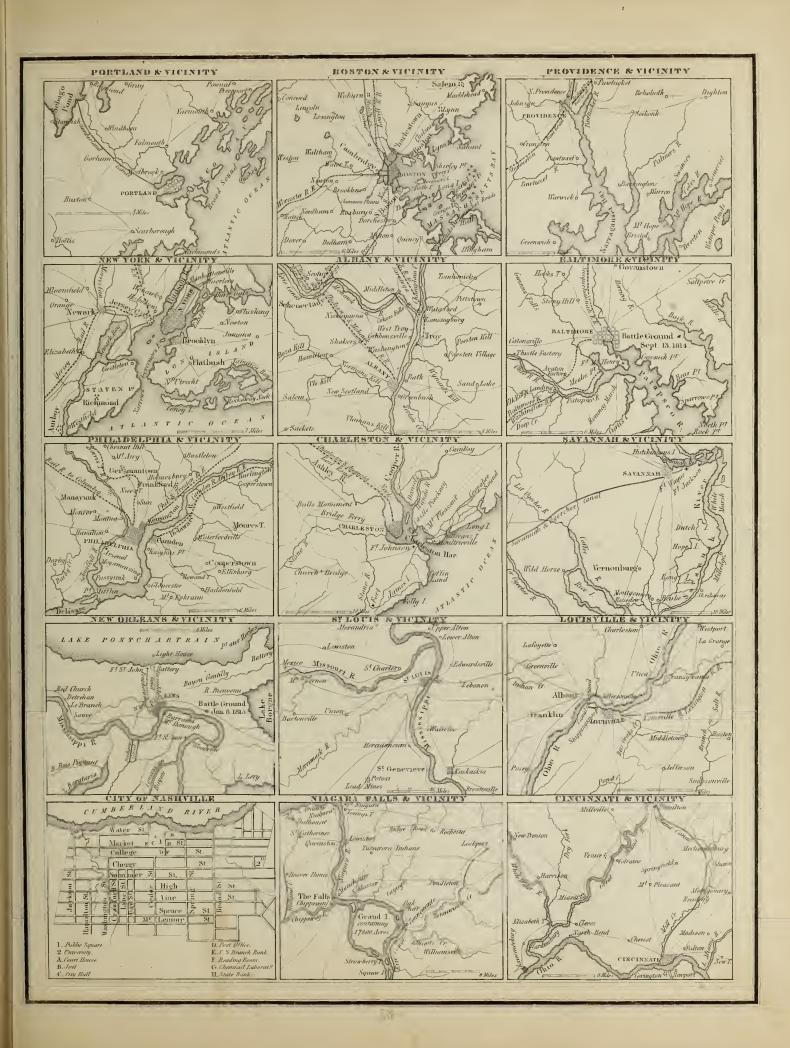
Two projects in regard to the lake navigation, of the highest importance to this country, are now on foot, but the necessary surveys are not yet completed. One of these is the construction of a ship canal between the Mohawk and Lake Ontario, rendering the river navigable for lake vessels, and uniting 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 Susquehannah 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.

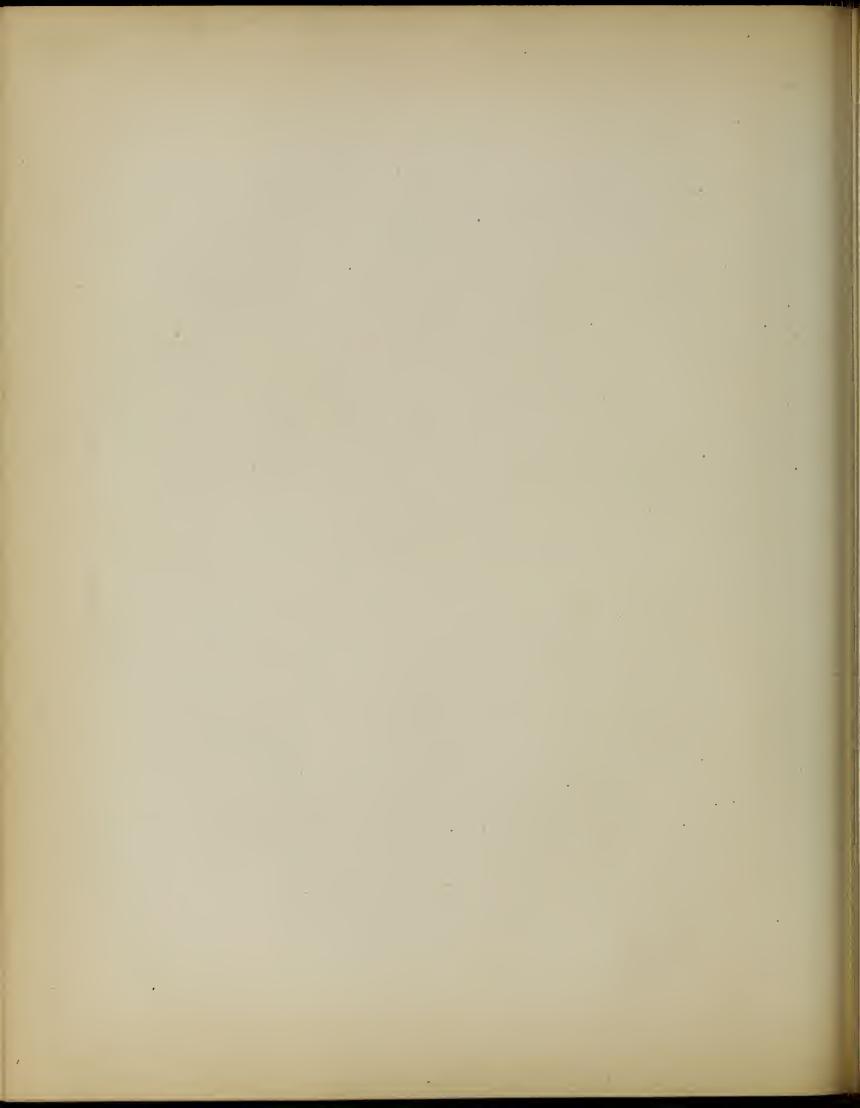


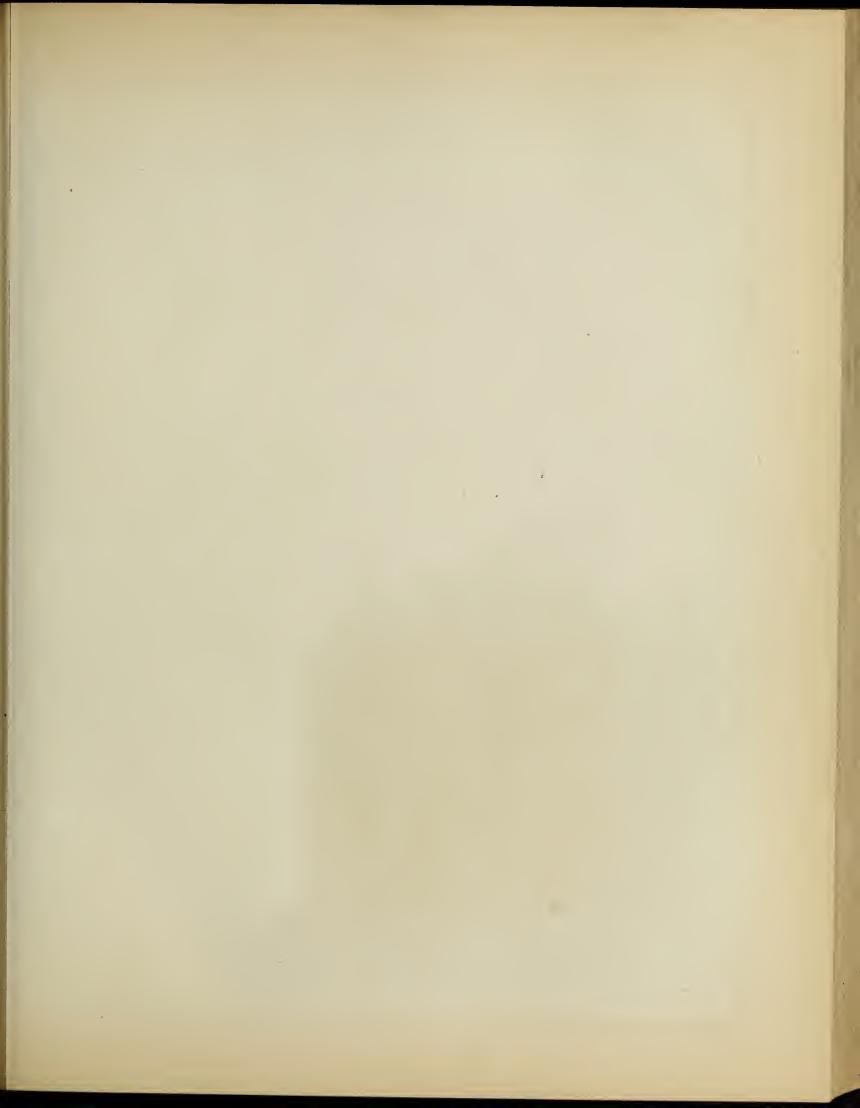


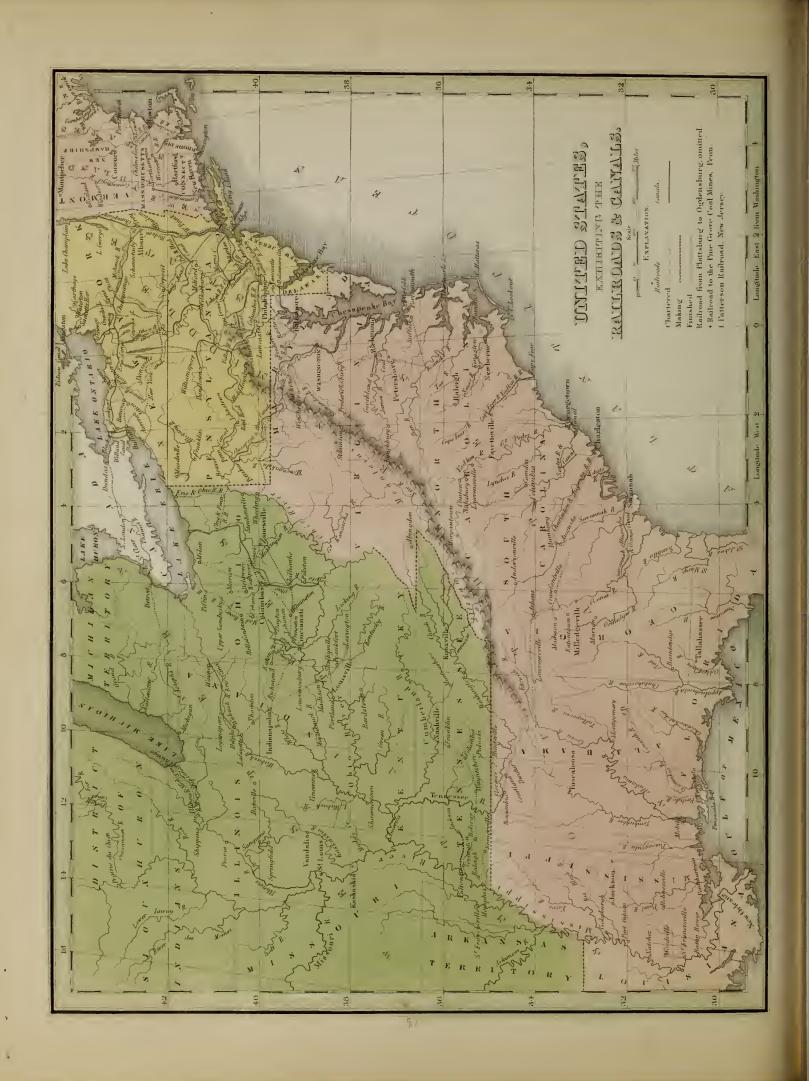
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AND OCEANIA.

AMERICA.	Guanaxuato,	40,000	URUGUA	Y.	Coomassie,	20,000	Tobolsk,	25,000
DELINICIT DECALINCES	Xalapa, Chihuahua,	30,000 30,000	Monte Video,	10,000	Tabra, Koolfa,	20,000 20,000	HINDOS'	
BRITISH PROVINCES.	Valladolid,	25,000	1		Bonny,	20,000		
Montreal, 40,000 Quebec, 40,000	Zacatecas, Durango,	25,000 $25,000$	PARAGUA		CAPE CO	DLONY.	Calcutta, Benares,	800,000 640,000
Halifax. 16,000	San Luis,	20,000 20,000	Assumption,	12,000	Cana Town	20,000	Madras,	460,000
St. John's (N. B.), 12,000 St. John's (Newf.), 12,000	Loreto, Aguas Calientes,	20,000	BRAZIL.		Cape Town,	20,000	Lucknow, Patna,	300,000 300,000
Toronto (York), 8,800	Sombrerete, Fresnillo,	18,000 18,000	Rio Janeiro,	150,000	PRINCIPAL		Delhi, Bonibay,	300,000 200,000
TIMED STATES	Cholula,	16,000	San Salvador, or Bahia,	120,000	CITI		Mirzapore,	200,000
UNITED STATES.	Salamanca, Zelaya,	15,000 15,000	Bahia, S	70,000	TURKISH	I ASIA.	Hyderabad, Dacca,	200,000 200,000
New York, 203,007	Monterey,	15,000	Maranham,	28,000	Aleppo,	200,000	Moorshedabad,	160,000
Philadelphia, 167,811 Baltimore, 80,625	Irapuato, Lagos,	15,000 15,000	Para, San Paulo,	20,000 18,000	Damascus, Smyrna,	150,000 130,000	Surat, Cashmere,	160,000 150,000
Boston, 61,392		•	Caxoeira,	16,000	Bagdad,	100,000 100,000	Poonah,	115,000
Charleston, 30,289	CENTRAL AMI	ERICA.	Alagoas, Portalegre,	$14,000 \\ 12,000$	Brussa, Tokat,	100,000	Nagpore, Ahmedabad,	115,000 100,000
Cincinnati (1833), 30,000 Albany, 24,238	New Guatemala,	50,000	Villa Vicosa,	12,000	Erzeroum, Karahissar,	100,000 60,000	Lahore,	100,000
Providence (1833), 20,000	San Salvador, Leon,	39,000 38,000	GUIANA		Diarbekir,	60,000	Baroda, Oojein,	100,000
Washington, 18,827 Pittsburg, 17,000	Chiquimula,	37,000			Musul, Bassora,	60,000 60,000	Indore,	90,000
Richmond, 16,060	Cartago, San Jose,	26,000 20,000	Paramaribo, Georgetown,	20,000 10,000	Boli,	50,000	Gwalior, Trichinopoli,	80,000 80,000
Brooklyn, 15,396 Newark (1833), 15,000	Old Guatemala,	18,000	WEST INDI		Hamah, Kutaieh,	50,000 50,000	Masulipatam,	75,000
Salem, 13,886	Comayagua,	18,000		.Ea.	Trebizond,	50,000	Furruckabad, Peshawer,	70,000 70,000
Portland, 12,601 Lowell (1833), 12,000	NEW GRENA	ADA.	Havana,	112,023	Orfa, Manissa,	50,000 40,000	Bareilly,	66,000
Buffalo, 12,000	Bogota,	38,000	Puerto Principe (Cuba),	50,000	Angora,	35,000	Aurungabad, Bungalore,	60,000 60,000
Rochester, 12,000 Troy, 11,405	Carthagena,	18,000	Kingston (Jam.), Porto Rico,	34,000 30,000	Konieh, Jerusalem,	$\frac{30,000}{30,000}$	Burdwan.	55,000
New Haven, 10,678	Pasto, Socorro,	$12,000 \\ 12,000$	Santiago (Cuba).	27,000	Guzelhissar,	30,000	Mysore, Rampore,	50,000 50,000
Louisville, 10,352 Norfolk (Va.), 9,816	Medellin,	11,000	St. Pierre (Mart.), Johnstown (Antigu	18,000	Scutari, Tarsus,	30,000 20,000	Colombo,	50,000
Hartford, 9,789	VENEZUEL	ιA.	Matanzas (Cuba),	15,000	1	ŕ	FURTHER	INDIA.
New Bedford (1832), 9,000 Charlestown (Mass.), 8,787	_	28,000	Port Royal (Jam.), Port au Prince	15,000 15,000	ARAB	IA.	Hue,	100,000
Georgetown (D. C.), 8.441	Caraccas, Maracaibo,	20,000	Trinidad (Cuba),	13,000	Mecca,	60,000	Saigon,	100,000
Petersburg (Va.), 8,322	Valencia,	15,000	Pointe à Pitre (Gua	d.) 12,000	Mascat,	50,000	Kesho,	100,000
Utica, (N. Y.), 8,323	The second secon				Jidda,	40,000	Rankok	
Fishkill (N. Y.), 8,323	ECUADOR	· .	PRINCIPAL CIT			· ·	Bankok, Ava,	90,000 50,000
Fishkill (N. Ý.), 8,292 Alexandria (D. C.), 8,263 Portsmouth (N. H.), 8,082			PRINCIPAL CIT AFRICA.		PERS	IA.	Ava, Aracan,	90,000 50,000 40,000
Newport (R. I.), 8,082	Quito, Guayaquil,	70,000 22,000	1		PERS. Ispahan, Teheran,	200,000 130,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000
New Brunswick (N. J.), 7,331 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca,	70,000 22,000 20,000	AFRICA.	A.	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush,	200,000 130,000 100,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000
New Brunswick (N. J.), 7,331 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINI. Gondar,	A. 50,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 (A.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL. Gondar, EGYPT.	A. 50,000	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Sayannah (Geo.), 7,303	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINI. Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo,	A. 50,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 60,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 *A. 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N. J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,222	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 7A. 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria,	A. 50,000 350,000 25,000	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 (A. 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 400,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N. J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzzo, Arequipa, Huanianca,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 25,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr,	350,000 350,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 (A. 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 30,000 25,000 16,000 15,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dannietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN. Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 300,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,222 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000 25,000 16,000 15,000 15,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 30,000 25,000 16,000 15,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dannietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 (A.) 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 200,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 30,000 25,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dannietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 7.	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterubad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari,	200,000 130,000 100,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtehu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet),	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswičk (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (M. Y.), 6,424	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huanianca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA.	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 30,000 25,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 17,000 15,000 75,000 60,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL.	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Soituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (M. Y.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,215	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Lataeunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 50,000 30,000 25,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dannietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 Y. 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 60,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL.	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), JAPA:	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,393 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,222 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (M. Y.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,215 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Lataeunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huannanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 40,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 47.	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL.	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,393 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,222 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (M. Y.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,215 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000 25,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 40,000 30,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 17,000 15,000 75,000 60,000 50,000 50,000 25,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKIS' Buchara,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 00,000 TAN.	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka, Nangasaki,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,488 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138 Lexington (Kv.), 6,104 Brookhaven (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,095	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Lataeunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huannanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 40,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore, Tripoli, Rabath,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 50,000 25,000 20,00	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKIS' Buchara, Khokhan,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL. 100,000 60,000 TAN. 80,000 60,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N. J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,222 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,992 Situate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,415 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138 Lexington (Kv.), 6,104 Brookhaven (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,092 Cambridge (Mass.), 6,071	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Lataeunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas, Potosi,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 70,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 40,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dainietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore, Tripoli, Rabath, Tremecen,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 80,000 75,000 60,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKISi Buchara, Khokhan, Samarcand, Naksheb,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 TAN. 80,000 60,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Nantchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka, Nangasaki,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N.
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburyport (Mass.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,215 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138 Lexington (Ky.), 6,104 Brookhaven (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,092 Cambridge (Mass.), 6,071 Taunton (Mass.), 6,045 Bangor (Me.—1333), 6,000	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas, Potosi, CHILI. Santiago, Valparaiso,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 50,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dainietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore, Tripoli, Rabath, Tremecen, Cabes,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 75,000 60,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKIS' Buchara, Khokhan, Samarcand, Naksheb, Khodjend,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL. 100,000 60,000 TAN.	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka, Nangasaki, Matsmai, CITIES OF O Manilla,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N. 1,500,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 1,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. 1.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N. J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,415 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,188 Lexington (Kv.), 6,104 Brookhaven (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,095 Cambridge (Mass.), 6,071 Taunton (Mass.), 6,045	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Lataeunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huanianca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas, Potosi, CHILI. Santiago, Valparaiso, Coquimbo,	70,000 22,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 30,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Dainietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore, Tripoli, Rabath, Tremecen, Cabes,	350,000 350,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 80,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 20,000	PERS. Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKIS' Buchara, Khokhan, Samarcand, Naksheb, Khodjend, Kunduz, Karkul,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL. 80,000 60,000 60,000 TAN. 80,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 30,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka, Nangasaki, Matsmai, CITIES OF O Manilla, Suracarta,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,000,000 600,000 600,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 80,000 N. 1,500,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000
Portsmouth (N. 11.), 8,082 Newport (R. I.), 8,010 New Brunswick (N.J.) 7,831 Paterson (N. J.), 7,731 Lancaster (Pa.), 7,704 Johnstown (N. Y.), 7,700 Gloucester (Mass.), 7,513 Manlius (N. Y.), 7,375 Savannah (Geo.), 7,303 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), 7,292 Nantucket (Mass.), 7,202 Salina (N. Y.), 6,929 Middletown (Ct.), 6,892 Scituate (R. I.), 6,853 Dayton (Ohio), 6,828 Springfield (Mass.), 6,784 Augusta (Geo.), 6,696 Wilmington (Del.), 6,623 St. Louis (Mo.), 6,694 Newburg (N. Y.), 6,424 Newburyport (Mass.), 6,388 Hempstead (N. Y.), 6,215 Seneca (N. Y.), 6,161 Lynn (Mass.), 6,138 Lexington (Ky.), 6,104 Brookhaven (N. Y.), 6,095 Bethlehem (N. Y.), 6,092 Cambridge (Mass.), 6,071 Taunton (Mass.), 6,045 Bangor (Me.—1333), 6,000	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Otavalo, PERU. Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Huamanca, Puno, Jauja, Ocopa, Huancavelica, Truxillo, BOLIVIA. La Paz, Cochabamba, Charcas, Potosi, CHILI. Santiago, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Conception,	70,000 22,000 20,000 20,000 17,000 16,000 50,000 30,000 15,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000	AFRICA. ABYSSINL Gondar, EGYPT. Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Siut, Bulaq. Mehallet el Kebyr, Rosetta, BARBARY Tunis, Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Mequinez, Constantina, Cairwan, Mogadore, Tripoli, Rabath, Tremecen, Cabes. NIGRITIA Sackatoo,	350,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 18,000 17,000 15,000 75,000 60,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000	PERS Ispahan, Teheran, Balfroush, Herat, Tauris, Resht, Yezd, Casween, Kermansha, Asterabad, Hamadan, Meshed, Cashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Sari, CAUBi Candahar, Caubul, TURKISi Buchara, Khokhan, Samarcand, Naksheb, Khodjend, Kunduz,	200,000 130,000 130,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 UL. 80,000 60,000 TAN. 80,000 60,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000	Ava, Aracan, Ummerapoora, CHIN Peking, Canton, Hangtchu, Sutchu, Nankin, Kingtechin, Wutchang, Khaifung, Futchu, Yotchu, Suentchu, Huantchu, Lassa (Thibet), Yeddo, Meaco, Osaka, Nangasaki, Matsmai, CITIES OF O Manilla,	90,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 200,000 80,000 \$0,000 200,000
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CANALS AND RAILROADS.

UNITED STATES. The first canal constructed in this country was the Middlesex canal, completed in 1808; 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. L	ength. Ms	. Lockag	e. Course, Cost, &c.
Blackstone,	45	1	From Worcester to Providence (R. I.). Summit level
Plant Pivor	76	1078	450 feet; cost \$ 700,000; 48 locks. From Rome to falls of Black River; 36 miles excavation,
Black River,	10	2010	40 improvement of river navigation, navigable feeder, 9
			miles; estimated cost \$600,000.
Cayuga,	20	j	From Geneva to Montezuma on Erie canal; with a
			branch to Cayuga lake; opens a lake navigation of 100 miles; cost \$235,800. Descent 73\frac{1}{2} feet.
Champlain,	63	188	From Lake Champlain to Eric canal 9 miles from Albany;
~ 1	201	F20	21 locks; cost \$ 1,180,000. Summit level 134 feet.
Chemuug,	221	516	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	1009	From Utica on Erie canal to Binghampton on the Sus-
Charanaska	110	355	quehannah; estimated cost \$ 1,800,000.
Chesapeake and Ohio,	110	333	The total length of the projected route from Georgetown to Pittsburg is 340 miles, of which 110 have been com-
una o mo,			pleted to above Williamsport, with 44 lift locks, and 5
			aqueducis; cost \$ 3,650,000.
Chesapeake and Delaware,	14		Summit level 12 feet; 2 lift locks and 2 tide locks; 66
Delaware,	60		feet wide, 10 deep. From Easton to Bristol.
Delaware and	108		From the Hudson 90 miles above New York to Hones-
Hudson,			dale; from the Delaware to Honesdale, 35 miles, it bears
Delaware and	421		the name of Lackawaxen canal. From the Raritan at New Brunswick to the Delaware at
Raritan,	1202		Bordentown; 7 feet deep; 75 wide; summit level 56.
Dismal Swp.,	23		From Joyce's Creek to the Pasquotank.
Erie,	363	698	From Lake Erie to Hudson; 84 locks; 40 feet wide, 4 deep; cost \$ 9,027,500.
Farmington,	78	518	From New Haven to Northampton.
Lehigh,	$46\frac{1}{2}$	360	From termination of Morris canal at Easton to Manch
			Chunk railroad, at Stoddardsville; cost \$ 1,558,000; 41 lift
Middlesex,	27	136	locks; 7 guard locks. From Boston to the Merrimack; 20 locks; cost \$ 528,000.
Miami,	66		From Dayton to Cincinnati; cost \$ 746,852.
Morris,	97	1650	From Jersey City opposite New York to Easton on the
			Delaware; principal elevations surmounted by inclined planes; 24 locks; 23 planes; cost \$ 1,200,000.
Ohio,	334	1185	From Lake Erie at Cleaveland, to the Ohio at Ports-
			mouth; with the Miami canal, 66 miles, cost \$5,500,000.
Oswego,	38		From Salina on the Eric canal to Oswego on lake Onta- rio; cost \$ 565,437.
Pennsylvania,			This consists of a series of canals and railroads from
• 1			Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and of canals up the North and
			West Branches of the Susquehannah; canals from Co-
			lumbia to Holidaysburg 172 miles, and Johnstown to Pitts- burg 105, with the Columbia and Alleghany railroads, form
			the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; the section from
			mouth of the Juniatta to the Lackawannock is 114 miles;
			and that from Northumberland up West Branch to Bald Eagle Creek, 72 miles; Beaver division, from the Ohio
			up the Beaver, 25 miles.
Santee,	22	103	From the Santee to Cooper's River.
Schuyikill,	110	620	From Philadelphia to Port Carbon; 125 locks; 31 dams; tunnel of 450 feet; cost \$2,336,380.
Union,	80		From Middletown on Susquehannah, to Reading on
			Schuylkill canal; with feeder of 24 miles; tunnel 730 feet;
Wabash and	200		92 locks; 2 summit reservoirs, covering 35 acres. From the Wabash to the Maumee.
Erie,	200		Tom the stable to the Plantice

Canada. In Canada the principal works are the Welland canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, 41 miles, 56 feet wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ deep; summit level 330 feet; and the Rideau canal from Kinsston to Hull on the Ottawa; actual excavation 20 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 heen 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	S Course, Locks, Aqueducts, &c.
Aberdeenshire,	1 19 1	Aberdeen to Inverary; 17 locks; 170 feet lockage.
Andover,	221	Southampton to Andover; lockage 177 feet.
Ashby de la Zouch,	40	Coventry Canal at Marston Bridge to Ticknall; 2 tun-
	} }	nels, 700 yards; 2 aqueducts; lockage 224 feet. £ 167,500.
Ashton and Oldham.	, 18	Rochdale canal at Manchester to Huddersfield; 3 aque-
		ducts; lockage 152 feet. £ 198,550.
Basingstoke,	37	Wyc to Basingstoke; 72 bridges; 29 locks; 195 feet.
Birmingham,	$22\frac{1}{2}$	From Birmingham and Staffordshire to Birmingham and
		Fazely canal; lockage 204 feet.
Birmingham and Fa:		Coventry canal to Birmingham canal; lockage 248 feet.
Brecknock,	33	From Monmouthshire canal to Brecon; tunnel of 660
		feet; 3 aqueducts.
Bridgewater,	40	Runcorn Gap on the Mersey to Manchester and Leigh.
Caledonian,	22	From Moray Frith to Atlantic; whole distance 59 miles; 37
	100	river and lake; 27 locks; 180 feet long by 40 wide, summit
<i>(</i> n) .		level 96 feet; cost £975,000; lockage 190 feet.
Chester,	1 2	Chester to Nantwich.
Chesterfield,	46	Stockwith on the Trent to Chesterfield; 65 locks; 2
6	07	tunnels, 8,550 feet.
Coventry,	27	Part of line between London and Liverpool.
Cromford,	18	Langley to Cromford; 2 aqueducts over the Derwent,
Dublin	CEI	200 yards each.
Dublin, Dudley,	65½ 13	Dublin to Shannon near Moy; branches 38 miles.
Dualey,	10	Worrester and Birmingham canal to Dudley; 61 locks; 3 tunnels of 6,325 varos.
Fl'esmere and Chest	er. 109	1,262 yards of tunnelling; cost £ 475,500; lockage 755 ft.
Fazely,	11	Joining Grand Trunk with Coventry canal.
Forth and Clyde or	37	From junction of Forth and Carron to Glasgow; 39 locks,
Great Canal,	01	each 75 feet long by 20 wide; 15 aqueducts; cost £250,000.
Glascow and Saltcoa	its, 35	From Glasgow to Saltcoats; lockage 168 feet.
Glamorganshire,	25	From Cardiff on the Severn to Merthyr.
,		

Canals. L	ength	Ms. Course, Locks, Aqueducts, &c.
Gloucester,	20	A ship canal along Severn from Gloucester to Berkeley.
Grand Junction,	931	From Brentford to Oxford canal; with 101 locks; 2 tun-
_	} ~	nels 5,125 yards; 7 branches of 53 miles.
Grand Trunk or Trent	93	Connects the Trent with the Mersey; 75 locks; 5 tun-
and Mersey,		nels. Branch of 37 miles; lockage 642 feet.
Grand Union,	23	From Grand Junction at Daventry to Grand Trunk.
Grand Western,	35	From Topsham to Taunton.
Grantham,	33	From Grantham to the Trent.
Hereford and Gloucester,		From Gloucester to Hereford; 3 tunnels, 3,952 yards.
Huddersfield,	20	From Huddersfield to Marsden on Ashton and Oldham
177		canal; lockage 770 feet.
Kennet and Avon,	57	From Bath to Newbury; lockage 263 feet.
Kingston & Leominster,	45	From Kingston to the Severn near Stourport; 2 tunnels
T		of 5,100 yards; lockage 544 feet.
Lancaster,	75	From Kendal to Houghton.
Leeds and Liverpool,	129	From Liverpool to Leeds; 2 tunnels; lockage 841 feet.
Leicester,	25	From Loughborough to Leicester.
Leicester and Northamp-	44	Leicester to Harborough; 4 tunnels 3,212 yards; lockage
ton Union,	00	407 feet.
Monmouth,	22 30	From Newport to Brecknockshire canal; lockage 1,057 ft
Montgomeryshire, Norwich and Lowestoff	50	From Newton to Ellesinere canal.
Navigation,	50	Renders Yare navigable for sea vessels to Norwich.
Oxford,	911	From Coventry canal to Oxford, lockage 270 feet; 42
Ozioiu,	312	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 Dublin to Tasmonbarry; lockage 614 ft.; 41 locks.
Shrewsbury,	171	From Shrewsbury to the Shropshire canal; half the ascent
,	1 2	by inclined planes.
Shropshire,	17	From Coalport to the Shrewsbury canal; 3 inclined planes.
Stafford and Worcester,	461	From Stourport on Severn to the Grand Trunk; 20 locks.
Stratford,	25	From Strafford to the Birmingham and Worcester canal.
Thames and Severn,	301	From Stroudwater to Lechlade on the Thames,
Union Canal,	30	From Falkirk on the Forth and Clyde canal to Edin-
		burgh; cost £400,000; 1 tunnel; 3 aqueducts; no lockage.
Warwick & Birmingham,	25	From Warwick to the Birmingham canal.
Wilts and Berks,	52	From Abingdon to the Kennet and Avon canal.
Worcester and Birming-	29	From Worcester to the Birmingham and Fazely canal.
ham,		
Wyrley and Essington,	30	From Fazely canal at Huddlesford to Wolverhampton.
77 77	-	

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 86 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 \$200,000,000. 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 barbor 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.M	s. Course, Lockage, &c.
Briare,	34	From Briare on the Loire to Montargis on the Loing, a
Duitanny	220	tributary of the Seine; 40 locks; cost \$3,650,000. From Nantes to Brest.
Britanny,		
Berry,	197	From the Cher to the Loire.
Burgundy,	145 -	
Central,	70	From Chalons to Digoin; 80 locks; cost \$ 2,000,000.
Upper and Lower Det		
Ille and Rance,	50	From Roche Bernard to St. Malo, joining the rivers
	1 1	Rance and Vilaine.
Loing,	32	From Montargis on the Loing to St. Mamers on the Seine:
	- 1	a continuation of the Briare canal.
Languedoc, Royal, or	Du 150	From Toulouse on the Garonne to Cette on the Mediter-
Midi,		ranean; 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.
Ourcq,	60	Trom Combicar on the Lone to Dages on the Long canar.
Monsieur or Rhine		Taing the Phine and Phone by the Seems and the Doube
	inu 190	Joins the Rhine and Rhone, by the Saone and the Doubs.
Rhone,	0.5	D O4 N-1 4- 411 -6 O4 O41-
Somme,	65	From St. Valery to the canal of St. Quentin.
St. Quentin,	58	From Cambray to Chauny on the Oise; tunnels 41 miles.

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 trihutary streams: the Mary canal, 4 miles long with 11 locks in connection with the Swir canal, 30 miles, and the Clexna and Kovja canal, 4 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; 39 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 Vitchegda: the Beresina canal, and the Oginski, unite the Duna with the Dnieper, and the Niemen with the same river: the Peter I and I vanof 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 men-

	RAILI	ROADS.	
UNITED STATES.	Miles.	GREAT BRITAIN.	Miles.
Alleghany Portage,	36 1-2	Birmingham and London,	111
Baltimore and Ohio,	8t	Leeds and Selby,	18
Baltimore and Washington,	83	Liverpool and Manchester,	18 31 33 58 30
Boston and Lowell,	25 1-2	Cromford and eake Forest,	33
Boston and I rovidence,	41	Leeds and Manchester,	58
Buston and Worcester,	43	Cardiff and Merthyr,	30
Camdenand Amboy,	61	Dalkeith and Edinburg,	20
Columbia,	83		
harleston and Hamburg,	132	FRANCE.	
Danville and 'ottsville,	54	St. Etienne	14 40
ludson and Mohawk,	16	St. Etienne and Lyons	40
thaca and Owego,	30	Andrezieux	42
Newcastle and Frenchtown,	16 1-2	GERMANY.	
Saratoga and Schenectady,	22	Danube and Moldau.	75

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 2,209,000 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.

no political organization.

Political Divisions and Population. The confederacy consists of 26 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		PC	PULATIO	N.	
SINIES.	miles.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	35,000	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	9,491	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	8,000	85,539	151,465	217,895	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	7,800	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	1,225	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	4,764	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675
New York,	46,085	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	8,320	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823
Penusylvania,	47,000	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,348,233
Delaware,	2,100	59,095	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	9,356	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	70,000	747,610	880,200	974,622	1,065,366	1,211,405
North Carolina,	50,099	1393,951	478,103	555,500	638, >29	737,987
South Carolina,	33,000	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	62,000	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823
Alabama,	51,770) '		,	(127,901	309,527
Mississippi,	48,000	1 }	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana,	48,320	13		76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	45,000	1 (105,602	261,727	420,813	681,903
Kentucky,	40,000	73,677	229,959	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	44,000		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana,	36,400		4,651	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	55,000		215	12,232	55,211	157,445
Missouri,	64,000			19,783	66,585	140,455
Michigan Proper,	60,000		551	4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansaw,	55,000			1,062	14,273	30,388
Florida,	55,000					34,730
Dist. Columbia,	100		15,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Total,		3,929,328	5,309,758	7,239,903	9, 38,166	12,866,020

SLAVES, ACCORDING TO FIVE OFFICIAL ENUMERATIONS.*

STATES,	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,					
New Hampshire,	. 158	8		1	
Vermont,	. 16	į			
Massachusetts,	•				
Rhode Island,	. 948	380	108	48	14
Connecticut,	2,764	951	310	97	23
New York,	. 21,324	20,613	15,017	10,088	76
New Jersey,	. 11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,254
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Maryland,	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,398	102,994
Virginia,	292,527	346,968	392,518	425,153	469,757
North Carolina,	100,571	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,	· }	3,489	17,038	{ 41,879	117,549
M.ssissippi,	. 5	,,,,,,,	}	32,814	65,659
Louisiana,			31,660	69,064	109,588
Tennessee,	•	13,584	4-1,535	80,107	141,603
Kentucky,	12,430	49,344	80,561	126,732	165,213
Olijo,	3,417	100	00~	***	
Indiana,		133	237 168	190	
Dinois,	•			917	0,,000
Missouri,	• 1		3,011	10,222	25,090
Michigan,	•		24	1.01%	32
Arkinsav,	•	2011	5 205	1,617	4,576
Det. Columbia,	•	3,244	5,395	6,377	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), forest (lumber,	\$ 2,558,538	Cotton, Tobacco,	\$ 31,724,682 5,999,769
naval stores, furs, &c.),	4,317,794	Other agricultural produce,	159,716
Product of animals,	3,179,522	Manufactures,	6,461,764
Vegetable food,	8,352,494	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.

STATES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS		TOTAL
SIAIES.		Domestic Prod.	Foreign Prod.	EXPORTS. 1832.
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Curolina, South Carolina, Georgia,	1,123,396 115,171 214,672 18,118,900 657,969 437,715 53,214,402 70,460 10,678,358 23,653 4,029,303 4,533,(33) 215,184 1,213,725 255,417	907,286 115,582 349,820 4,656,635 377,656 430,466 15,057,250 53,991 2,008,991 16,242 3,015,873 4,403,916 338,246 7,685,833	74,157 7,337,133 156,803 10,943,695 7,803 1,507,075 1,484,045 16,734 3,795 66,898 1,202	981,443 115,582 349,820 11,993,768 534,459 430,466 26,000,945 61,794 3,516,066 16,242 4,499,918 4,510,650 342,041 7,752,731
Georgia, Alabama, Lomisiana, Oltio, Florida Territory, Michigan Territory,	2:3,417 306,845 8,871,653 12,392 107,787 22,648 101,029,266	2,733,554 14,105,118 58,394 62,636 9,234	2,833 2,425,812 3,080	5,515,883 2,756,387 16,530,394 58,394 65,716 9,234

REVENUE. The revenue of the United States is derived from duties on imports,

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, \$17,540,209; total, \$34,356,697. Public debt, January 1st, 1834, \$7,460,000. Balance in treasury, January 1st, 1834, \$7,982,790.
Public Lands. These domains consist of treats ecded to the United States by individual states, and of treats acquired by treaty or purchase. There have been paid on the Louisima purchase, \$23,514,225; on the Floridu purchase, \$6,251,016; on the Georgia and Yazoo contracts, contracts with Indian tribes, expenses of surveying and manuagement, about \$43,000,000. Upwards of 150,000,000 are within the limits of the states and territories. Salt springs and lend 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.

Arny and Navy. The army of the United States is fixed by law at 6,442 men, comprising four regiments of artillery, seven of infanty, and one of dragoons. The number of officers is sufficient for a furce 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 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 7 sloops. The navy vards are at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and

and adopt non-importation and non-intercourse resolutions.

1775. Ilostilities 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

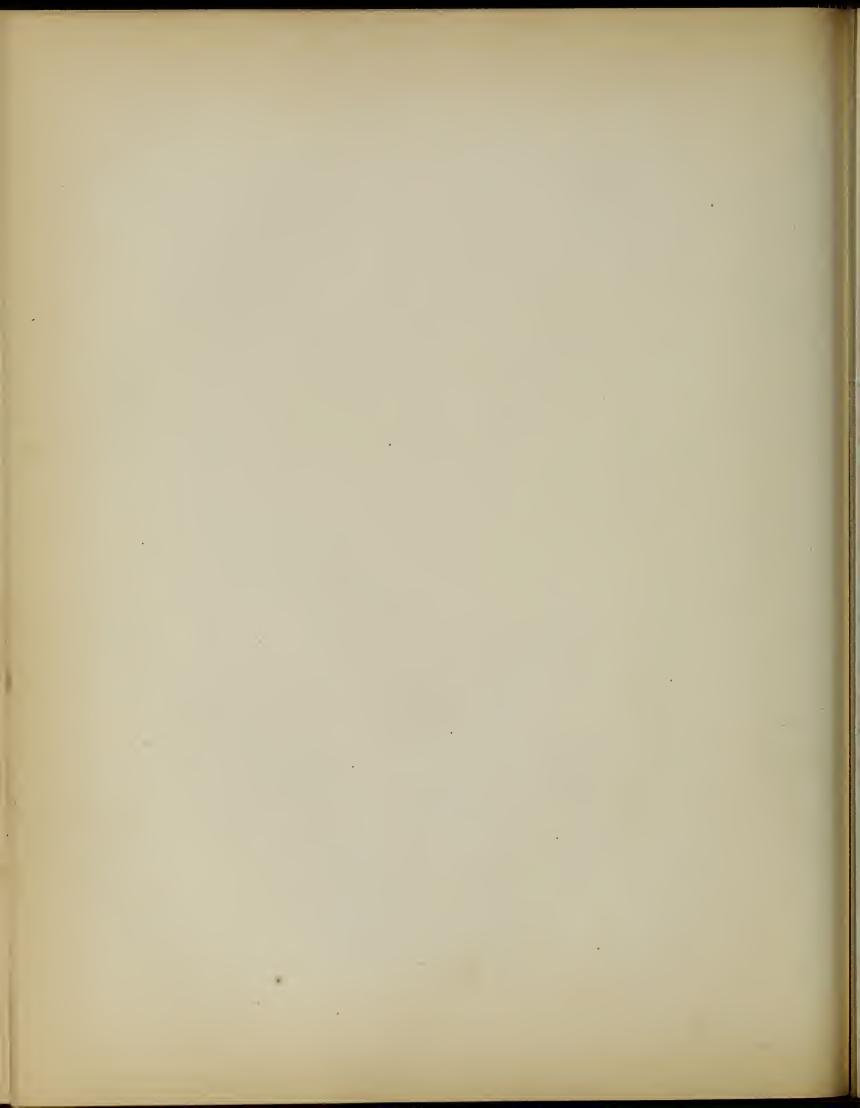
and independent states.

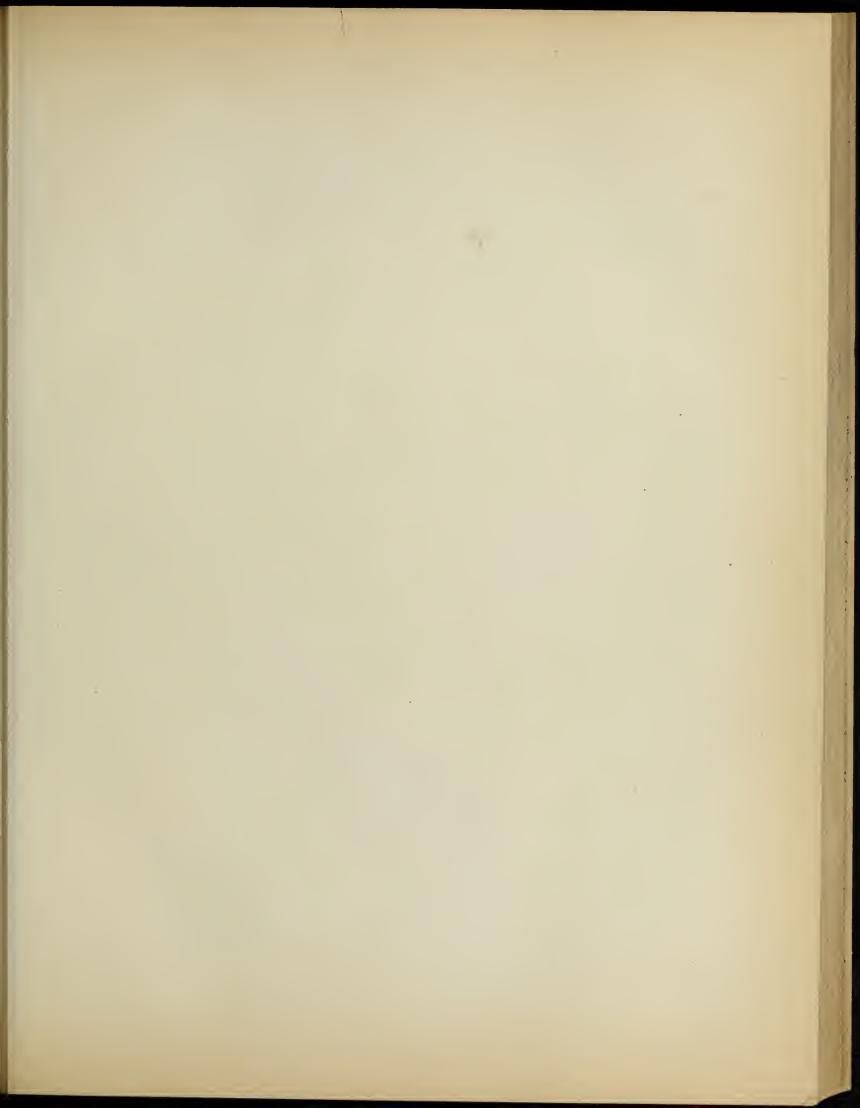
1777. Capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.
1778. Articles of confederation and perpetual union agreed to by the United 178. Arthers of comederation and perpetual a States of America.
1781. Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
1789. The new constitution goes into operation.*
1812. War against Great Britain declared.
1815. Peace with that power.

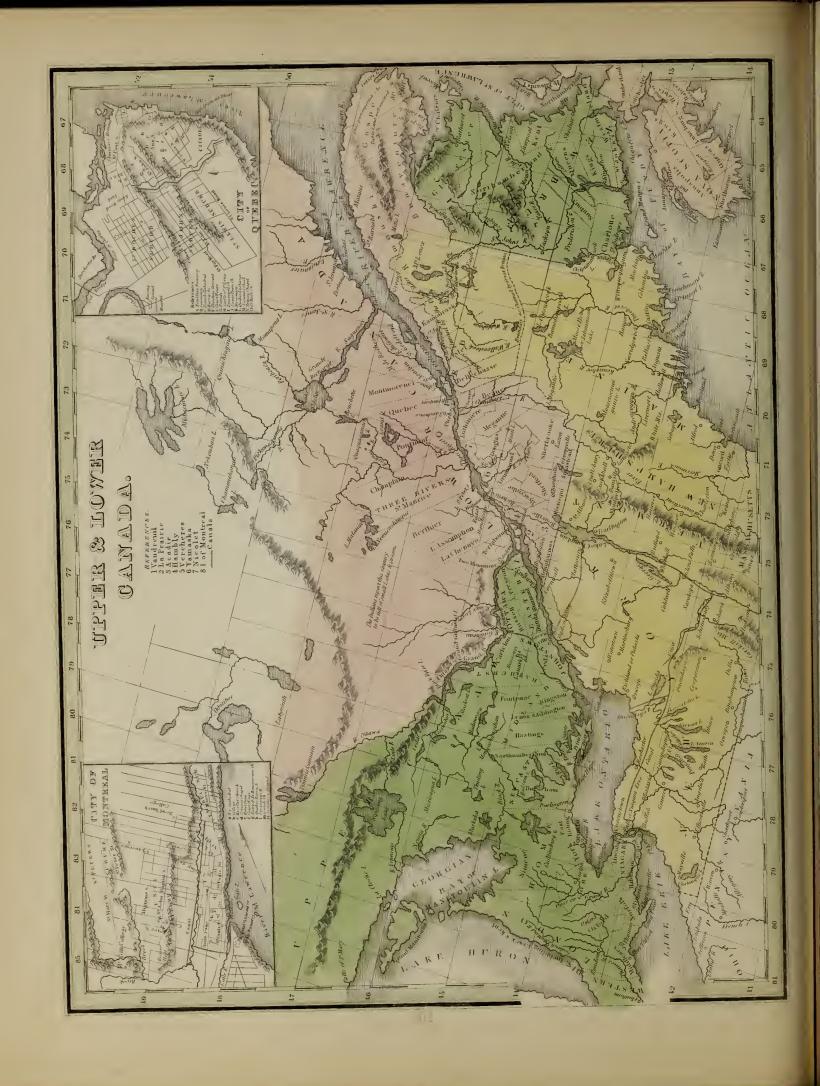
^{*} Slavery is abolished in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and will cease on the death of the slaves now in them.

^{*} 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 Chalcurs 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 Uttawa, up that river to Lake Tomiscaming, 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 linc. Above Montreal its current is broken by rapids.

The Uttawa 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 uninhahited, 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. Law-

Divisions. Lower Canada is divided into the five judicial districts of Gaspe, 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.

Quehec, 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 Uttawa, is the centre of an active trade. suburbs it is more extensive and somewhat more populous than Quebec.

There is no other considerable town; Three Rivers, with 2,000 inhab-

itants, 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 pro-

portion 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 consequentially faw require in Loyer Canada. 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 last 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 those 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 distauce 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 Sinncoe, 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, Lanark. Brockville, Leeds, Carleton, Lennox, Dundas, Lincoln. Durham, Middlesex, Northumberland, Essex, Prescott, Prince Edward, Fronténac, Glengary, Grenville, Russell, Haldimand, Simcoe, Stormont, Halton, Wentworth, Hastings,

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 dock-

yard; 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 Uttawa.

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 8½ 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 Lieutenaut Covernor, with the Eventive Coun-

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 uear 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 peniusula 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 scenc of numerous shipwrecks, is 85 miles from

Cape Canseau, the nearest point of Nova Scotia.

Som, &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 Buy 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 dock-yard. Pictou, 1,600, Liverpool, 1,500, Lunenburgh, 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. Johu's, the Miramichi, and the coasts, is 110,000.

Soil, Commerce, &c. The soil is fertile, and the elimate 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. Frederickton, 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 inhabi-

LOWER CANADA.

EXTENT. This province is divided from Upper Canada by the river Ottawa, and a line drawn due north from lake Tomiscaming 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, docs not exceed

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 fendal tenure, to proprietors ealled seigneurs; the seigneurs in turn making grants to tenants (habitans), who pay a certain rent with certain ser-

The population is estimated at about 600,000, of whom about four fifths

are French Canadians.

Towns. The seat of government is Quehee, an impregnable fortress

Towns. The seat of government is Quehee, and suburbs is about on the St. Lawrence; the population of the city and suburbs is about 40,000, of which more than two thirds are French Canadians. Moutreal 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 81 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.

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

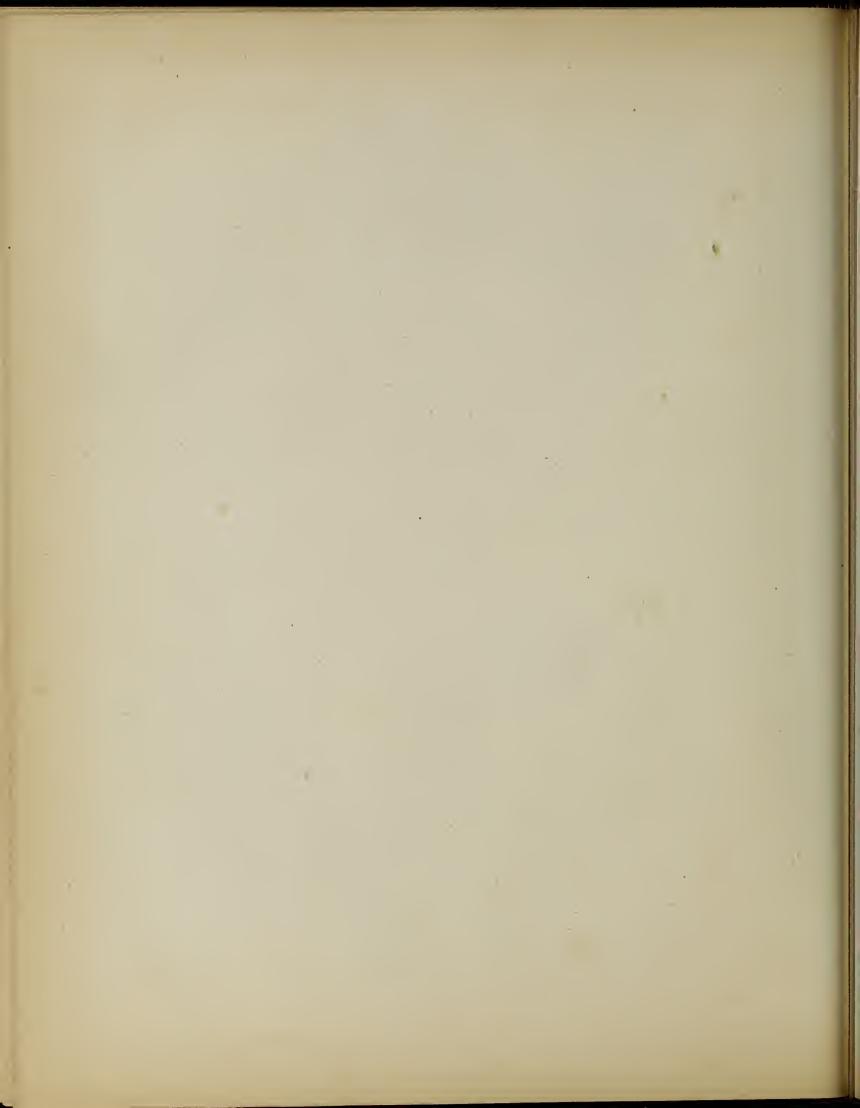
They likewise planted colonics in Acadie in the beginning of the 17th century, which were afterwards destroyed by the English, who gave the country the name of Nova Scotia. After having been restored to France, Nova Scotia was finally ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

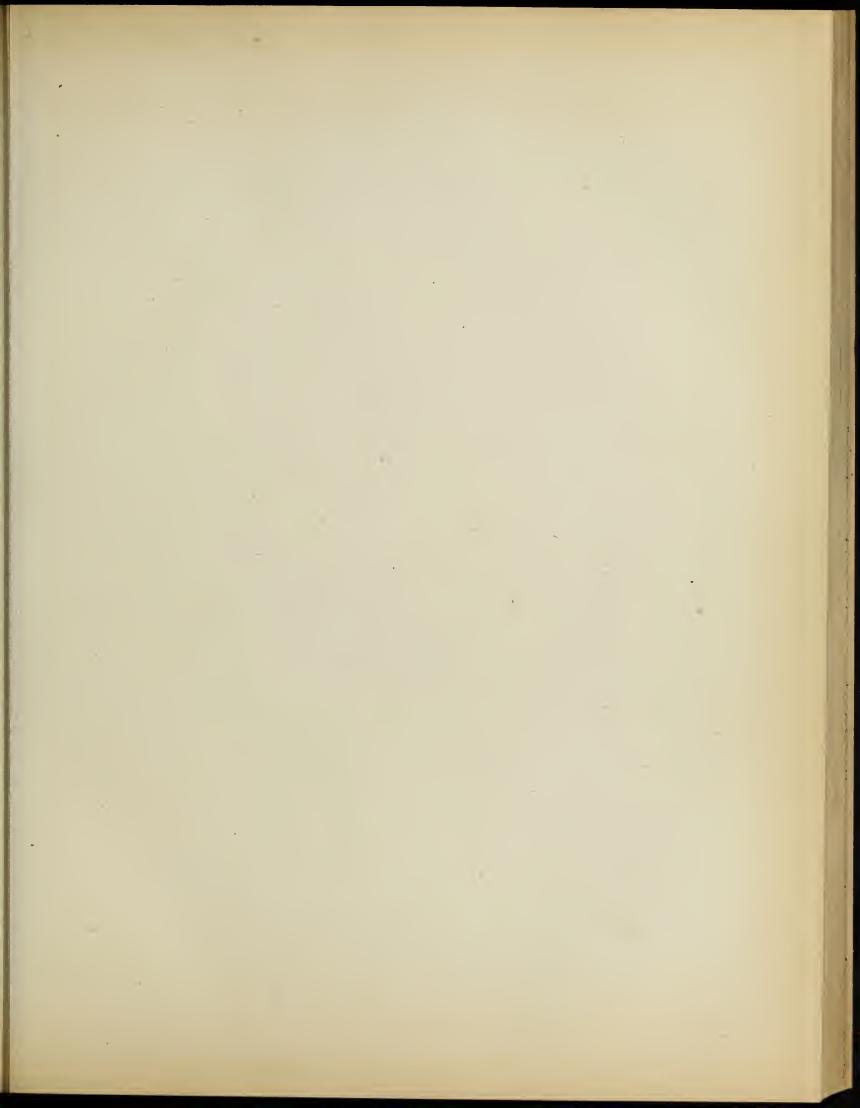
Cape Breton was also settled by the French in 1714; they built a strong fortress at Louisburg, which was captured by the New England troops in 1745. The island was restored to France by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, but was taken possession of by the British in 1758, and by the peace of 1763 confirmed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

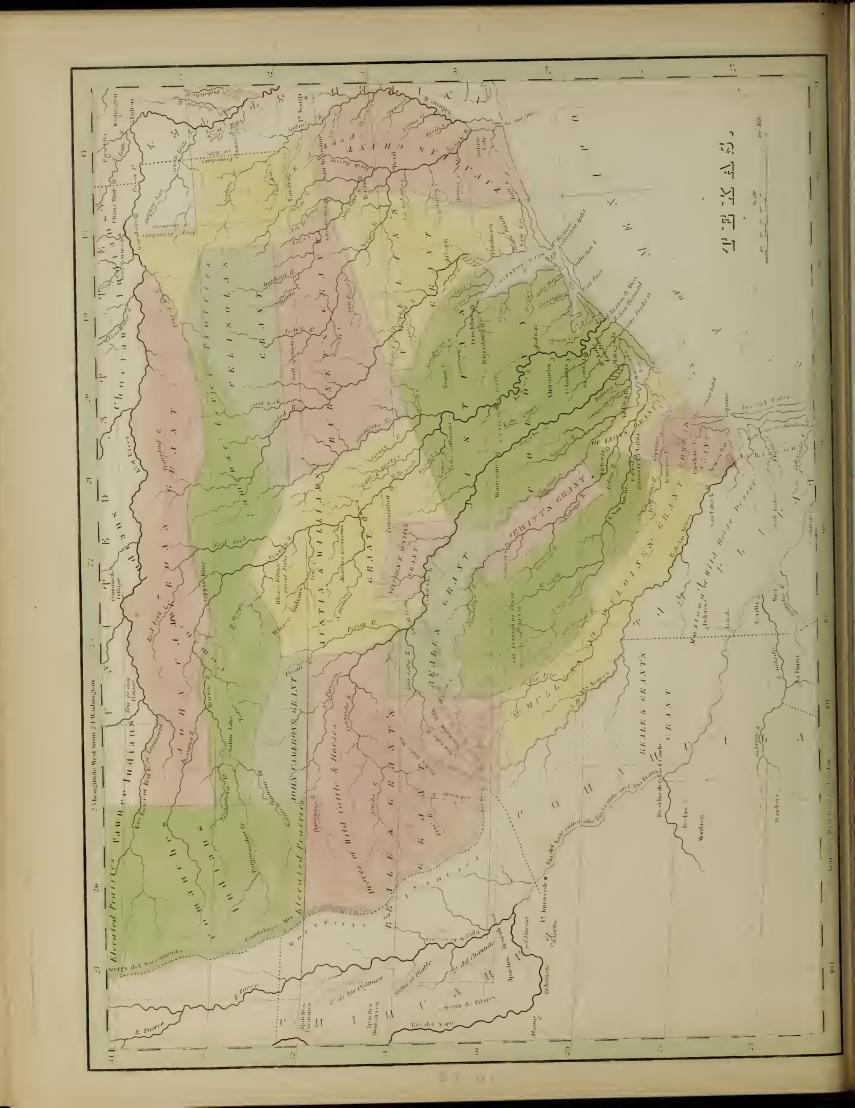
Canada, after having been several times ceded to Great Britain, was

finally given up to that power in 1763.









REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

BOUNDARIES. AREA. The boundaries of this infant commonwealth | on the west and south are yet undecided. On the east it has the Gulf of Mexico, and the River Sabine, which divides it from the United States, and on the north the Red River, separating it from the same country. The old Spanish province of Texas, or Tejas, was bounded on the west by the River Nueces, from its mouth to its head, and by a line drawn thence to the sources of the Red River, covering an area of about 160,000 square miles. The republic of Texas does not, however, confine its claims to the limits of the Province, but extends them to the Rio del Norte on the west, and sometimes even across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. The space between the Del Norte, from its head to its mouth, and the territory of the United States, must exceed in area 300,000 square miles; that part of it which lies south of the Red River has an area of about 200,000 square miles. The name of the republic is derived from one of the native tribes.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. MINERALS. The surface along the shore, and to the distance of 60 or 100 miles inland, is low and level, with occasional swamps and marshes, but generally composed of arable prairie traversed by lines of wooded river-bottoms. Further inland, the surface becomes moderately undulating, and is agreeably diversified by gentle elevations and broad plains; the wide, grassy tracts, or prairies of this region, form fine natural pastures, and were formerly filled with herds of bisons, and droves of mustangs, or wild horses,

which have now become less numerous.

Some spurs or outliers of the great Mexican Cordilleras give to portions of this region in the northwest, and about the heads of the Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces, a mountainous aspect; but we have no accurate information as to the actual height of the mountain chains or peaks. Further north stretches a lofty table-land, from which issue the largest rivers of Texas, the Sabine, Trinidad, Brazos, and Colorado. Between the Upper Trinidad and the Brazos, there is a belt of forest or woodland, called the Cross Timbers, from thirty to fifty miles in width, which extends across the Red River into the United States. We have no accurate information concerning the mineral productions of Texas; but silver is known to exist in the mountains, where the silver mines of San Saba were formerly worked. Coal has also been found; and there are salt springs in different parts of the republic. Lime likewise abounds.

CLIMATE. PRODUCTIONS. The climate of Texas may be described in general terms as mild and healthful; the heats of summer are moderated by sea-breezes; but severe droughts often prevail between March and November. Heavy rains begin to fall in the latter month, and winds from the northwestern mountainous tract then set in. Snow falls in the winter, but never lies long in the southern section. The soil and climate are favorable to the growth of the sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, cotton, rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and in some

parts, wheat, rye, oats, &c. But cotton is at present the staple.

Extending over more than eight degrees of latitude, from about 26° N. to 34, and rising in elevation as you go northwards from the Gulf, there is of course a great difference in the climate and productions the northern parts resembling Tennessee, while the more southern section has the tropical character of Southern Louisiana and Florida. The thirty-first parallel of latitude may be considered as the northern limit of the sugar-cane. The live-oak is found of a large size in the maritime region, chiefly between Galveston and Matagorda Bays; the white, red, post, and Spanish oaks, the cotton-wood, ash, elm, and sycamore or button-wood, the black walnut, hickory, and pekan, the locust, muskit, and bow-wood, the wild cherry, mulberry, chinquapiu, persimaion, &c., are among the natives of the forests; and there are extensive cane-brakes between the Colorado and the Brazos.

RIVERS. BAYS. COAST. Texas has a sea-coast of about 400 miles from the Sabine to the Del Norte; but the water is every where shal-The coast consists of long, nubroken sweeps of low beaches, which, in some places, are separated from the main land by narrow sounds or lagoons, forming a series of flat, sandy islands and peninsulas, little esevated above the surface of the sea. The mouths of the rivers are barred by sand-banks, and the spacious bays, which receive some of the principal streams, are obstructed by the same cause; so that there are no ship-harbors for the larger class of vessels. Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransaso, and Nueces Bays, are all The rivers are mostly navigable during a part of the year by steam-boats of moderate burden, although the navigation is much impeded by shoals and sand-bars, and for several months in summer the water is too low to admit the passage even of river craft.

The Sabine rises in the northeastern part of the republic, of which, in the lower part of its course, it forms the eastern boundary; before

reaching the Gulf, it spreads out into a shallow lagoon, which also receives the Naches, a considerable stream. The Sabine is navigable for small steam-boats about 300 miles. The Trinidad, or Trinity, is a much larger stream, and has been ascended by steamers 400 miles; but its channel is excessively winding. The San Jacinto is a considerable stream, which enters the northwestern corner of Galveston Bay.

The Brazos de Dios (Arms of God), rising in the great Mexican Cordilleras, in the northwestern part of Texas, is the principal river of Texas, traversing the whole central section of the republic, with a course of about 800 miles. It is broken by falls where it breaks out of the mountains, about 500 miles from its mouth, but below that point is navigable during a great part of the year; it is the only large river in Texas, which flows directly into the Gulf. The Colorado is little inferior to the Brazos, but its channel is choked up by the accumulation of drift-wood just above its mouth. It rises in the same mountain chain with the latter, and empties itself into Matagorda Bay.

The Rio de la Vaca of Matagorda Bay, the Guadalupe, and San Antonio, which enter the shallow lagoon called Espiritu Santo Bay, and

the Nueces, are inferior streams.

Population. The population is yet confined to the southern maritime plain, and to the banks of the rivers, with the exception of wandering hordes of natives, who occupy the northwestern and northern sections. The Cushattos, Alabamas, Wacos, Tonkawas, Comanches, Towiash, and Caddos, with some strolling bands of Chernorthern sections. okees and Choctaws, are the principal Indian tribes. The whites are almost wholly Anglo-American emigrants from the United States, but there are about 3,500 Creoles, or Spanish Americans. The whites number about 50,000, and there are about 10,000 blacks, who are

held in slavery.

Towns. There are no large towns in Texas. The present capital is the village of Houston, on the Buffalo Bayou, a branch of the San Jacinto. But the seat of government is about to be removed to the banks of the Colorado, where the new city of Austin is to be founded.

Nacogdoches, an old Spanish post and town in the eastern part of the republic, has about 1,000 inhabitants. Galveston, lately founded on the island of the same name, is a growing commercial town, with about the same number of inhabitants. The site is low, and subject to inundation by the waters of the Gulf; but this evil can be remedied by embankments. The harbor is spacious, but difficult of access for large vessels. Anahuac on Galveston Bay, Liberty on the Trinidad, Velasco, Brazoria, Columbia, and San Felipe de Austin on the Colorado, are small villages

Further west are Matagorda and Montezuma on the Colorado, Victoria and Gonsales on the Guadalupe, and La Bahia, now Goliad, and Bexar, or Bejar, on the San Antonio. San Antonio de Bexar, an old Spanish town, and long the capital of the province, has a population of about 2,000 souls, mostly Creoles. The Alamo, or citadel of Bexar,

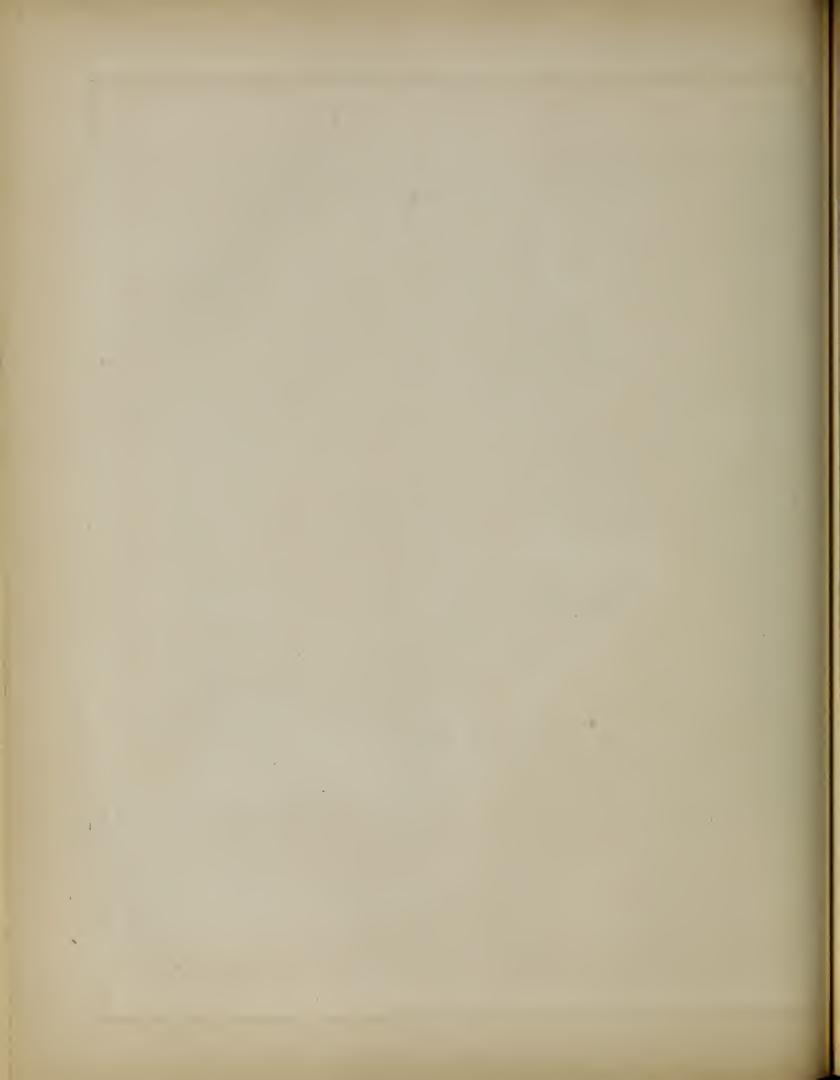
is a strong fortress. Goliad was once a strong post or presidio, but the works are now in ruins. Population, about 800.

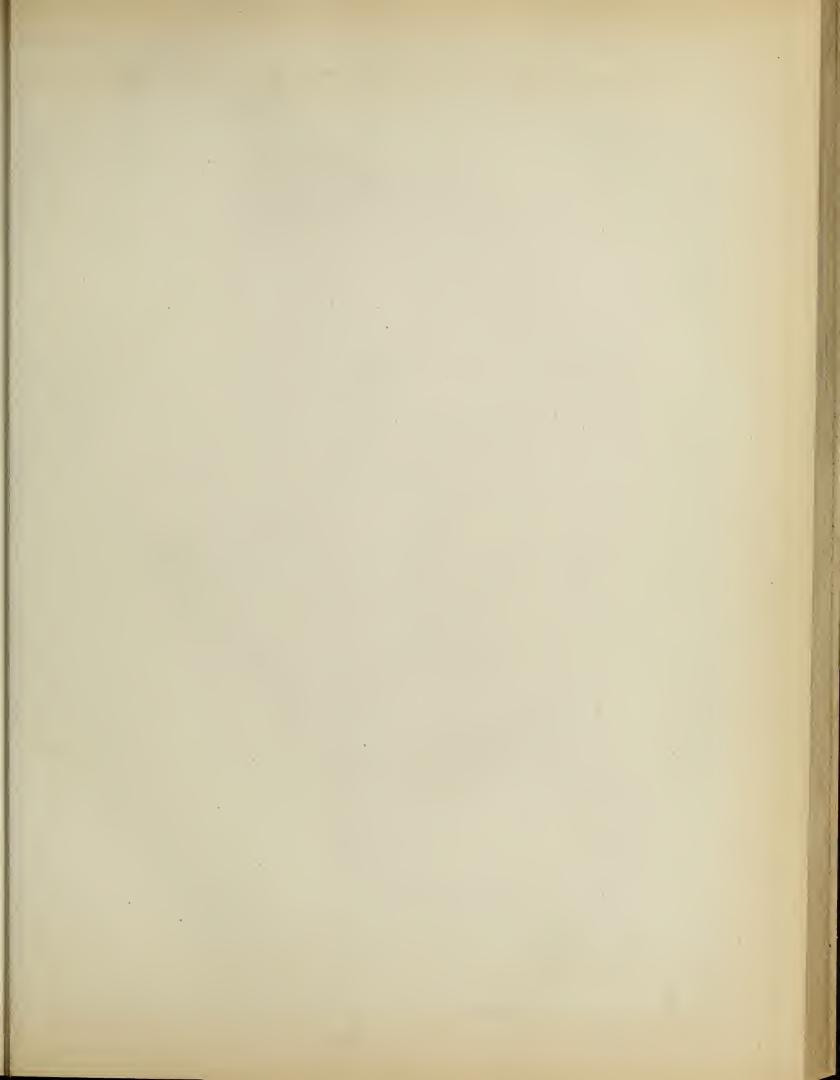
Government. The constitution of Texas, framed in 1836, is modelled on that of the United States. The executive authority is vested in the President of the Republic of Texas, who is chosen by the people for the term of three years. A Vice-President, chosen for the same time, presides over the Senate. The Legislature consists of two Houses of Congress, a Senate chosen for three years, and a House of Representatives for one. The Judges are chosen by Congress, and hold office for two years.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH. 1681. The Spaniards established the presidio of Bexar at this time, but no colony was planted here until 1719. The province was after this called the New Philippines, and was attached to the viceroyalty of New Spain. Several missions and presidios, or military posts, were afterward established in the province; but the white population never became considerable.

1812. A party of Mexican patriots captured the Alamo and Bahia, but were soon after defeated by the Spanish royalists in the battle of the Medina. Texas, however, shared the fate of Mexico, and was severed from Spain with the rest of the country. In 1827, an unsuccessful attempt was made at Nacogdoches to establish an independent republic, by the title of Fredonia.

Texas, which had hitherto formed a part of the Mexican state of Coahuila, declares itself a free, sovereign, and independent state, (March 2,) and soon after (April 21) the president of Mexico is defeated and made prisoner by the Texians in the battle of San Jacinto. Since that time the republic has received no molestation from Mexico; its population has been rapidly increasing, and its independence has been recognized by foreign powers.







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;

			1	1	r.
States & Territories.	Area.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.	Productions.
Federal District,			Mexico.	180,000	1
Yucatan,	79,534	500,000	Merida,		Dye woods, &c.
Chiapas,	18,750		Chiapa,		Indigo, &c.
Tabasco,	14,676		Tabasco,		Wheat and Tobacco.
Oaxaca,	32,697		Oaxaca,		Wheat, Maize, &c.
Vera Cruz,	27,660		Jalapa,		Wheat and Tobacco.
Puebla,	18,441		Puebla,	50,000	
Mexico,	30,182		I'lalpan,		Gold, Silver, Corn.
Queretaro,	13,482		Queretaro,		Gold and Silver.
Mechoacan,	24,166		Valladolid,	25,000	Gold, Silver, and Sugar,
Guanaxuato,	6,255	450,000	Guanaxuato,	40,000	Gold and Silver.
Xalisco,	72,389		Guadalaxara,	65,000	Corn, Cochineal, Maize, &c
San Luis Potosi,	19,017	250,000	San Luis,	29,000	Gold and Silver.
Zacatecas,	17,580	300,000	Zacatecas,	25,000	46
New Leon,	21,200		Monterey,	15,000	46
Tamaulipas,	35,121		Aguayo,	6,000	
Durango,	54,800	200,000	Durango,	25,000	Gold and Silver.
Cohahuila and)	100 003	120,000	Manalassa	6,000	
Texas,	193,600	130,000	Monclova,	0,000	
Chihuahua,	107,581	125,000	Chihuahua,	30,000	Gold and Silver.
Sonora & Sinaloa,	254,705	200,000	Villa del Fuerte,	4,000	Gold, Silver, Pearls, &c.
New Mexico Ter.	214,800	150,000	Sante Fe,	5,000	Gold, Silver, Iron, &c.
Upper California "	376,360	29,000	Monterey,	2.500	Corn, Wine, Pearls.
Lower California "	57,000	20,000	Loreto,	20,000	66
Tlascala, / consisti	na mereli	r of thes	e cities, with thei	r wieinita	
Colima, Collisisti	ng merer	y or thos	e ortics, with the	1 vicinity	•

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 concentred most of the population of the country. Above it rise into the regions of perpetual snow, thation of the country. Above it rise into the regions of perpetual show, scattered peaks, of which the most elevated are Popocatepet, 17,880 feet high; Orizava or Citaltepet, 17,375 feet; Istaccihuat, 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 Aca-

pulco.

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

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, 1,439,832 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 mine of Mexico has issued, up to 1800, about 2,028,000,000 dollars, or nearly two fifths of all the gold and silver. 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 Sombrercte, 15,000, in Zacatecas; Salamanca and Zelaya in Guanaxuato, about 15,000 each; Leon, 14,000; Lagos, 10,000, and Tepic, 8,000, in Xalisco; 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 more 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 vice-

royalty 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

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 arca 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		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 mahog-

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, zamboes, &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 vice-royalty of New Spain, until, in 1824, the Guatemalcans proclaimed their

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

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 Somhrero 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 aimost 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

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 pcr cent. are slaves, 43 per cent. free blacks and mulattoes, and 17 per cent. whites.

_=	Islands.	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
nis	Cuha,	311,051	286,942	704,487
Spanish	Porto Rico,	133,100	31,874	323,838
VΩ	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
English	Nevis,	700	9,259	11,959
Ę	St. Kitts,	1,612	19,310	23,922
)-ini	St. Lucia,	972	13,348	18,051
	St. Vincent,	1,301	23,000	27,114
	Tohago,	322 477	12,000	14,042
	Tortola, &c.		5,399	7,172
	Trinidad, Bahamas,	4,201 4,240	24,006 9,268	44,163 16,499
	Bermudas,	3,905	4,370	9,250
	<i>'</i>	· ·		,
101	Martinique,	10,000	81,142	101,865
	Guadeloupe, with Mariegalante,	12,800	88,000	111,000
=	Desirade, Saintes, &c.			
-	St. Enstatius, with Saba,	?	12,000	18,000
ut	Curação,	?	6,500	11,000
=	St. Martin, (in part to France),	?	4,000	6,000
3	Santa Cruz or St. Croix,	2,500	29,500	34,000
iii.	St. Thomas,	800	5,500	7,000
ã	St. John,	150	2,600	3,000
Swedish Danish Dutch French				
di	St. Bartholomew,	?	6,000	12,000
W				
70				

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 servilc 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 Republican, formerly Port au Prince, with 15,000 inhabitants. Cape Haytian, formerly Cape Français, and St. Domingo, each with 10,000 inhabitants, Les Cayes or Aux Cayes, Jeremie, and Jacinel, 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 hoxes, 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 citics 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. tal, 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 Angust 1, 1834, during which period one fourth of their time is to be their own, and the civil disabilities, under

one fourth of their time is to be their own, and the civil disabilities, under which they have lain as slaves, arc to ceasc.

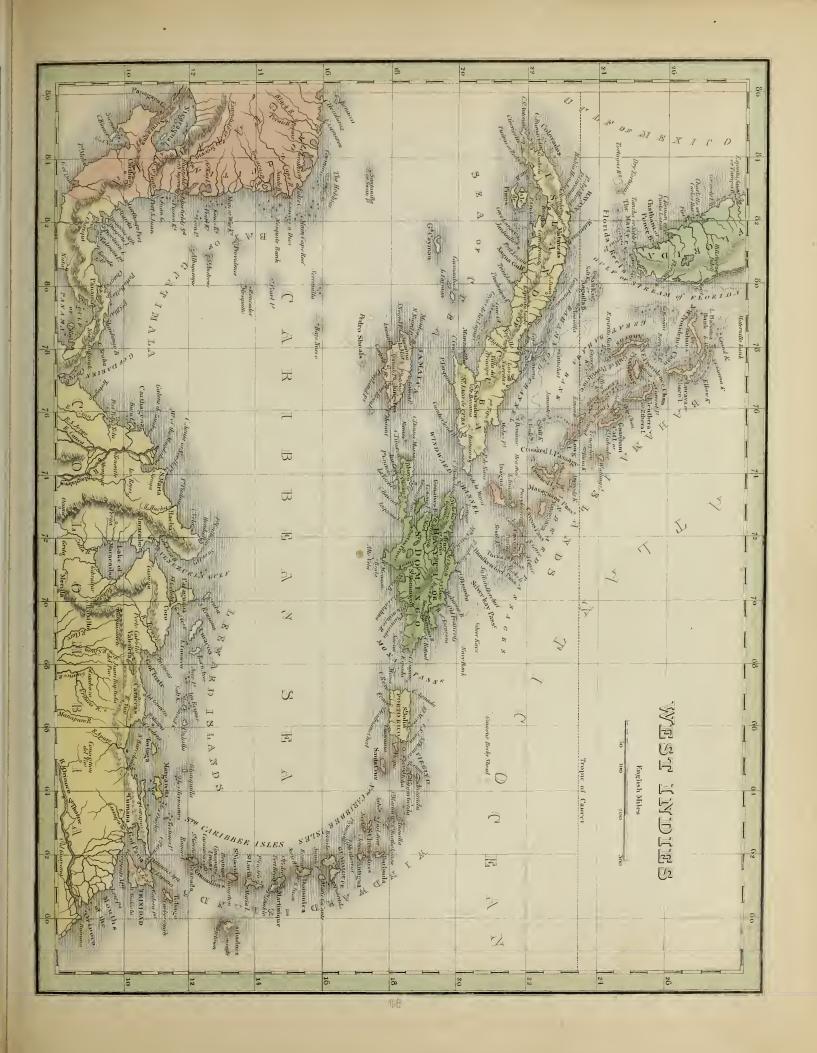
The most important of the English islands is Jamaica, of which the chief towns are Spanish Town, the capital, with 5,000 inhabitants; Kingston, the principal commercial place in the English colonies, 34,000 inhabitants; Port Royal, 15,000, and Montego Bay, 4,500 inhabitants.

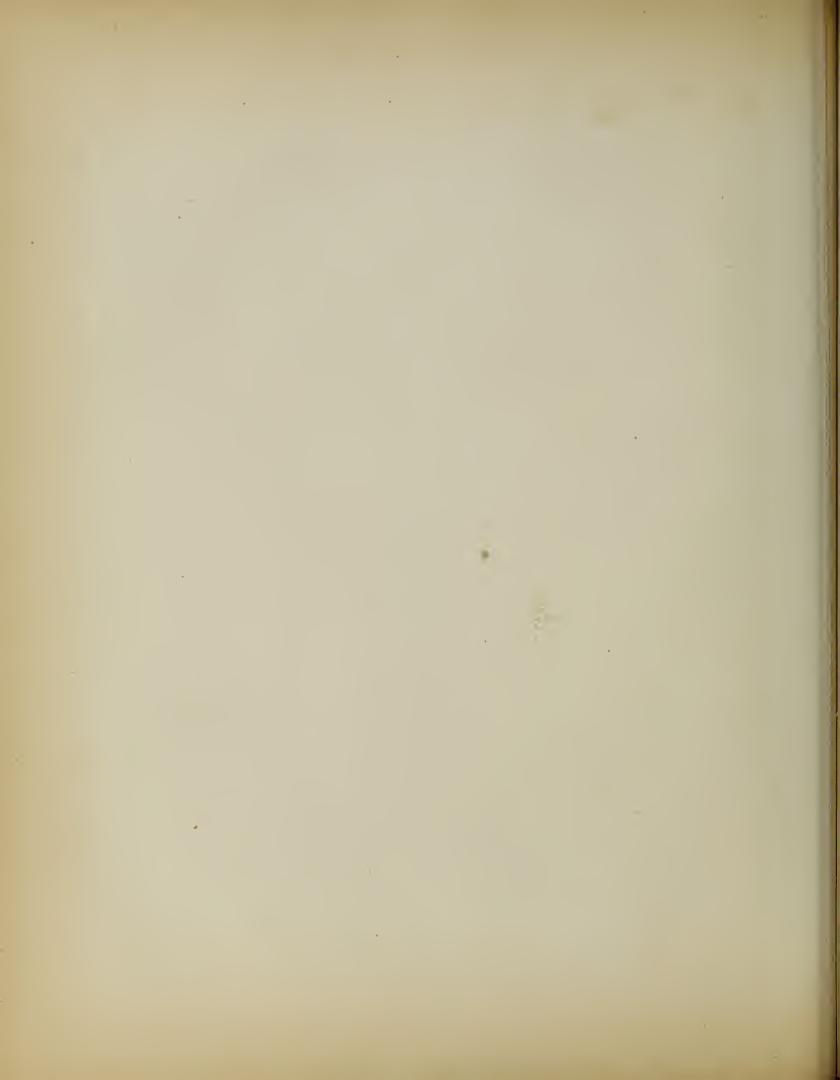
FRENCH, DANISH, DUTCH, &c. ISLANDS.

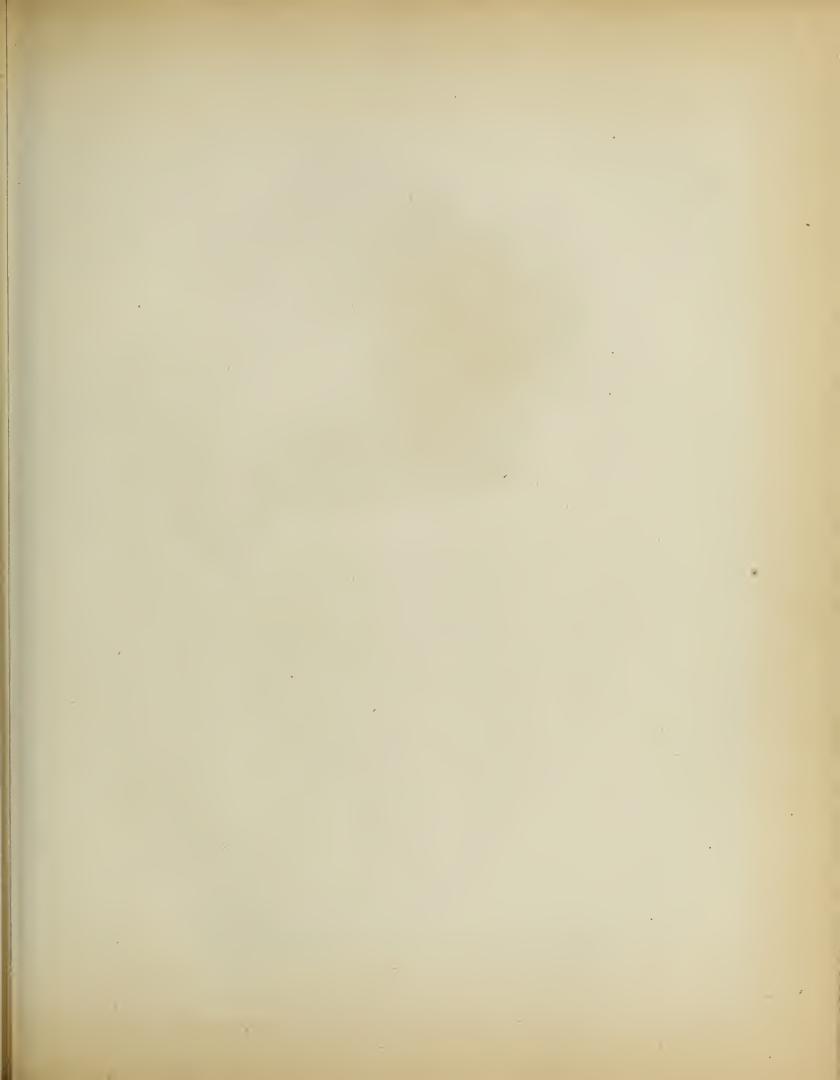
The principal towns of the French West Indies, are St. Pierre, 18,000 inhabitants, and Fort Royal, 8,000, on Martinique, and Basse Terre 6,000, and Pointe à Pitre, 10,000 inhabitants, on Guadeloupe.

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 Willelmstadt on Curação, 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 Paeific 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, mestizoes, 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 oecupied 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

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 Iudies,		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.	Ameriea	2.000.000	$^{-1}$ 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 east-

ern and western shores:

2. The plateau lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Paeifie 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 Brunswiek, 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 fect. Mount Otter in Virginia, reaches the height of 4,000 fect; and Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, of 6,600 feet. These mountains are almost everywhere eovered 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 Arctie Ocean, in about 125° W. Lou. 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 15,600 to 17,500 feet high. Long's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, has an elevation of 13,500 feet; the volcanie 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 inaeces-

sible by water.

The Mississippi, reekoning 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 unwards 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 death is approach of 000 feet.

but its depth is upwards of 900 feet:

2. Lake Miehigan 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 Niearagua, in Central America.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. Ieeland was visited in the 9th century by the Norwegians, who, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, appear to have been well aequainted 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.

Sebastian Cabot discovers Newfoundland. 1498.

Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, discovers Labrador.

Ponee 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.

The gulf of California visited by the Spaniards. 1539.

The English navigator, Davis, enters the strait which bears his 1587.

name. 1604. De Monts founds the first French settlement in Acadia, now

Nova Seotia. 1607. The first permanent English settlement in North America, ınade at Jamestown.

Hudson enters the bay which bears his name. 1610.

Baffin penetrates the arm of the sea, now called Baffin's Bay. Behring, a Dane, in the Russian service, passes up the strait 1728.

which bears his name.

1772. Hearne reaches the northern coast on the Arctie Ocean from Hudson's Bay.

1793. Mackenzie reaches the Aretic Ocean hy an overland journey. 1804. Lewis and Clarke ascend the Missouri, cross the Rocky Mountains, and descend the river Columbia to its mouth in the Paeific 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.

Franklin, on a second overland expedition, examines the coast 1825. west of Mackenzie's River, to 150° W. Lon., while another detachment explores the country between the Mackenzie and the Coppernine

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, aud 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 chaius, 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 Mountaius of Quindin, separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca; the western or Mouutains of Choco, extends into the isthmus of Panama, and abounds in gold and platina. highest summits of the principal chain, are Chimborazo, 21,600 feet high, the volcanic summits Pichineha, Cotopaxi, and Antisaua, and some of the peaks uear 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, euters 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, The regions in the Andes, placed above the influence of the tropical climate by their great clevation, 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	Carthagena,	18,000
Cauca,	150,000	Popayan,	7,000
Cundinamarca,	400,000	Bogota,	38,000
Boyaca,	420,000	Tunia,	10,000

Towns. Bogota is the capital of the republic. Other principal towns, beside those above mentioned, are Medellin, 11,000 inhabitants, Sauta Martha, 6,000, Mompox, 10,000, Honda, 5,000, and Pasto, destroyed by an earthquake in 1834. Porto Bello, celebrated for its fiue 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 Tehnantepec in Mexico, that of Nicaragua in Central America, and those of Panama, Darien, and Cupica in New Grenada. In general there is no scrious 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 Tehnantepee (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 fect. 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 those 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 Mignel 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	Cumaná,	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

ISLANDS. The islands of Margarita and Cubagua beloug 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:

Population. Capitals. Departments. 90,000 22,000 Guayaquil, Guayaquil, 70,000 Equator, 350,000 Quito, 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.

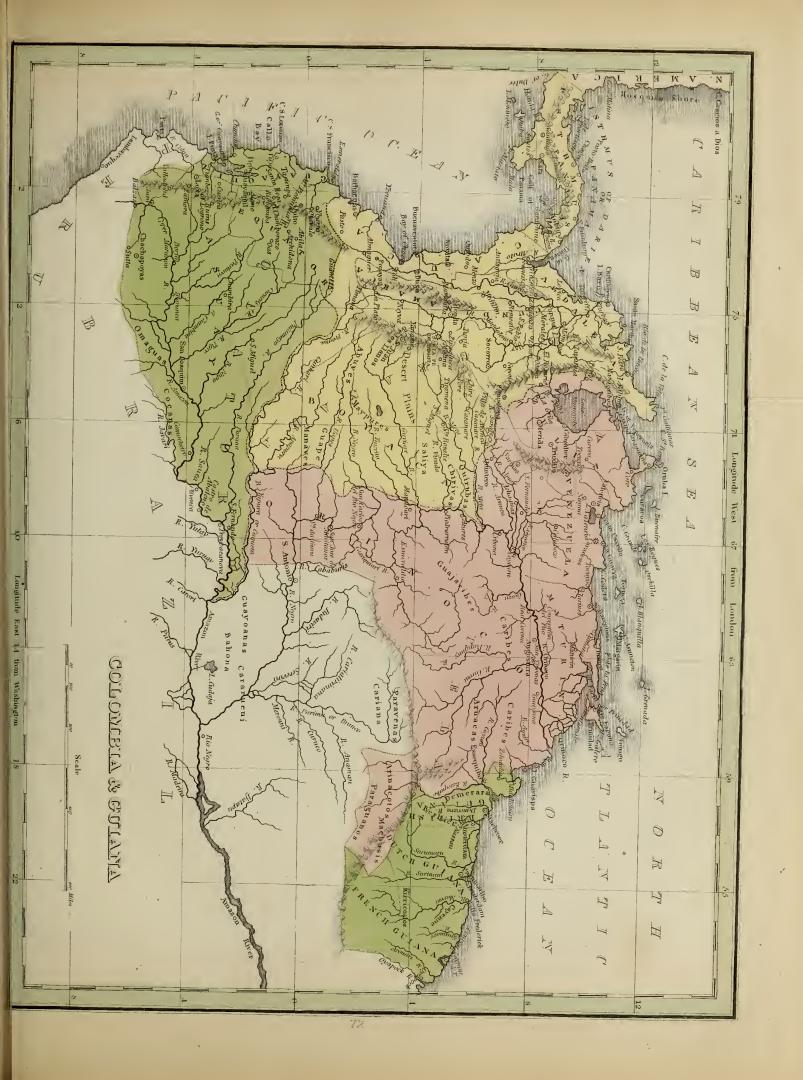
English Guiana comprises the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, and Berbice. The former has a population of 78,733 souls, including 3,006 whites, and 69,467 slaves. The capital is Georgetown or Stabrock, with 10,000 inhabitants. The latter contains 23,022 inhabitants, of whom 552 are whites, and 21,319 slaves. New Amsterdam, a small town, is the capital of this colony.

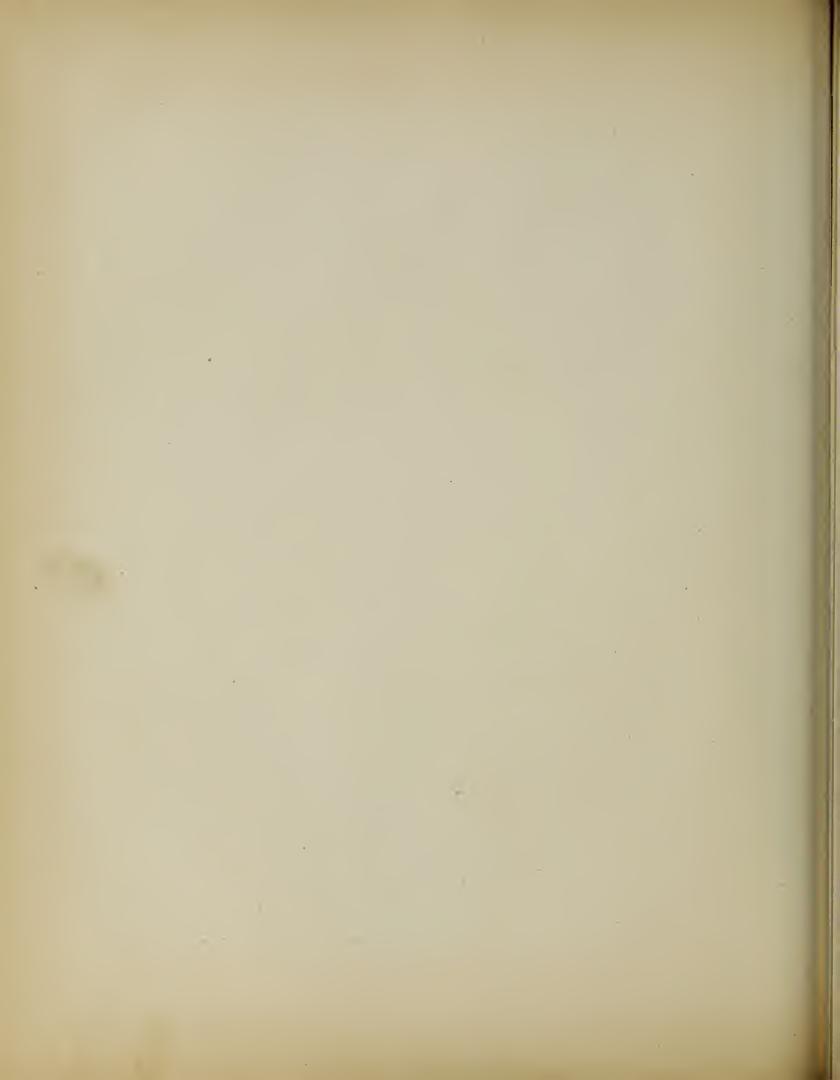
DUTCH GUIANA.

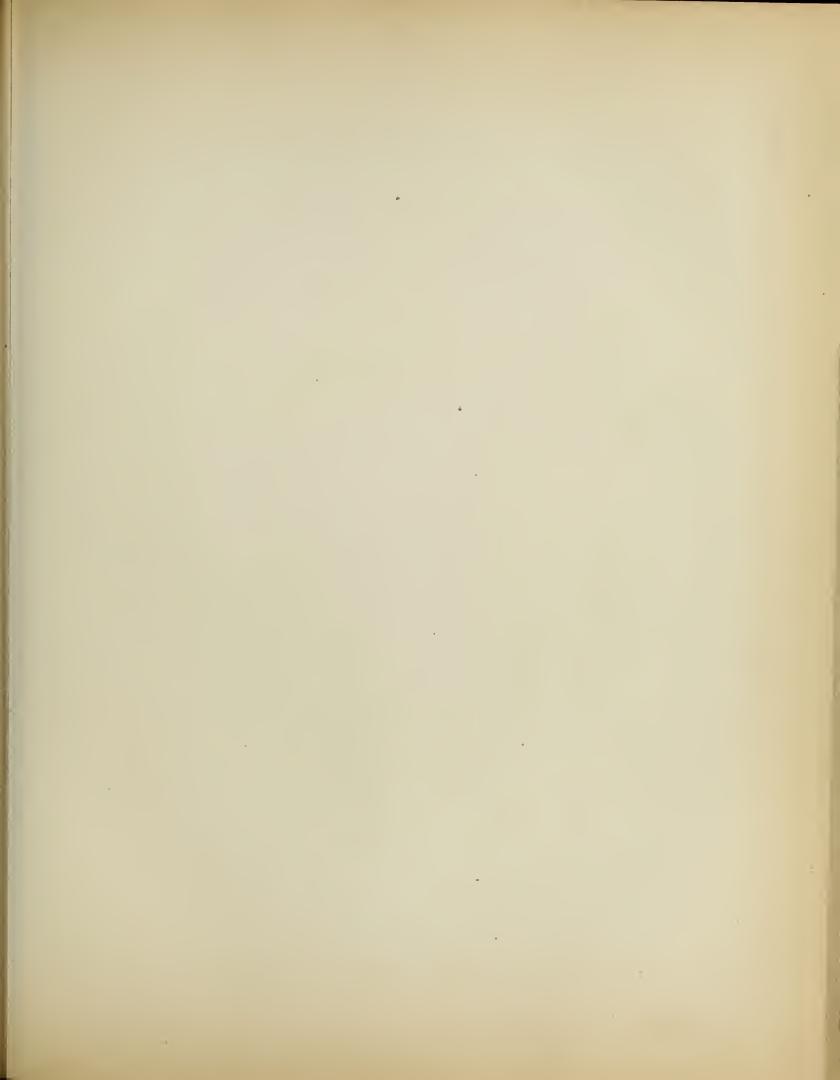
Dutch Guiana or Surinam, lies between 6° and 3° N. Lat., and has a population of about 60,000; Paramaribo, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants. Beside numerous independent native tribes, Dutch Guiana contains three independent republics of Maroon negrocs, or runaway slaves, recognised by the colony as independent states.

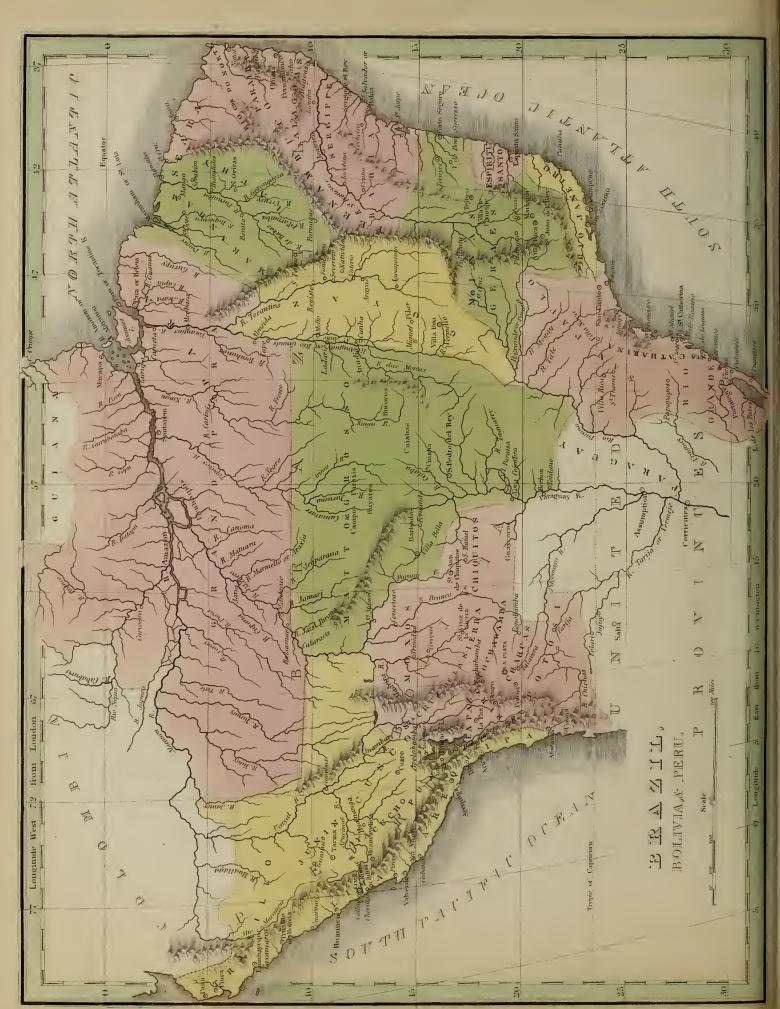
FRENCH GUIANA.

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 ou the coast, with 3,000 inhabitants. Sinamari is a small towu, noted as the place to which many distinguished French politicians were transported during the revolution.









BRAZIL.

EXTENT. The empire of Brazil lies between 4° N. and 33° S. Lat., and between 35° and 73° W. Lon., and has an area of 3,000,000 square miles, the greater part of which is uninhabited or partially occupied by independent tribes of Indians.

POPULATION. The population of this vast empire, which is four-fifths

as large as Europe, does not much exceed 5,000,000; of these about 1,000,000 are whites, 2,800,000 slaves, and 300,000 Indians; the remain-

der are free blacks and mixed breeds.

Fowns. Rio de Janeiro, or as it is often called simply Rio, is the capital of the empire; it has about 150,000 iuhabitants. San-Salvador, or Bahia, on the fine Bay of All Saints, with one of the finest harbors in America, and remarkable for the beauty of its buildings, has a population of 120,000. Pernambuco or Ciudade do Recife, has 70,000 inhabitants. San Panlo, 18,000 inhabitants, Maranhao or Maranham, 28,000, Para or Belem, 20,000, Villa Viçosa, 12,000, Paraiba, and Portalegre, are among the principal towns.

The great river Amazon flows across the country from east to west, receiving numerous large rivers from the north and south through its whole course. The principal tributaries from the north are the Ysa or Putumayo, the Caqueta or Yupura, and the Negro; from the south are the Juray, Jurua, Purus, Madeira, Topayos, and Xingu. The Para or Tocantin, the San Francisco, and the Paraiba, are the other principal rivers. Many branches of the Orinoco and the Plata also rise in Brazil.

PRODUCTIONS. There is hardly any region of the globe blessed with a more fertile soil, and a more genial climate than Brazil; it abounds in all the vegetable productions of tropical countries, sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c., and in some of its elevated plains yields the useful products of the temperate zones; while its vast forests furnish almost every variety of woods useful for dyeing, medicinal purposes, ship building, and cabinet work. The provinces of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz, are the only places in the New World in which diamonds are obtained and gold abounds in the same provinces. The whale fishery is actively prosecuted on the coasts of Brazil.

HISTORY. Brazil was discovered by a Portuguese navigator, Cabral, in 1500, and Portuguese convicts and Jews were soon afterwards trans-

ported thither.

Iu 1808, in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by the French, the royal family removed to Brazil, and remained there till 1821

In 1822, Dom Pedro, the crown prince of Portugal, who had been left by his father regent of Brazil, was proclaimed by the Brazilians constitutional emperor of the new empire.

In 1824, a constitution was adopted, the features of which are repre-

sentation and limited hereditary monarchy.

In 1825, a war began with the United Provinces for the possession of the Banda Oriental.

In 1831 an insurrection broke out, which lcd to the abdication of Pedro I, in favor of his infant son.

BOLIVIA.

Extent and Divisions. This republic lies between 11° and 24° S. Lat., and between 58° and 70° W. Lon., and has an area of $412{,}000$ square miles; it is divided into six departments, which are subdivided into provinces:

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.
Chuquisaca,	Charcas or Chuquisaca,	12,000
La Paz,	La Paz,	40,000
Oruro,	Oruro,	5,000
Potosi,	Potosi,	10,000
Cochabamba,	Cochabamba,	30,000
Santa Cruz,	Santa Cruz,	10,000

Population. The population may be estimated at about 1,200,000, chiefly Indians and mixed races. The extensive regions called the countries of the Moxos and Chiquitos, belonging nominally to the department of Santa Cruz, are occupied by savage tribes, or by the 23 missions of the Jesuits, founded by that order before their expulsion from the country in 1750.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. Nearly the whole of this territory consists of an elevated table-land from 8,000 to 12,000 feet high, and one third of its population lives in regions elevated above the limits of vegetation in the same parallel of latitude in North America. Above this lofty plateau rise the highest summits of the New World, the peaks of Sorata

and Illimani, reaching elevations of 25,400, and 24,250 feet above the

MINERALS. Gold and silver are found within the limits of the republic. The celebrated silver mines of Potosi are in the Cerro de Potosi, which is pierced in every direction, no less than 5,000 openings having been made in the mountain. Some of these have been made at elevations of about 16,000 feet. From the discovery of these mines in 1545 to 1789, they had yielded 107,736,294 marks of silver of the value of about 916 million dollars; since the close of the last century the annual product has been from 300,000 to 400,000 marks.

Towns. Chuquisaca, Charcas, or La Plata, is the capital; it is 9,250 fect above the level of the sea; population 12,000. La Paz, the principal town, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, has 40,000 inhabitants. Potosi, once a populous city with 150,000 inhabitants, is now reduced to a pop-

ulation of 10,000; its site is 13,000 feet high.

HISTORY. The territory of Upper Peru was detached from the Spanish viceroyalty of Peru in 1778, and annexed to that of the Plata. By the victory of Ayacucho in 1824, it was delivered from the Spanish

yoke, and in 1825 a Congress, assembled from the different provinces, declared it an independent republic under the name of Bolivia.

PERU.

EXTENT and Divisions. The republic of Peru lies between 3° and 22° S. Lat., and between 67° and 82° W. Lon., having an area of 500,000It is divided into seven departments, corresponding square miles. nearly with the former intendancies of the Spanish viceroyalty of Pcru. It is also called Lower Peru, to distinguish it from Bolivia or Upper Peru.

Departments.	Capitals.
Lima,	Lima,
Arequipa,	Arequipa,
Puno,	Puno,
Cuzco,	Cuzco,
Ayacucho,	Huamanga
Junin,	Huanuco,
Libertad,	Truxillo.

LAKES. Lake Titicaca, the largest lake of South America, has no communication with the sea, and its only outlet is the Desaguadero, which loses itself in saline plains in the republic of Bolivia; the lake is remarkable for the great elevation of its basin, which is about 12,700 feet above the sea, and to the east of it rise the loftiest summits of America.

MINERALS. Peru yields gold, silver, and mercury. The silver mines of Lauricocha or Pasto, rank among the richest in the world, furnishing at the beginning of the present century 300,000 marks annually. The total annual produce of the Peruvian mines at the beginning of the 19th century was 3,400 marks of gold, and 611,000 marks of silver, of the value of \$6,240,000. There are 680 silver mines, 70 gold mines and washings, and 4 quicksilver mines in Peru.

POPULATION. Peru has about 1,800,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians

and mixed breeds, with few whites.

Towns. The capital is Lima, delightfully situated near the mouth of the Rimac, with 70,000 inhabitants; Callao is its port. Arequipa, with 30,000 inhabitants; Cuzco, having a population of about 50,000 souls; Huamanca, 25,000; Huancavelica, famous for its mines of quicksilver, which from 1570 to 1789 yielded 1,000,000 quintals of mercury; Ayacucho and Junin, the scenes of the triumphs of the republican arms in 1824; Truxillo, 12,000 inhabitants, and Caxamarca, are places of most

MOUNTAINS. The highest summit of the Andes within the Peruvian

territory, is Chuquibamba, 22,000 fect high.

The cottages, at the source of the Ancomarca, are the highest inhabited spots on the globe, being situated at an elevation of 15,720 feet. The site of the village of Tacora is 14,275 feet high.

The Andes here, as in other parts of their course, contain several volcanic summits, whose violent eruptions or shocks often produce devastations in the cities of Peru.

History. In 1532 Pizarro reduced the empire of the Incas to the Spanish dominion, and the country was subsequently erected into a

Spanish viceroyalty. In 1780 the natives, exasperated by cruel treatment, rose in rebellion

under Tupac Amaru.

In 1821 the Peruvians declared themselves independent of Spain, and in 1822 adopted a constitution based on republican principles.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC OR STATES OF THE PLATA.

The vast country lying between 20° and 41° S. Lat., and between 57° and 70° W. Lon., formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, having proclaimed itself independent in 1811, formed a confederation under the name of the United States of the River Plata (Estados Unidos del Rio de la Plata), which afterward took the name of the Argentine Republic. The confederacy has since been dissolved by civil disputes, and the country remains in this divided condition. Buenos Ayres being the leading and the only maritime state, its acts are often considered abroad as that of the whole country.

RIVERS. The Rio de la Plata or River of Silver, has the lower part of its course in this territory. Ships have ascended the river to Assumption, 1,200 miles; at its mouth, from Cape St. Mary to Cape St. Antonio, it is 150 miles broad; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles up the river, it is 30 miles, with a depth of channel of 18 to 20 fathoms; the navigation is, however, difficult on account of shoals, and rocks. There is no good port on the river, nearer than 7 leagues from Bucnos Ayres, and the

anchorage-ground at that city is 3 leagues from shore.

The other principal rivers are the Colorado and the Negro, which are

imperfectly known.

PAMPAS. Almost the whole country is a vast plain, covered in many places with swamps and saline lakes. To the southwest of the Plata, the name of Pampas is given to extensive level tracts, which resemble the prairies to the west of the Mississippi. In the rainy season they are covered with a rich verdure of grasses, which feed countless herds of cattle, but in the dry season, they often present the appearance of a desert. It has been calculated that 12,000,000 horned cattle, and 3,000,000 horses, beside great numbers of sleep, roam in these vast natural pastures.

Extent and Divisions. The whole confederation had an area of

910,000 square miles, and was composed of the following states:

Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios, Salta, Yujuy, Corrientes, Catamarca, Santa Fe, Rioja, Cordova, San Juan, Santiago, San Luis, Tucuman, Mendoza,

with capitals of the same name, excepting Entre-Rios, of which the

capital is Baxado.

Population and Towns. The population of the confederacy is about 700,000, chiefly Indians and mixed races. Buenos Ayres, capital of the state of the same name, is the most populous, commercial, and wealthy city of the confederacy; population 50,000. The other principal towns are Corrientes, 3,000 inhabitants; Cordova, 11,000; Tucuman, 12,000;

San Juan, 16,000, and Mendoza, 16,000.

COMMERCE. Buenos Ayres carries on an active inland trade with Peru and Chile, supplying them with great quantities of matte or Paraguay tea, which is very extensively used in these countries, with cattle, mules, and foreign manufactures. The exports to Europe and the United States, are hides, tallow, precious metals, wax, &c. Annual value of imports from the United States \$925,000; of exports to the same, \$1,500,000.

HISTORY. 1516. Solis discovers and enters the great river now called

the Plata, and is killed by the natives.

Sebastian Cabot ascends the river, and gives it its name.

1534. Mendoza sails from Spain, with a body of soldiers to conquer the country, and founds the city of Buenos Ayres.

1778. The government of Buenos Ayres, which had hitherto been a dependency of Peru, is vested in a viceroy, whose jurisdiction included the present states of Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.

The English attack Buenos Ayres, but are repulsed by the 1806.

1811. Buenos Ayres declarcs its independence.

REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This state lies between Brazil and the States of the Plata, from which latter it is separated by the Uruguay; it extends from 30° to 35° S. Lat., and from 53° to 59° W. Lon., over an area of 80,000 square miles, and has a population of 70,000 souls.

Divisions. The republic of the Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres under the name of Banda Oriental, and subsequently annexed to Brazil under the title of Provincia Cisplatina, was declared independent in 1828, and divided into ninc departments, which take the names of their respective capitals, viz.:

Montevideo, Soriano, Maldonado, Paisanda, Canelones, Duragno, San Jose, and Colonia, Cerro-Largo.

Towns. Montevideo, the capital, has 10,000 inhabitants; its harbor is the best on the Plata, but is exposed to the violent west winds, called pamperos. The other towns are small.

DICTATORATE OF PARAGUAY.

Until 1808, this state formed one of the provinces of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; the troubles, which broke out at that period, were artfully turned to advantage by Dr. Francia, a native lawyer, who, in 1814, caused himself to be declared dictator of the new state.

It lies between 20° and 28° S. Lat., and between 54° and 59° W. Lon., having an area of 90,000 square miles, and a population of 250,000 souls. The capital is Asuncion or Assumption, on the Paraguay, with 12,000

inhabitants.

The Plata is the great river of this region; the principal RIVERS. branch is the Parana, which rises in Brazil, and receives the Paraguay, coming from Bolivia; the Pilcomayo and Vermejo, tributaries of the latter, are also large streams. After its junction with the Uruguay, the Parana takes the name of the Plata.

CHILE.

EXTENT. This republic extends from 25° to 44° S. Lat., and from 70° to 75° W. Lon. It lies between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, and

lias an area of 172,000 square miles.

Divisions and Population. Chile has a population of about 1,400,000, including the independent Indians. The territory of the Araucanians, a powerful independent nation of about 80,000 souls, separates the possessions of Chile into two distinct parts. The republic is divided into 8 provinces:

Provinces. Capitals. Santiago, Santiago, Aconcagua, San Felipe, Coquimbo or La Serena, Coquimbo, Colchagua, Curico, Maule, Cauquenes, Conception, Conception, Valdivia, Valdivia, San Carlos. Chiloe,

Towns. Santiago is the capital, with a population of about 60,000 souls. Valparaiso, a flourishing town, has 20,000 inhabitants. Coquimbo, 12,000, Conception, 10,000, and Valdivia, 5,000, are among the most important towns.

MINERALS. Chile is rich in gold, silver, and copper. The annual produce of the gold and silver mines of Chile, at the beginning of the present century, was 12,211 marks of gold, and 29,700 marks of silver; total value 2,060,000 dollars.

COMMERCE. Chile carries on considerable trade with Peru, and across the mountains with Buenos Ayres; and the foreign commerce with the United States, Great Britain, and the East Indies, is pretty extensive. The exports are gold, silver, and copper, vicugua wool, agricultural produce, &c. Annual value of imports from the U. States, \$ 1,200,000; of exports to the same, \$500,000.

Chile was invaded by Almagro in 1535, and, after having been abandoned by the Spaniards, was a second time attacked by their forces under Valdivia in 1541, who conquered a great part of the country. Long and repeated wars with the Araucanians followed, but the latter

were never subjugated.

In 1810, revolutionary movements began in Chile, but the country was not wholly delivered from the Spaniards until 1826.

PATAGONIA.

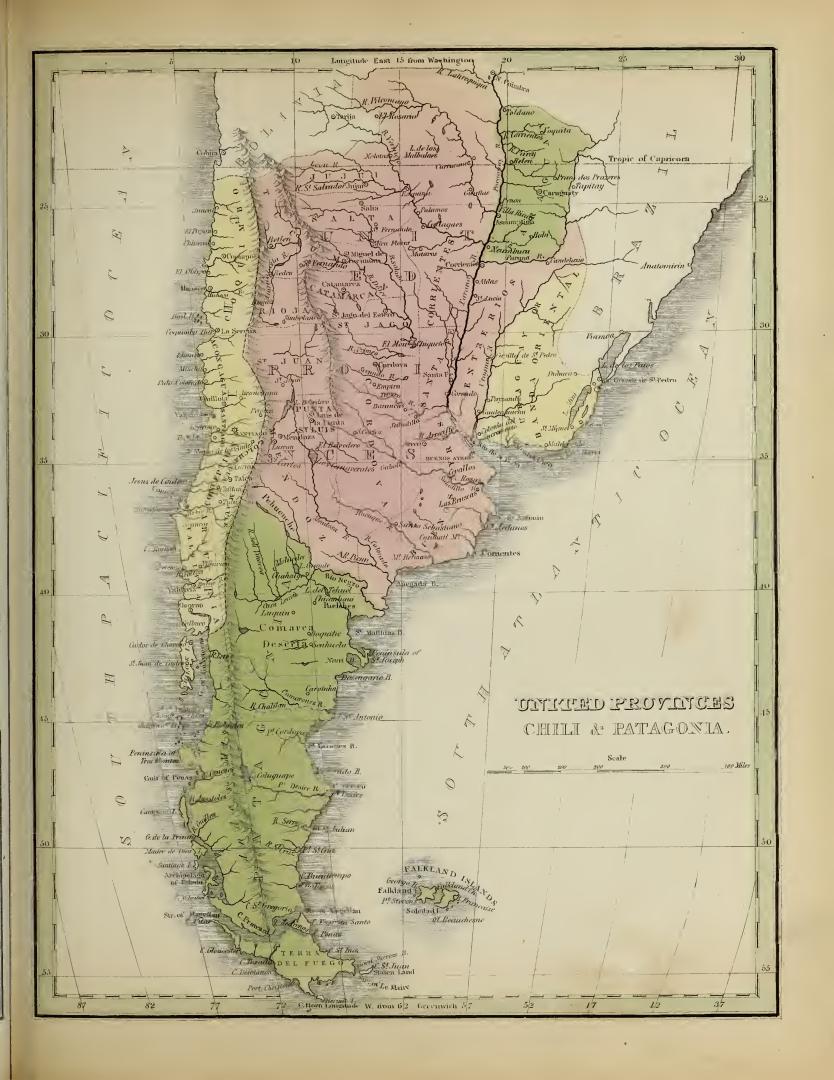
The whole of the southern part of South America, which is thinly inhabited by independent tribes of natives, has received the general name of Patagonia. Including the Magellanic Archipelago or Terra del Fuego, it extends from 36° to 56° S. Lat., and from 63° to 76° W. Lon.

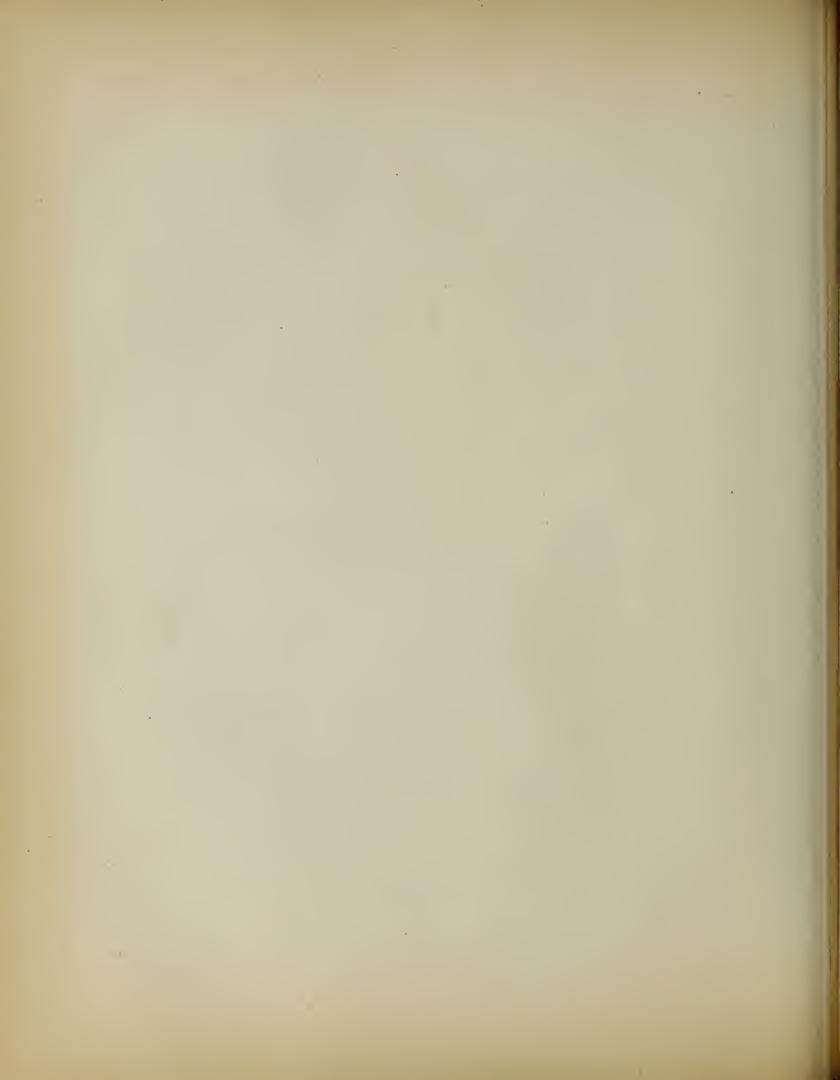
The soil is generally arid and unproductive, and the country nearly destitute of fresh water and wood: the climate of the islands is marked

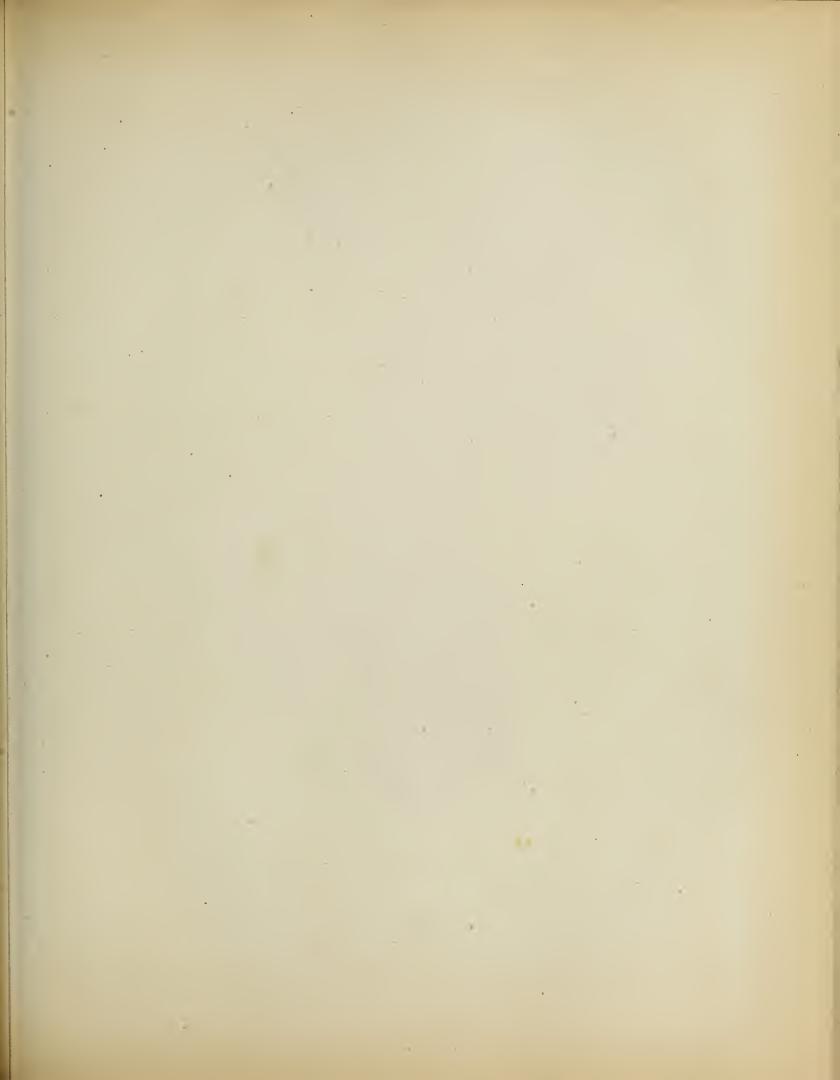
by rigorous cold.

The principal tribes of these regions are the Pechcrais on the islands; the Tehuelhets or Patagonians, remarkable for their stature; the Chunchi; the Puelches or Panipas Indians, who commit great ravages in the provinces of the Plata, &c.

Captain King, of the British navy, surveyed these shores in 1826—1830, and found that the coast of the mainland was bordered by numerous large islands, which had been before supposed to be a part of the continent. He also first gave an accurate account of the islands and channels of the Magcllanic Archipelago.









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

The republic of New Grenada, formerly Colombia, covering an 1. The republic of Venezuela, 3. The republic of the Equator.

- The empire of Brazil, having an area of 3,000,000 square miles. The republic of Bolivia, with an area of 400,000 square miles.
- The republic of Peru, with an area of 500,000 square miles. The Dictatorship of Paraguay, covering a surface of 90,000 square
- 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 Essequebo 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, Equator, Bolivia,	375,000	1,500,000
5 Equator,	325,000	650,000
号 Bolivia,	400,000	1,300,000
S I CIU,	500,000	1,800,000
- ₹ Chih,	172,000	1,400,000
Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay,	90,009	250,000
E Uruguay,	80,000	70,000
States of the Plata,	910,000	700,000
Brazil,	3,000,000	5,000,000
Cayenne,		40,000
Surinam, {	150,000	80,000
Essequebo,	100,000	90,000
Demerara, J) ′
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 Maracayho 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
the region 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 Tocantin are the other princi-

pal streams of South America.

LAKES. I. 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 naviga-

1513. Balboa crosses the isthmus of Panama, and discovers the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.

Peru discovered by Perez de la Rua. 1515.

The River De la Plata discovered by Dias de Solis. 1516.

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.

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.

Lemaire, a Dutch navigator, sails from Hoorn, and discovers 1616.

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.

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 oreadth 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 Hndson's Bay on the western coast, which have rendered it the seat 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 sontheasterly 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 Bernindas 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;
		Liverpool,	"	38	"
Shortest passage	from	New York,	(December)	16	"
66	from	Liverpool, (April and February)	22	"
Longest		44	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	71	"
"	from	New York,	(December)	37	66

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 eneounters 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 innudated 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 ineridian 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 inhabi-

tants. 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 islands, also belonging to Portugal, comprise 10 principal islands; among which are Santiago, on which is the capital Villa da Praya, 1,200 inhabitants; Sanautao, 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. Teneriffe, 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 Enrope to 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 resi-

dence, 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 scals 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 else-

where.

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 ander 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 a confilm formation.

fathoms. These banks are partly of coralline formation.

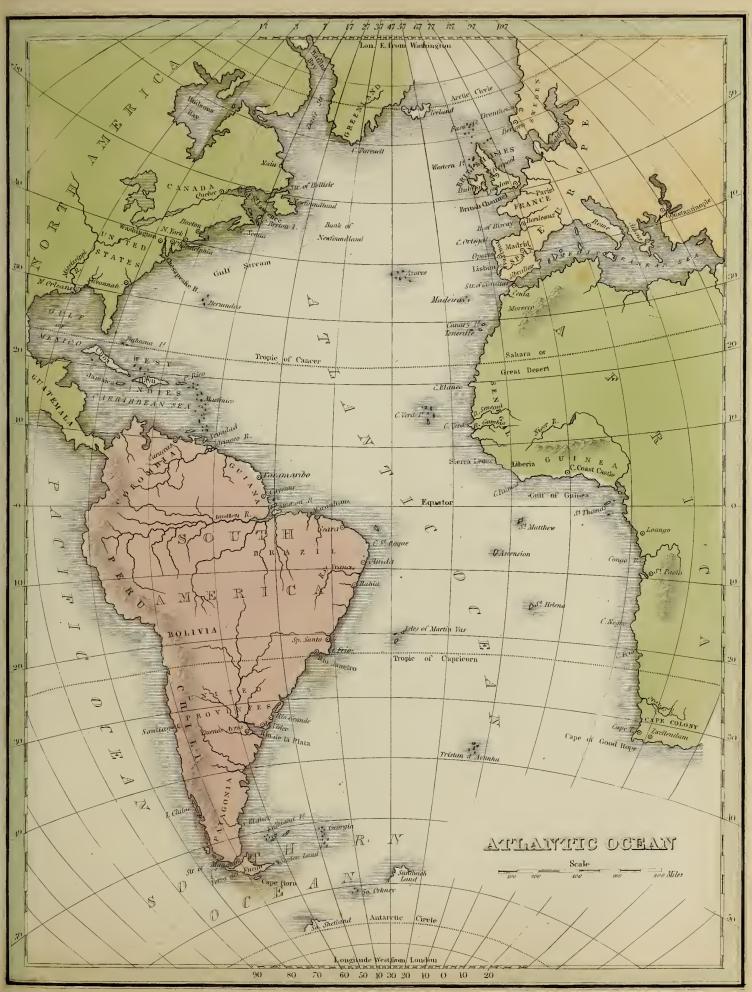
PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY. The ancients probably never ventured far from the coasts of Europe and Africa on their voyages into the Atlantic

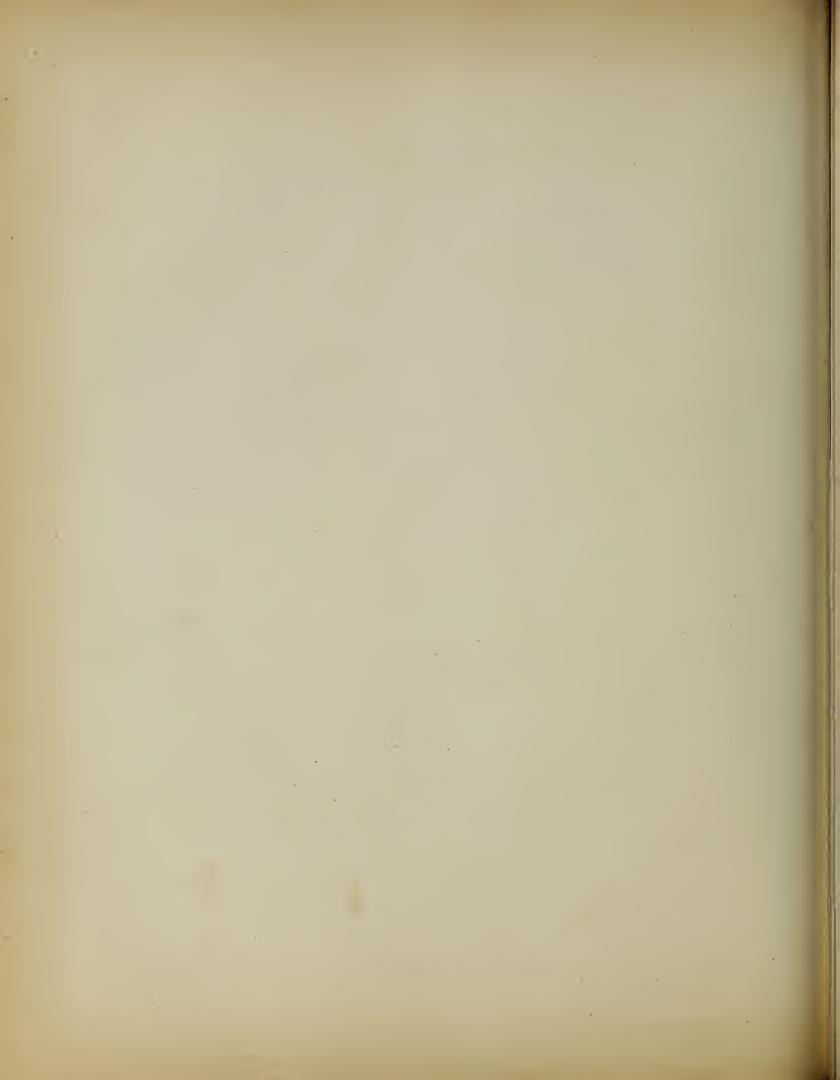
The Madeiras discovered by the Portuguese. The Portuguese first doubled Cape Boyador, which had previously been the extreme point of the European navigators, and gradually pushing their discoveries to the south, reached the Cape of Good Hope 53 years later.

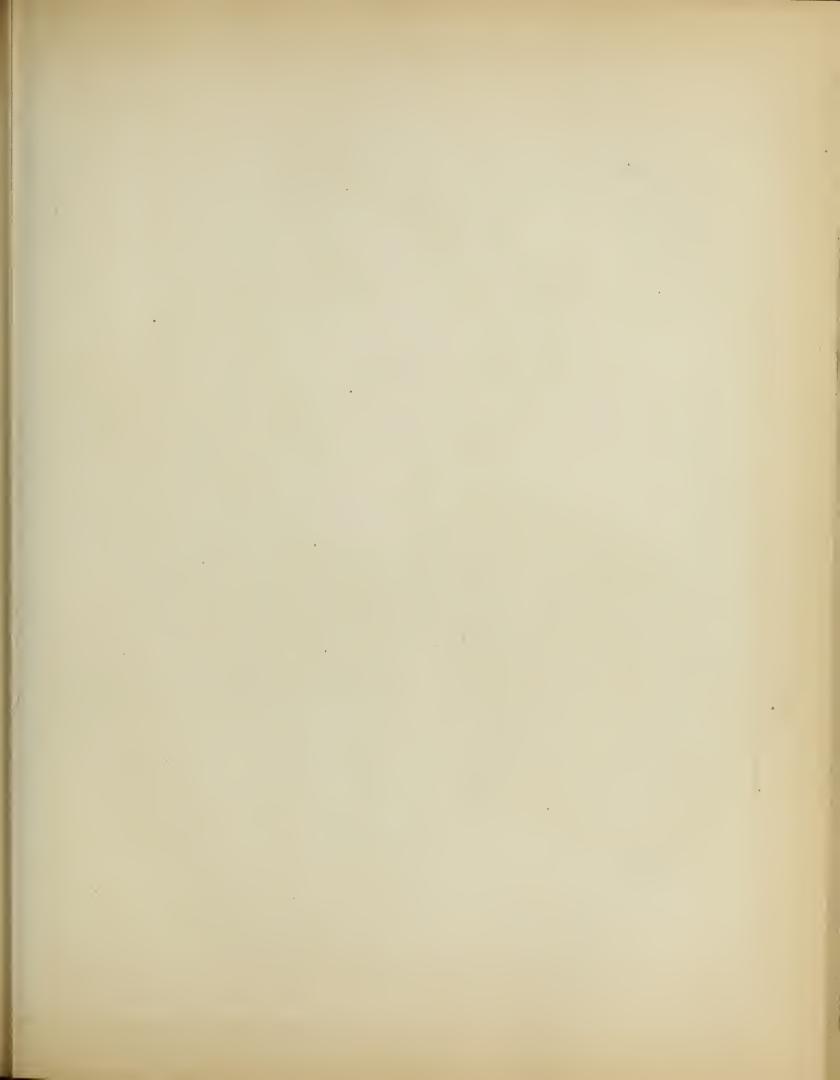
The Azores discovered by Portuguese navigators. 1432.

The Cape Verd islands discovered by the same. 1450.

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 Angesey, and use of Wight. It extends from 50° to 51° K. 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, Guernscy, Alderney and Sark, on the eoast 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 21,044,917 viz. England including Man and the Sailly

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, 7,784,535. 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 Distriets, 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. Manehester, 187,002 inhabitants; Birmingham, 146,986; Leeds, 123,393; and Sheffield, 91,692 inhabitants, are the chief manifestation of England. A for London and Liverpool, the chief facturing towns of England. After London and Liverpool, the chief commercial places are the city of Bristol, 117,016 inhabitants; Kingston-npon-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 There are 25 cities, that is, towns which are or have been episcopal sees, in England, viz.: London; Westminster; Bristol; Canterbury, 15,314; Roehester, 12,791; Chichester, 8,270; Winehester, 9,212; Salisbury, 9,876; 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; Litehfield, 6,499; Chester, 21,363; Lineoln, 12,634; York, 25,359; Carlisle, 20,006; Durham, 10,125 inhabitants.

The principal payal stations are Deptford: Woolwich (with Green-

The principal naval stations, are Deptford; Woolwich (with Greenwich, which is eelebrated 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 Greenoek, 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 eanal, 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 eanal, 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 eanal, 109 miles; the Bridgewater; the Huddersfield with the Ashton and Oldham, 40 miles, uniting the Calder and Mersey; the Lancaster, 76 miles, &e. deserve mention.

In Seotland 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, 65½ 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 eollieries, 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 with the Liverpool and Manchester rr. work from London to Bristol.

REVENUE, DEBT, &c. The revenue of the British empire for 1832, £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, 7,129,873; 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 £ 664,263; 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, &e. Army, 109,198 men, exclu-

sive 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 elose 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, stcam engines, &e.) employed in these branches of industry, is equivalent to the power of 28 million men. Cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, and metallie wares, of every description, porcelain, pottery, &c., are among the productions of British skill and industry, and rich mines of iron, tin, eopper, and lead, are worked to a very great extent.

HISTORY. The Romans invaded Britain, then inhabited by Celtic trihes, 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.

Ahout 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 Laneaster ascends the throne in the person of

Henry IV. 1453-85. The eivil war between the houses of York and Laneaster, 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 Chureh.

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.

1561. The house of Stuart restored.

1688. James II dethroned, and the crown transferred to William of

1707. The legislative union of Seotland and England takes place. 1714. The house of Brunswick or Hanover ascends the throne. 1800. The legislative union of Ireland with Great Britzin.

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 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:

NO	RTH	FRN	PA	RT

NORTHERN PART.						
Ancient Provinces.		Pop. 1832.		Pop. 1827.		
Flanders, Artois,	North, Pas-de-Calais,	989,988 655,245	Lille, Arras,	69,086 22,173		
Picardy,	Somme,	543,704	Amiens.	42,032		
	Lower Seine, Eure,	693,683	Rouen, Evreux,	90,000 9,729		
Normandy,	Calvados,	424,248 494,702	Caen,	38,161		
	Manche, Orne,	591,280 444,881	Saint Lo, Alengon,	8,509 14,071		
	Seine,	935,108	PARIS,	890,431 39,986		
Inla of France	Seine and Oise,	448,180	Versailles, Melun,	39,986		
Isle-of-France,	Seine and Marne, Oise,	323,893 387,725	Beauvais,	7,199 12,865		
	Aisne,	387,725 513,000	Laon,	7,354		
	Ardennes. Marne,	289,622 337,076	Mezieres, Chalons-sur-Marne,	4,159 12,419		
Champagne	Aube.	337,076 246,361	Troyes,	25,587		
	Upper Marne, Meuse,	249,827 314,588	Chammont, Bar-le-Duc,	6,027 $12,520$		
Lorraine,	Moselle,	417,003	Metz,	12,520 45,276 29,122		
2011-21110	Meurthe, Vosges,	415,568 397,987	Nancy, Epinal,	7,951		
	CENTRAL					
	Loiret,	305,276	Orleans,	40,340		
Orieanais,	Loir and Cher	278,820 235,750 297,015	Chartres, Blois,	13,703 11,337 20,927 11,010		
Touraine,	Indre and Loire, Indre,	297,015	Tours,	20,927		
Berry,	Indre, Cher,	245,289 256,059	Chateauroux, Bourges,	11,010 19,500		
Nivernais,	Nievre,	282,521 298,257	Nevers,	19,500 15 782		
Bourbonnais,	Allier,	298,257	Moulins, Gueret,	14,525 3,448		
Marche,	Creuse, Upper Vienne,	265,384 285,130	Limoges,	25,612		
Limousin,	Correze, Puy-de-Dôme,	294,834 573,100	Tulle,	8,479 30,010		
Auvergne,	Cantal,	258,594	Clermont, Aurillac,	8,576		
	WESTER			,		
Maino	(Sarthe,	456 379 1	Le Mans,	19,477		
Maine,	Mayenne, Maine and Loire,	352,586	Laval, Angers,	15,840 29,978		
Anjou,	fille and Vilaine,	352,586 407,874 547,052 598,872 524,396 433,522 470,093 282,731	Rennes,	29,377		
The Samuel and Samuel	Côtes-du-Nord, Finisterre,	598,872	Saint Brieuc,	9,963 10,032		
Brittany,	Morbihan,	433,522	Quimper, Vannes,	11,289		
	Lower Loire,	470,093	Nantes,	71,937 21,563		
Poitou,	Vienne, Two Sevres, Vendee	294,840	Poitiers, Niort,	15,799		
	Vendee,	330,350	Bourhon Vendee,	3,129		
Aunis, Saintonge and Angou-	Lower Charente,	445,219	Rochelle,	11,173		
Samtonge and Angou- Charente, 362,539 Angonleine, 15,306						
	EASTERN	PART.				
Alsace,	Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine,	424,258 540,213	Colmar, Strasburg,	15,495 49,708		
· ·	Upper Saône,	338,940	Vesoul,	5,252		
Franche-Comté,	Doubs, Jura,	265,535 312,504	Besancon, Lons-le-Saulnier,	28,795 7,864		
	(Yonne.	352,487	Auxerre,	12,348		
Burgundy,	Côte-de-Or, Saône aud Loire,	375,817 523,970	Dijon, Macon,	23,845 10,953		
	Ain,	346,030	Bourg,	8,424		
Lyonnais,	Rhone,	434,429 391,216	Lyons,	145,675 5,158		
	¿ Loire,		! Montbrison,	1 0,100		
	(Upper Loire,	1 292,078	Le Puy,	14,998		
	Ardeche,	340,734	Privas,	4,199		
	Lozere, Gard,	140,374 357,383	Mende, Nimes,	5,145 39,068		
Languedoc,	Herault,	316,207	Montpellier,	1 35,849		
	Taru, Aude,	335,844 270,120	Alby, Carcassonne,	10,993 17,755		
	Upper Garonne,	427,856	Toulouse,	17,755 55,319		
Roussillon,	East Pyrenees,	1 187,052	Perpignan, Foix,	15,357 4,958		
County of Foix,	Artege, Dordogne,	253,121 482,750 554,225	Perigueux,	8,588		
	Gironde, Lot and Garonne,	554,225 346,885	Bordeaux, Agen,	93,549 11,971		
Guyenne and Gas-	Lot,	283,827	Cahors,	12,413		
cony,	Tarn and Garonne, Aveyron	242,509 359,056	Montauban, Rhodez,	25,466 7,747		
	Landes,	281,501	Mont-de-Marsan,	3,088		
*	Gers, Upper Pyrenees,	312,160 233,031	Auch, Tarbes,	10,844 8,712		
Bearn,	Lower Pyrenees,	428,404	Pau,	8,712 11,761 22,149		
	Sisere, Drôme,	550,258 299,556	Grenoble.	22,149 10,283		
Dauphiny,	(Upper Alps,	299,556 129,102 239,113	Gap,	7,015 31,180		
County of Venaissin,	Vaucinse, Lower Alps,	239,113	Avignon, Digne,	31,180 3,955		
Provence,	Mouths of Rhone,	155,896 309,473	Marseilles,	115,941		
Corsica,	(Var,	317,59f 195,407	Draguignan,	8,035 7,658		
Corsica,	I Odisida,	\ <u></u>	.130000,			
d .		32,560,934		1		

The colonial possessions of France are in America, COLONIES. 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 G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, St. Louis, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, and G. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; in Africa, Algiers, and Miquelon, near Newf 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 work-

manship. 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;

	Francs.
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. Horse Power.	France. Horse Power.	England. Horse Power.
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

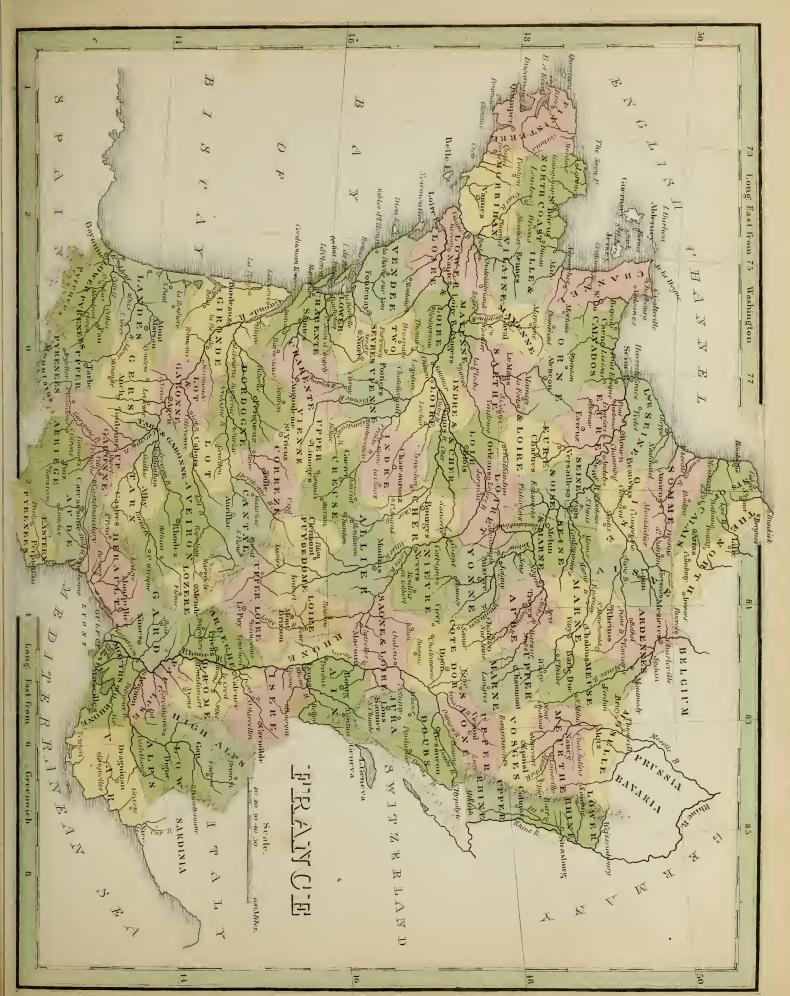
MILITARY FORCE, REVENUE, &c. Previous to the revolution of 1830, the revenue was about 1,000 million francs; and the public debt was 3,900 millions. At present the budget exhibits an expenditure of nearly 1,100 millions, and a debt of 4,988 millions. The standing army, at the former period, was 279,957 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

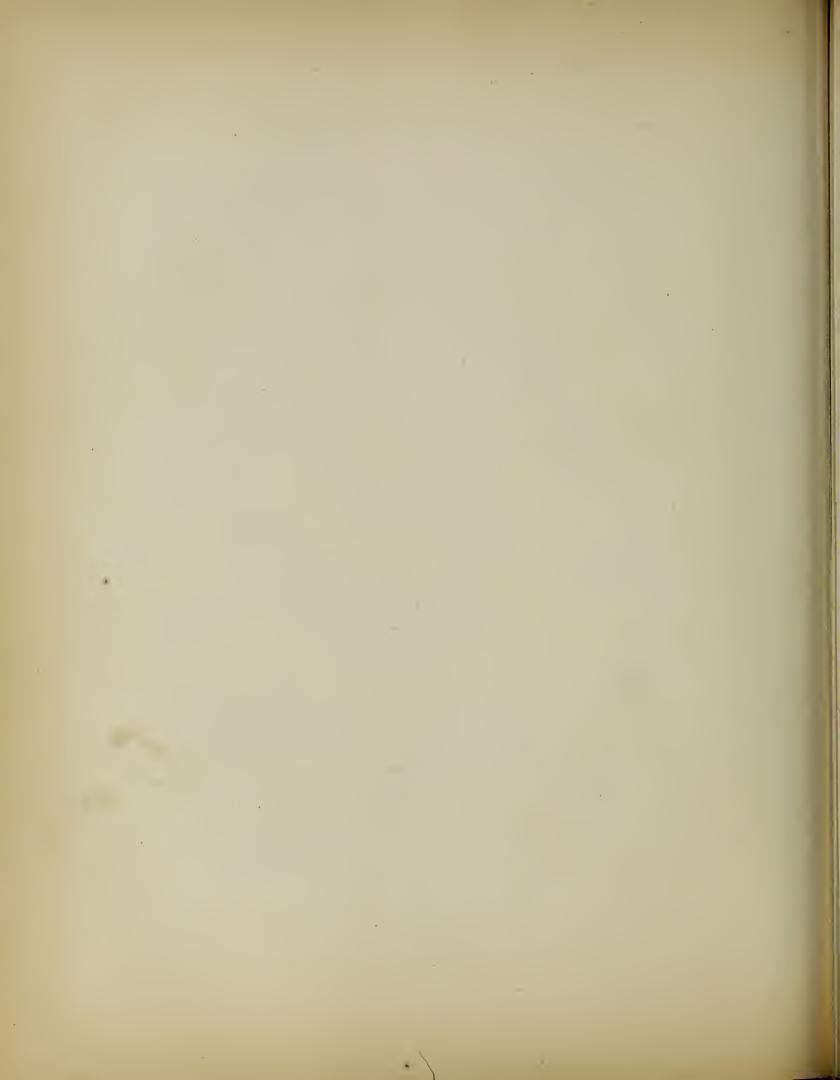
force, there is a body of national guards or nillitia.

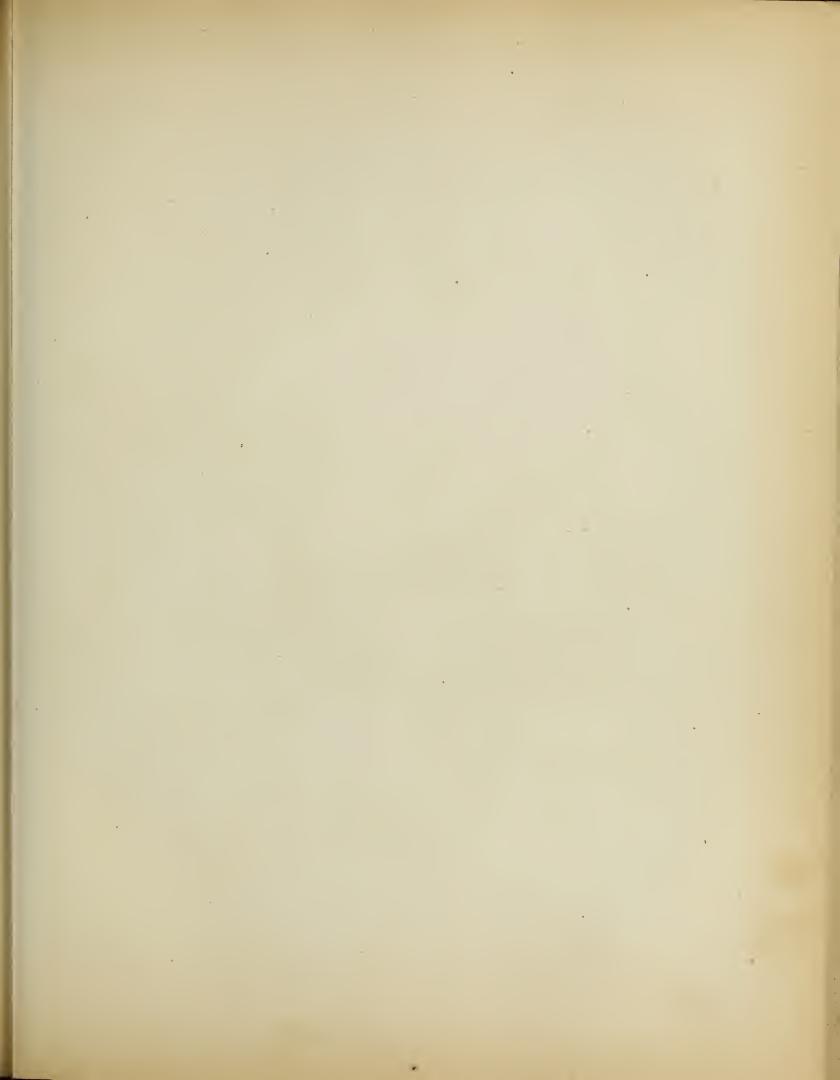
Government. The government is a limited or constitutional monarchy, the power of the king being limited by a written constitution, styled the Charter. The legislative body consists of two houses; the members of the upper house or chamber of peers, are appointed by the king for life; those of the lower 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.

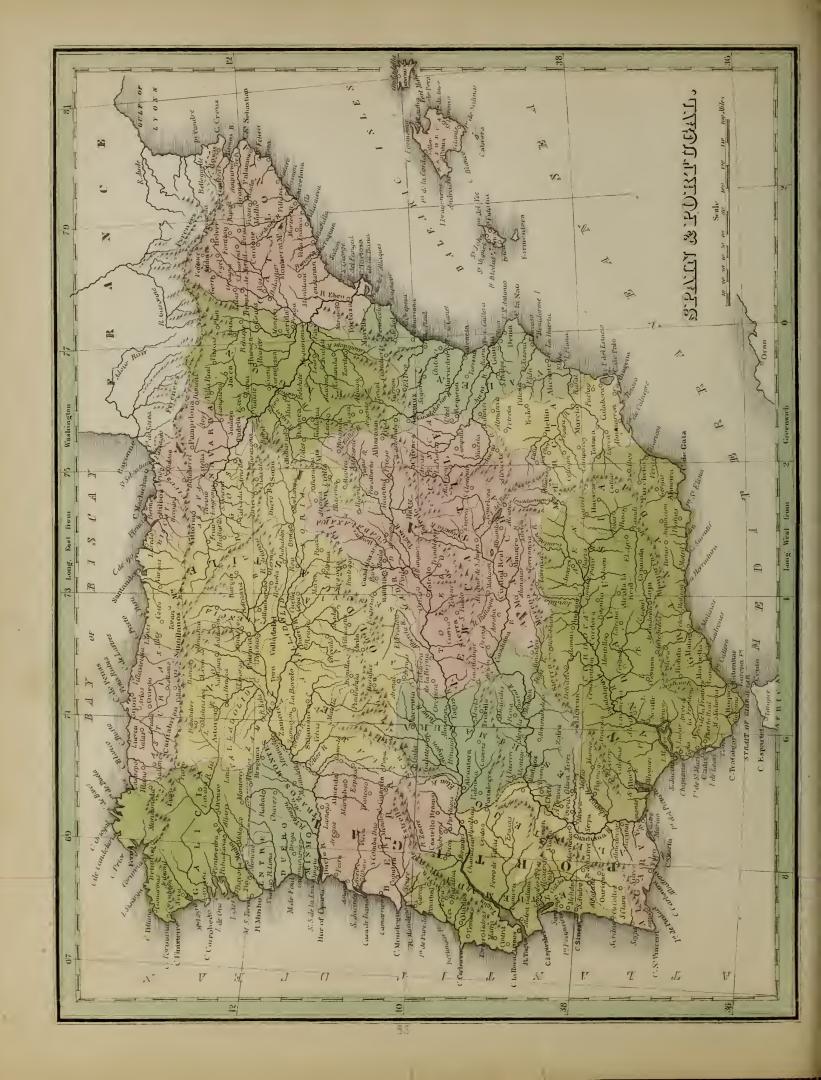
The Merovingian dynasty of princes from 486 to 752. The Carlovingian from 752 to 987. HISTORY. The Capctian ascends the throne in the person of Hugh Capet 987.

	Acress.		Access.
Robert,	997	Lonis 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 11,	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 ÍV,	1322	Louis XVI,	1774 Beheaded.
Philip VI,	1328	Republic	1792
John,	1350	Napoleon (emperor),	1804
Charles V,	1364	Louis XVIII,	1814
Charles VI,		Charles X,	1824 Dethroned.
Charles VII,		Louis Philip,	1830









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, 11,668 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, Carthagena, 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, Guadalaxara, Toledo, Cuenca, La Mancha.

Old Castile and Leon,

Burgos, Santander, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora.

Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura,

Oviedo. Santiago.

Badajoz. Seville, Xeres, Cordova, Jaen, Colonies of Sierra Morena. Andalusia,

Grenada,

Grenada, Malaga. Valencia, Murcia, Carthagena. Valencia and Murcia,

Barcelona. Catalonia, Aragon, Saragossa. Navarre, Pampelona. Guipuzcoa (Biscay), Vitoria. Majorca, 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 Escurial, 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; Alicant, 25,000; Murcia, 36,000; Lorca, 40,366; Carthagena, 37,000; Barcelona, 120,000; Saragossa, 43,000; Bilboa, 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;

Spain retains in America only the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; in Africa, the Canaries, and several ports on the coasts of Marocco, 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 \$300,000 consists of 90,000 men. \$35,000,000; the debt \$300,000,000; the army consists of 90,000 men; the navy of 26 ships of the line and frigates, and 30 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.

1833 Maria Isabella.

1 10	LHOLD	•
Austrian Dynasty.	Bourbe	on Dynasty.
1516 Charles I. (as Emperor of 1556 Philip II.	1700	Philip V.
1556 Philip II. Germany Charles v.)	1751	Ferdinand VI.
1598 Philip III.		Charles III.
1621 Philip IV.	1788	Charles IV.
1665 Charles II.	1303	Ferdinand VII.
		1808-1813 Joseph Napoleon.
	1000	Maria Irabella

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, Baixo Minho, Tras Os Montes, Alta Beira, Beira Oriental, Beira Maritima, Alta Estremadura,

Viana, Braga. Guimaraes, Penafiel, Porto. Braganza, Villa Real. Samego, Viseu. Guarda, Castello Branco. Aveiro, Coimbra. Leiria, Thomar.

Baixa Estremadura, Alemquer, Lisboa, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Horta.

Alto Alemtejo, Baixo Alemtejo, Algarve, Madeira.

Portalegre, Evora. Setubal, Beja. Faro. 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

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 posses-

sions in America. In Asia, the Portuguese possess Goa, Damaun, 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 popula-

Angola, and on the eastern, in that of Mozamolque, 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 reverse laborated by the statement of the constitution of the statement of enue, 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 frigutes, 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 1530, 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, re-

volted 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 phy contains the following states and territories: It is not a political, but a physical division, and 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 inconsiderable 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,

Grecks, 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

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. cipal towns are Genova 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; Chamberry, 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 govern-

ment 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 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 330,000 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 heautiful 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 Ferraio, 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 territorics, 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 clected 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 The area of the state, is 41,000 square miles; population Faro. T 7,420,000.

The capital is Naples, delightfully situated on a beautiful :ay, near Mount Vesuvius, with 364,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood are Pompcii and Herculaneum, overwhelmed by an eruption

of Vesuvius in the year 79.

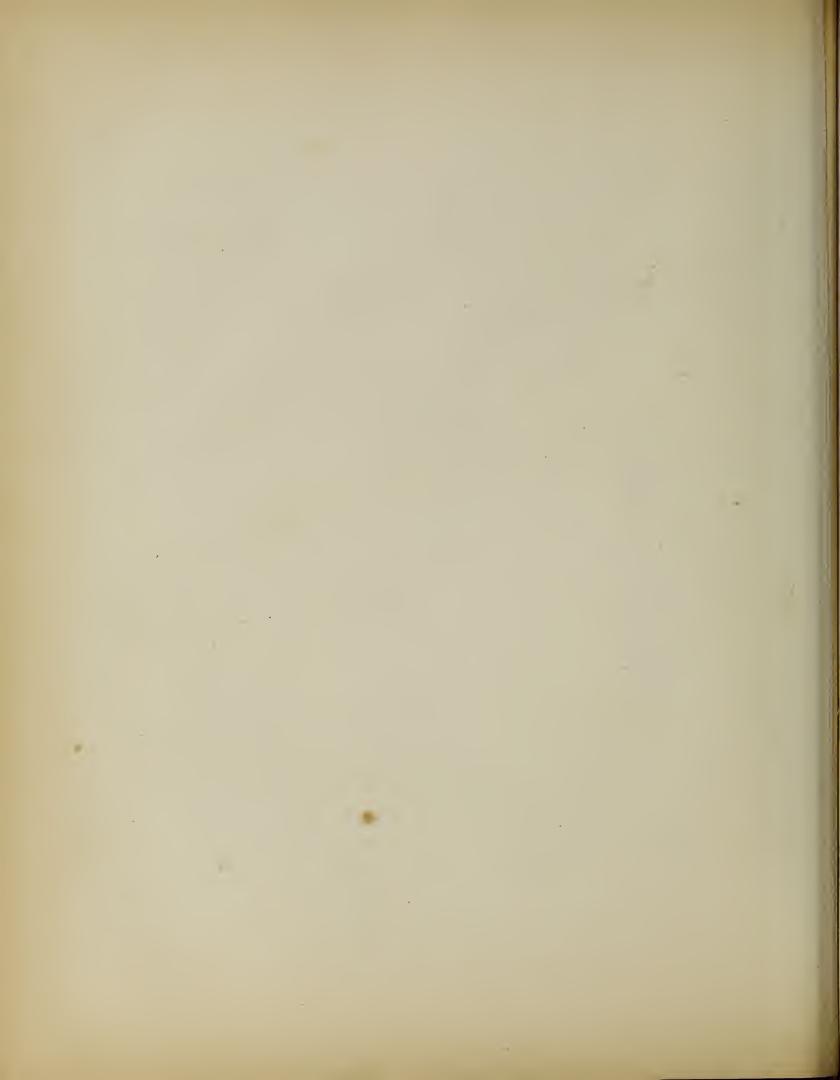
Castellamare, 15,000 inhabitants; Aversa, 16,000; Capua, 8,000; Salerno, 3,000; Foggia, 21,000; Bari, 19,000; Barletta, 18,000; Lecce, 14,000; Tarento, 14,000; and Reggio, 17,000, are among the principal towns on the continent.

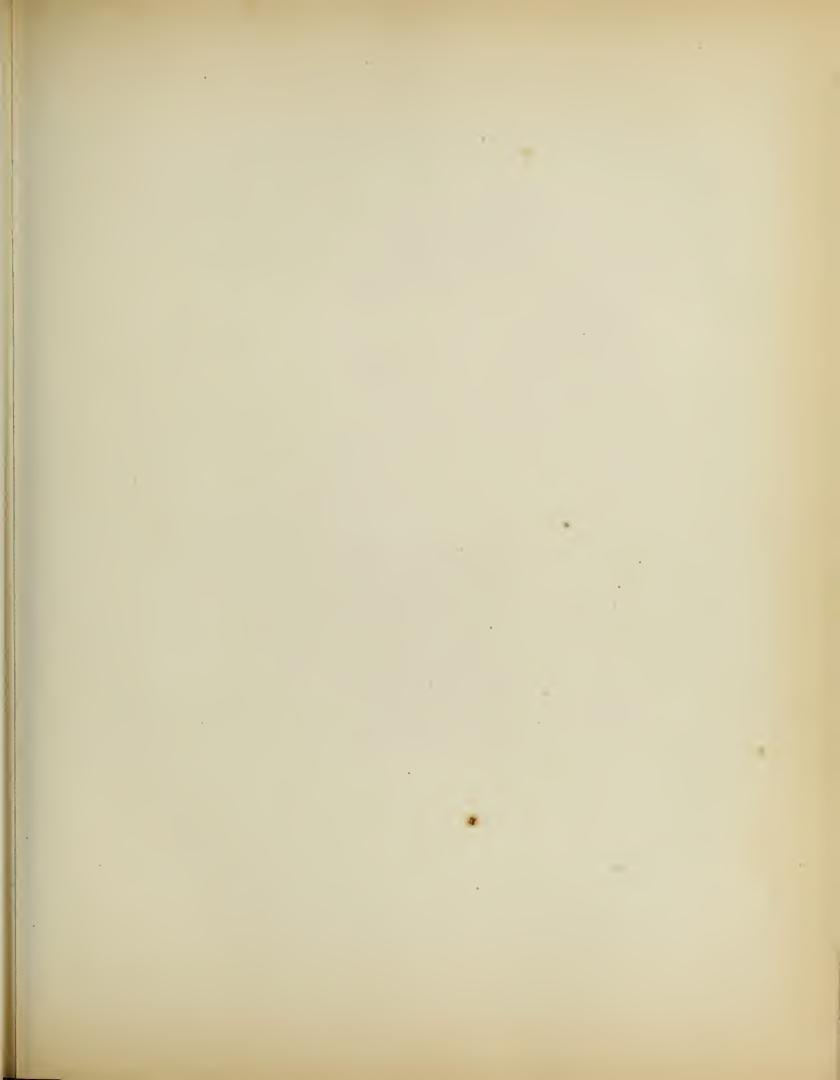
On the island of Sicily are Palermo, a large and beautiful city, with an extensive commerce, 168,000; Messina, 40,000; Catania, 47,000; Girgenti, 15,000; Trapani, 24,000; Syracuse, 9,000; Marsala,

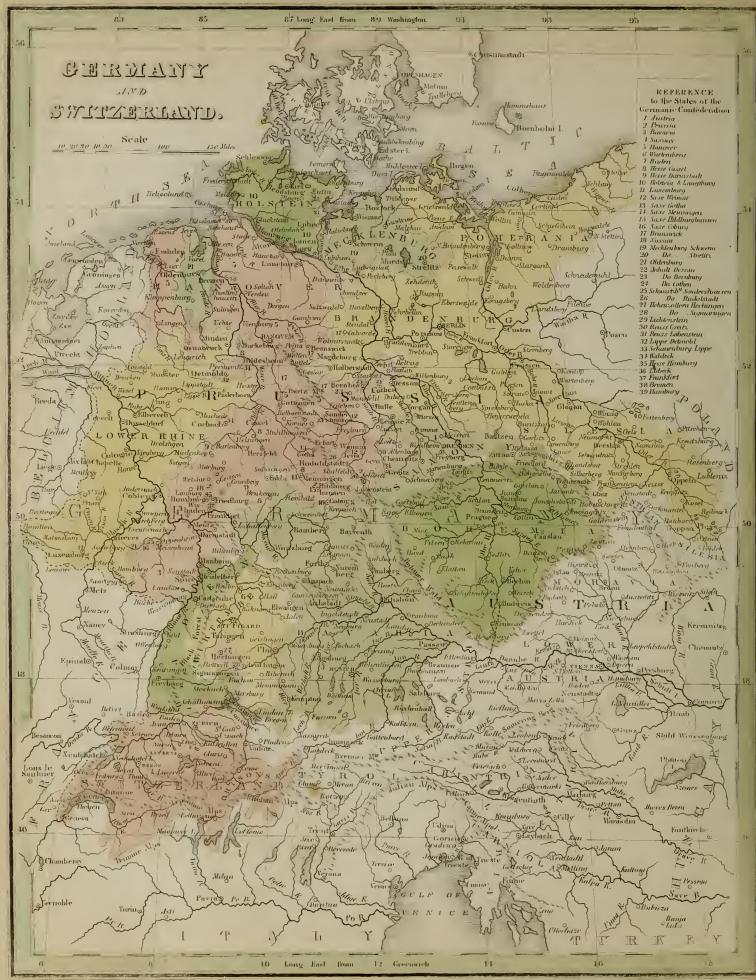
21,000, and Caltagirone.
On the island of Sicily is Mount Etna, the most active and the loftiest volcano of Europe; it rises to the height of 10,870 feet. In the Lipari isles are the three volcanoes of Vulcano, Vulcanello, and Stromboli.

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, 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 territorics of Austria and Prussia.

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

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.		Population.			
		Austria *	10,600,000	Vienna	300,000			
		Prussia †	9,300,000	Berlin	220,000			
Ki	ngdom o	f Bavaria	4,070,000	Munich	80,000			
	"	Wurtemberg	1,520,000	Stuttgard	32,000			
	66	Hanover	1,558,000	Hanover	28,000			
	"	Saxony	1,400,000	Dresden	70,000			
Gr	.Duchy	of Baden	1,130,000	Carlsruhe	17,000			
	66	Hesse	700,000	Darmstadt	20,000			
	"	Saxe Weimar	222,000	Weimar	10,000			
	66	Mecklenburg Sch	werin 431,000	Schwerin	12,000			
	"	" Stre		New Strclit				
	"	Holstein Oldenbur		Oldenburg	6,000			
	Electora		592,000	Cassel	26,000			
		f Nassau	337,000	Wisbaden	7,000			
	"	Brunswick	242,000	Brunswick	36,000			
	"	Saxe Coburg	145,000	Gotha	11,000			
	"	" Meiningen	130,000	Meiningen	5,000			
	"	" Altenburg	107,000	Altenburg	12,000			
	66	Anhalt Dessau	56,000	Dessau	10,000			
	"	" Bernburg	38,000	Bernburg	5,000			
	"	" Cothen	34,000	Cothen	6,000			
Pri	ncipality	y of Reuss Greitz	24,000	Greitz	7,000			
	· ((" Schleitz	30,000	Schleitz	5,000			
	"	" Lobenstein	n 27,500	Lobenstein	3,000			
	"	Schwartzburg Rud	olstadt 57,000	Rudolstadt	4,000			
	"		hausen 48,000	Sondershau				
	"	Lippe Detmold	76,000	Detmold	2,800			
	66	Schauenburg	26,000	Buekeburg	2,100			
	"	Waldeck	54,000	Corbach	2,000			
	"	Hohenzollern Sigma	ringen 38,000	Sigmaringer	n 1,400			
	"	" Hechi		Hechingen	3,000			
	**	Lichtenstein	6,000	Lichtenstein				
La	ndgravia	ate of Hesse Hombu	rg 21,000	Homburg	3,500			
		r Free City of Franl		Frankfort	54,000			
	• "	" Brem		Bremen	40,000			
	46	" Lube		Lubeck	22,000			
	"	" Ham		Hamburg	125,000			
Lo	rdship o	f Kniphausen	2,859	Kniphausen				
	GOVERNMENT. Each state of the confederacy has its own govern-							

GOVERNMENT. Each state of the confederacy has its own government and laws. The forms of government are mostly monarchical; those of Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, &c., are limited by constitutional checks, but many are either entirely absolute or but partially

The affairs of the confederation are managed by a federal diet, which aets in two forms; when the fundamental articles of the eonfederation 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 Kaiphausen, and the two principalities of Reuss Schleitz and Rcuss 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 fortresses of Luxemburg, Mayence, Landau in Bavaria, Germersheim, Ulm, and Homburg, which are garrisoned by the federal troops. The army of the confederacy consists of 362,815 men, commanded by a general appointed by the diet, and composed of contingents furnished

* 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 \$2,000,000. † Exclusive of the provinces of Posen and Prussia, which do not belong to Germany. The population of the Prussian monarchy is 13,000,000.

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 re-

mainder 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 eantons. 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	350,0000	Berne	18,000
Valais or Wallis	70,000	Sion or Sitten	3,000
Pays de Vaud or Waadtlan		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
Friburg	84,000	Friburg	7,000
Uri	13,000	Altorf	2,000
Schweitz	32,000	Schweitz	5,000
Glaris	28,000	Glaris	4,000
Neufchâtel or Neuenburg	51,500	Neufchâtel	5,000
Thurgau	81,000	Frauenfeld	2,000
Unterwald	24,000	Sarnen	2,000
Soleure or Solothurn	53,000	Soleure	4,000
Bale or Bascl	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, Neufchatel, of which the king of Prussia is the sovereign. The 22 cantons form in which the king of Prussia is the sovereign. The 22 cantons form in fact 26 states, Appenzell, Unterwalden, Bale, and Schweitz, being each composed of two distinct parts; each state manages its own internal concerns. The federal government consists of a diet (tagsatzung) 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 died, and the died, and 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 ease of necessity to furnish its contingent towards a federal army, which is fixed at 33,758 men, with a reserve of an equal number. The levy fixed at 33,758 men, with a reserve of an equal number. 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, Schweitz, and Unterwalden were called, rose against the Austrians, in 1307, and destroyed

the castles of their oppressors.

The victories of Morgarten (1315) and Sempach (1336), 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 acknow-

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.

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 tinemata, received a new territorial organisation, being divided into 10 nomoi, and subdivided into 42 eparchies:

Patras,

Vrachori,

Athens,

Capitals.

Napoli di Romania or Nauplia,

Cyparissa or Arcadia, Tripolitza, Mistras or Misitra,

Salona or Amphissa,

Negropont or Egripos,

Nomoi.

Argolis (Corinth, Hydra, Spetzia, and Poros), Achaia and Elis, Messenia, Arcadia, Laconia, Acarnania and Ætolia, Phocis and Locris, Attiea (Bœotia and Ægina), Eubœa (Northern Sporades),

Cyclades,

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 oroken. 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 (Cythæron), in Attica, Zagora (Helicon), Liakura (Parnassus), and Eta, between which and the Gulf of Zeitun is the famous defile of Thermopylæ.

ISLANDS. The islands of Greece are Eubæa; the Northern Sponder (Structus, Scander Structus, Calidania or Salidanii Sandir

rades (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, Ægina, 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), Ægina (Saronic), and Volo (Pelasgic). The gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina, 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

Træzene, 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 Misitris 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 Cyparissa, before the revolution a place of 4,000 inhabitants, is now quite reduced; near it are the ruins of Phigalcia, whence were taken the celebrated sculptures, known as the Phigaleian marbles.

Navarino (Pylus), in the harbor of which the Turco-Egyptian flect 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 on 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

lyceums or higher schools, for both sexes.

HISTORY. Civilisation appears to have been introduced into Greece 12 or 14 centuries before the Christian era, by Phænician 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 predomnant powers. But the country was distracted by civil wars, and the battle of Cheronea (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 1827, 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 and contain 208,000 inhabitants. The 7 each a separate province, are as follows:

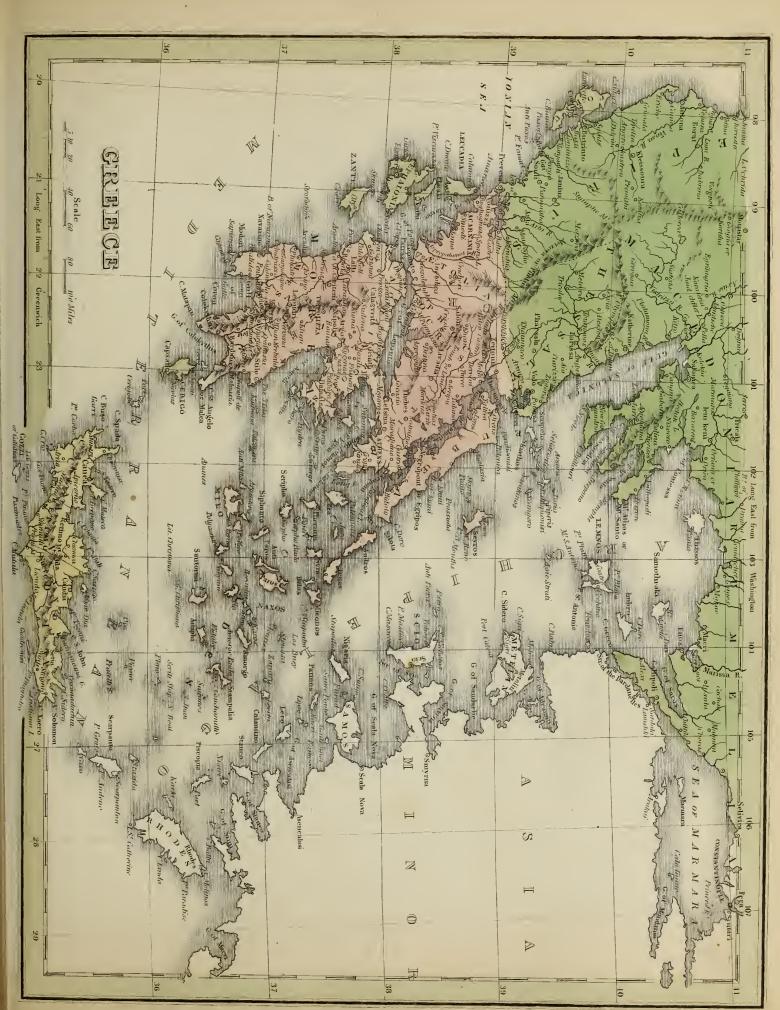
Capitals. Islands. Corfu, Porto Gai, Corfu (Corcyra), Paxos, Santa Maura (Leucadia), Amaxichi, Vathi, Theaki (Ithaca), Argostoli, Cephalonia, Zante (Zacynthus), Cerigo (Cythera), Zante. Capsali.

Towns. Corfu, the capital, is a place of considerable commerce, with 14,000 inhabitants. Zaute, 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 Isl-

ands. 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 gover-nors of the islands, and commands the forces. The revenue is about \$700,000.





THE ARMIES IN THE EAST. The line or military positions on both banks of the Danube is enormously extended. On the Turkish side, the distance from Widden to Silistria is not much ander 200 miles, and from Shumla to the advanced posts on the Lower Danube it must be 50. The Russian forces are arrayed on a similar line from the frontiers of Bessarabia to that bif Servia. Both armies are consequently drawn out over more ground than they can possibly cover, and it is uncertain where any decisive concentration of their strength will take place. Nevertheless, it would seem, from the accounts we now receive, that operations are resumed with activity on the whole of this vast extent of country; and the Russians have received reinforceactivity on the whole of this vast extent of connerty; and the Russians have received reinforcements sufficient to induce them to attempt to break through the Turkish chain of defences. Some of these attacks are, no doubt, feints intended to perplex and divide the Ottoman forces, for it is improbable that the Russians should commit the error of crossing a river like the Danube in the detachments. It is however certain the error of crossing a river like the Danube in small detachments. It is, however, certain that Russian troops have crossed the Danube on several points, though it is as yet difficult to say whether these expeditions are intended merely to harrass the enemy or to prepare the advance of the main body of the imperial forces. In either case, the war has assumed a directly aggressive character, and there can be no doubt that the Russians intend, as soon as they have the necessary amount of force, to advance into the Turkish territories beyond the Danube. The experience of former wars on the same ground, and the nature of the positions, have caused it to be supish territories beyond the Danube. The experience of former wars on the same ground, and the nature of the positions, have caused it to be supposed that the Russians would ultimately advance in three divisions or corps d'armee, operating at a considerable distance from one another. The last accounts seem to imply that this arrangement is already made, and that preparations are far advanced for an early campaign. The right wing of the Russian army, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff in person, occupies the greater part of Little Wallachia, and is evidently preparing for an energetic attack on Kalafat. The left wing of the Russian army rests on Brailow and Ismail, on the Lower Danube, which are the most important fortresses on the left bank of the river. According to intelligence which reached Vienna on the 20th instant, this portion of the Russian army lad attacked the Turkish town of Matschin on he 13th, from several sides at once; but it is probable this is another version of the news of General Engelhardt's passage of the Danube on that point. A more important fact, if it be confirmed, is, that the centre of the Russian army is also in motion; that great preparations are being made at Giurgevo for an attack on Rustchuk; and, above all, that, according to a telegraphic despatch from Orsova, dated as late as the 20th instant, the Russians had crossed the Danube near Silistria, and that they occupy this position. Silistria itself is a fortress of conthe Danube near Silistria, and that they occupy this position. Silistria itself is a fortress of considerable magnitude, not likely to be reduced exsiderable magnitude, not likely to be reduced except by a regular siege, and we do not suppose the despatch to mean that this important place can have fallen. But the Turks hold other fortified positions within short distance, as at Turtukai, higher up the stream, and in the rear of the place itself. The Russians, if they have actually rossed near Silistria, must have placed themselves within reach of the centre of Omar Pacha's army, and in a position where the banks of the selves within reach of the centre of Omar Pacha's army, and in a position where the banks of the river and the adjacent hills are already fortified and occupied by their antagonists. Unless, therefore, they have succeeded in making this movement in great strength, which we have no reason to suppose, it is a dangerous one. Perhaps, judeed, it is only a feigned attack, intended to divert the Turks from the defence of Rustchuk. [London Times, Jan. 24th.

fined \$5 and costs for doing business on Sunday, M. Steele, corner of Endicott and Cooper streets, and costs, for violation of the Sunday Law. Will ed of in the Police Court yesterday: Henry A. Ha Court avenue; Francis Oliver, Commercial street; Ephraim Hayes, 'Change avenue, were each fined

Musical luterlicence. The Germania Mus

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 Despoto Dag. The highest summits of the Balkan reach an elevation of 10,000 fect; those of the Despoto Dag of nearly 6,400 fcet, and those of Pindus 7,675 feet. Mount Chimæra (Acroceraunian Mountains), Pelion, Ossa, (Eta, &c., belong to the last-mentioned chain.

Rivers. The Danube flows through the northern part of the

RIVERS. The Danube flows through the hortest Parameter, Palambria, mpire. The Maritza, Karasou or Marmara, 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 cyalets or principalities, which were subdivided into sangiacs or lives (banners); the former under the government of viziers or pachas of three tails, and the latter under mirmirans or pachas of

The divisions of Turkey in Europe are at present as follows:

Rumeli (comprising the Thessaly, Macedonia, Al-) bania, Thrace, &c., of European writers),
Silistria (greater part of Bulgaria and the eastern) Sophia. Silistria. part of Macedonia), Bosnia (comprising Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, Hert-Bosnazegovine and the western part of Bulgaria), 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; Philippopoli, 30,000; Gallipolis, 80,000; Saloniki or Thessalonica, 70,000; Larissa, 30,000; Sophia, 50,000; Shumla, 30,000; Silistria, 20,000; Rutshuk, 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, Maccdonia, Thrace, and Albania. The Albania of the people nians, called also Arnaouts 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 Sclavonic 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 (padishah, sultan, Grand Seignior) 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. divan or great council of the empire, is composed of the grand vizier, mufti, capitan-pacha, and the principal administrative officers of

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.

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.

HUNGARY.

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° 39′ 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 of 28,500 square miles. itants 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 Sclavonians and Croatians of Sclavonia and Croatia belong to

the great Sclavonic 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, 18,000, and Cronstadt, 25,000 clausenburg, 10,000; Theresienstadt, 18,000, and Cronstadt, 25,000 clausenburg, 20,000; Hermannstadt, 18,000 clausenburg, 20,000; Hermannstadt, 18,000 clausenburg, 20,000; Hermannstadt, 18,000 clausenburg, 20,000; Hermannstadt, inhabitants in Transylvania; Eszek, 10,000, in Sclavonia; 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 380,000.

Semendria, on the Danube, with 12,000 inhabitants, is the capital. Belgrade, the principal city, remarkable for its vast and strong mili-

tary works, is the principal town; population 30,000.

The Servians belong to the Selavonic 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

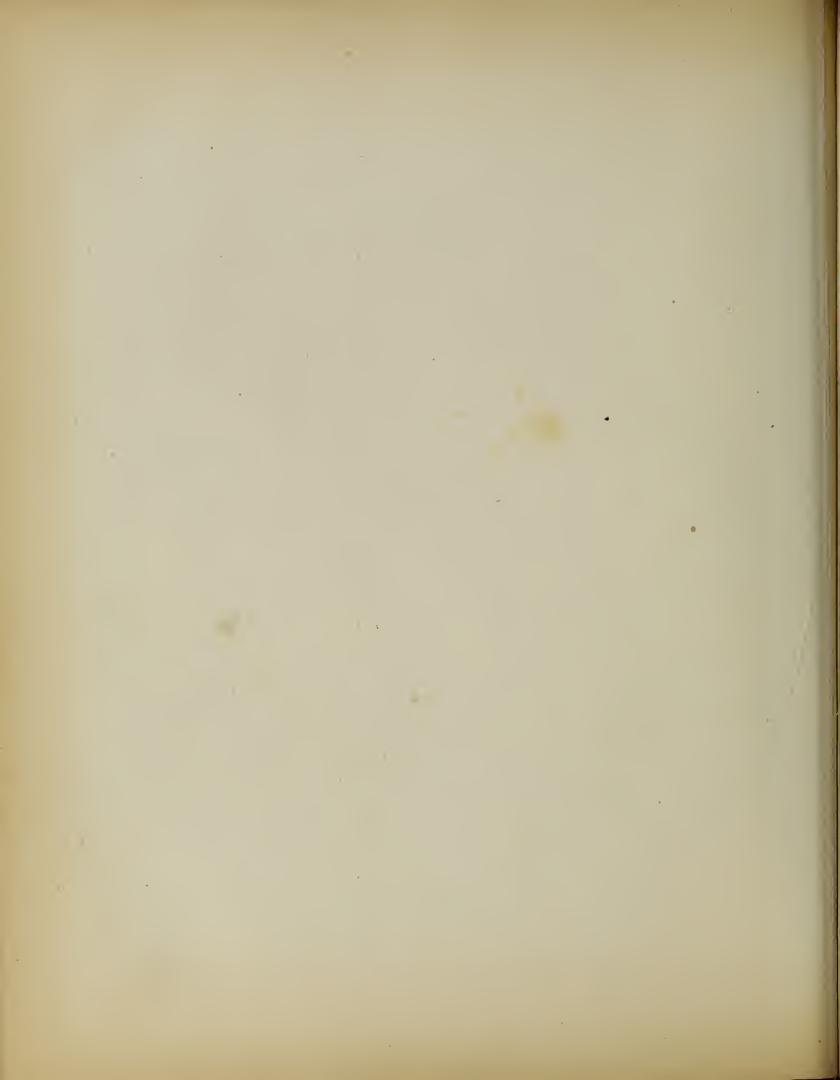
present has but 5,000 inhabitants.

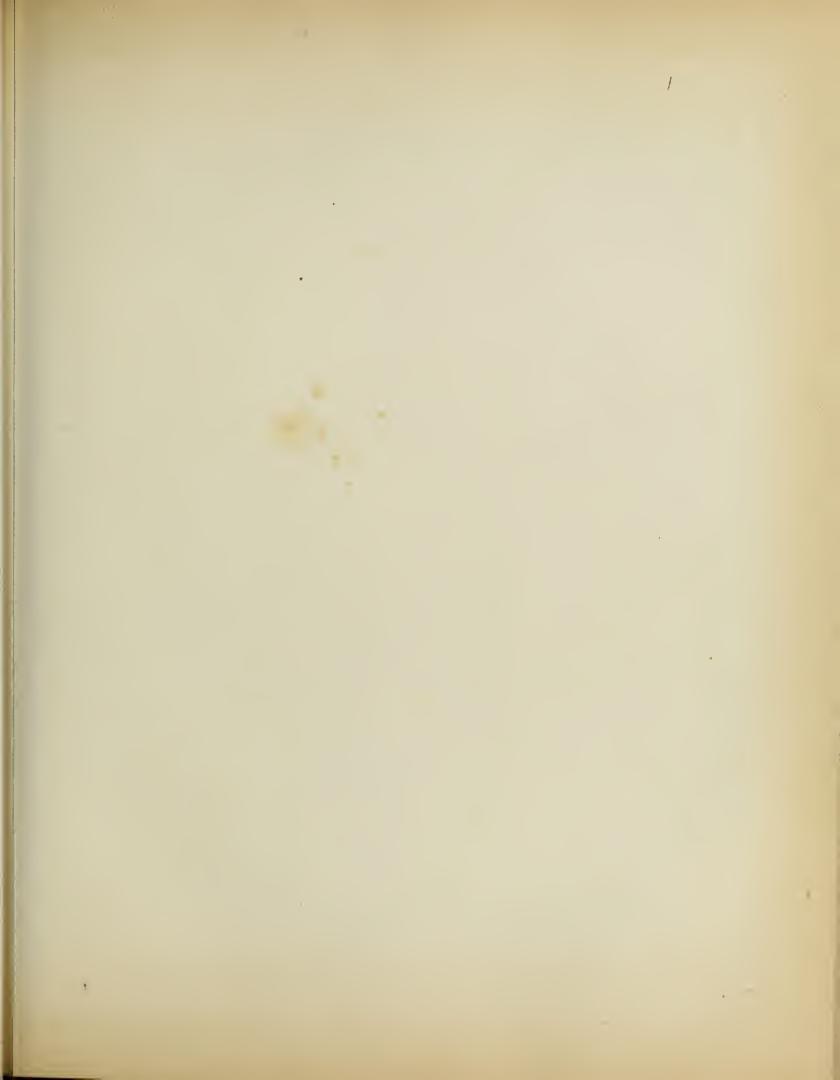
The Walachians, or more correctly the Rumoonis, are of the Greco-Latin stock, and form the population of Walachia, Moldavia, and of many of the interior provinces of the Ottoman empire.

PRINCIPALITY OF MOLDAVIA.

Moldavia, as well as Walachia and Servia, is tributary to the Porte; it has a population of 450,000 souls ou an area of 15,000 square

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 Œland in the Baltic Sea, and the Bergen, Drontheim, and Loffoden isles in the Atlantic Ocean. Between two islands of the last named group is the famous Maëlstrom 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 330 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 Skagstlostind, 8,400 feet high, and Sneehættan, 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 Giommer.

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 Soderkoping. The canal is 10 feet deep, 25 wide, and 145 miles long, in which distance there are 70 miles of executions. miles of excavation.

Divisions. Sweden is divided into 24 læns or governments which are subdivided into fægderier or districts. Norway is divided into 17 Amt or bailiwics. The great geographical divisions of the

two countries are as follows:

Governments and Bailiwics.

Governments and Bailiwics.

Sweden Proper or Svealand—Stockholm, Upsal, Westeræs, Nykoping, Œrebro, Carlstad, Stora-Kopparberg, & Gefleborg.

Gothland or Gœthaland—Linkoping, Calmar, Jænkæping, Kronoberg, Blekinge, Skaraborg, Elfsborg, Gætheborg and Bohus, Halmstad, Christianstad, Malmehuus, and Gottland. NORRLAND-Norbotten, Westerbotten, Wester-Norrland, and

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 Finmark.

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 Gethenborg, with 28,000 inhabitants, is the second city in industry, commerce, and population.

Upsal, celebrated for its university, 4,000 inhabitants; Carlscrona, 12,000, for its docks, hewn out of the rock; Norkoping, 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 monar-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 warcs, &c.
Army, Navy, Revenue, &c. The navy eonsists 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 Storthing, exercise the legislative pow-The Riksdag is composed of four orders, the nobility, the clergy, the burgesses, and the peasants, and the votes are taken by orders.

The Storthing 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 odelsthing. A bill thrice sanctioned by the Storthing 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, 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, Tentonic 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 lics 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.

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 bailiwics, 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 Œresonnd, 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.

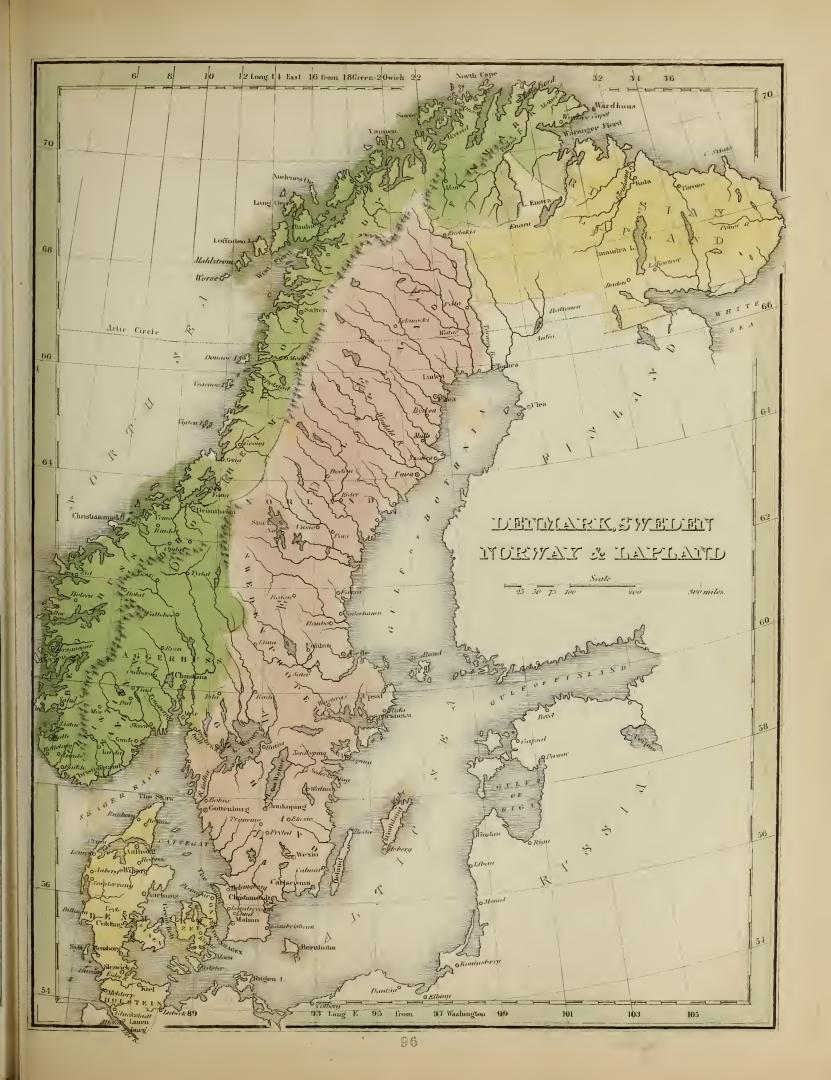
GOVERNMENT. The government is an absolute monarchy, the nation itself having rendered the crown absolute in 1660, for the purpose of putting an end to the influence of the nobles. As duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king of Denmark is a member of the German Confederacy.

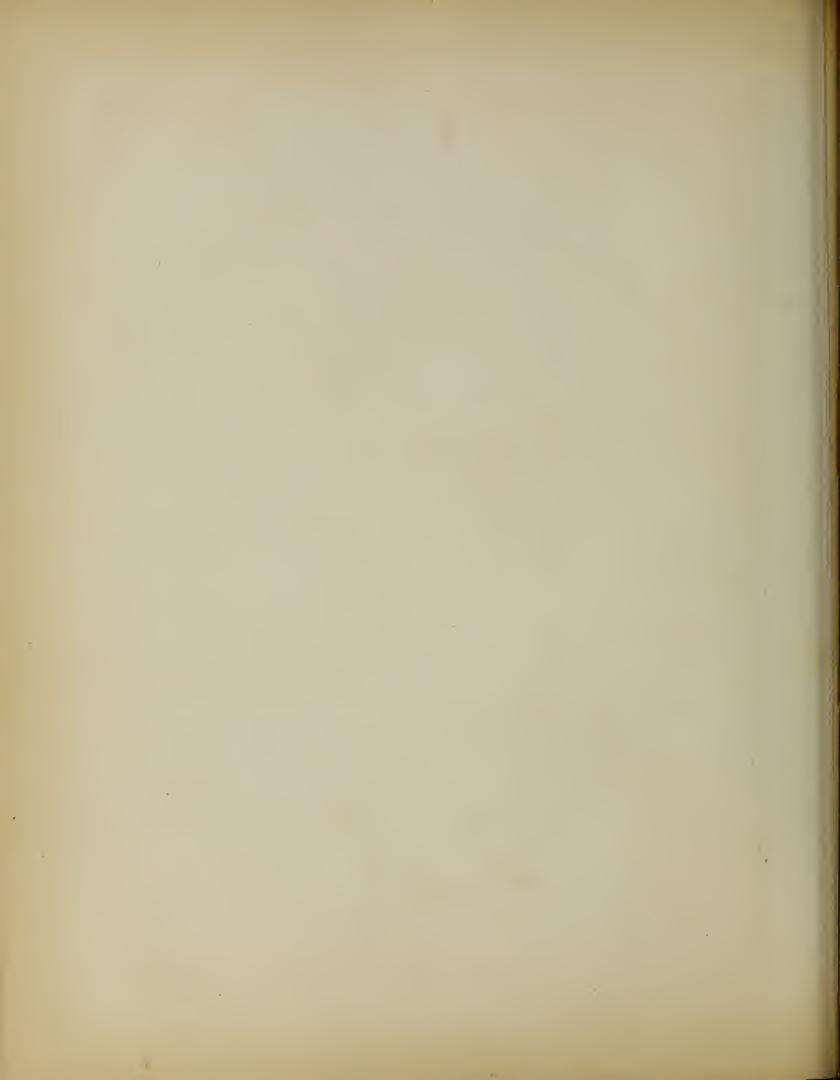
HISTORY. In the 9th and 10th centuries the Northmen or Normans (inhabitants of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) rendered themselves the terror of maritime Europe by their piracies. In 920 the foundation of the Danish monarch was laid by the union of several petty states. In the 11th century the Danes became masters

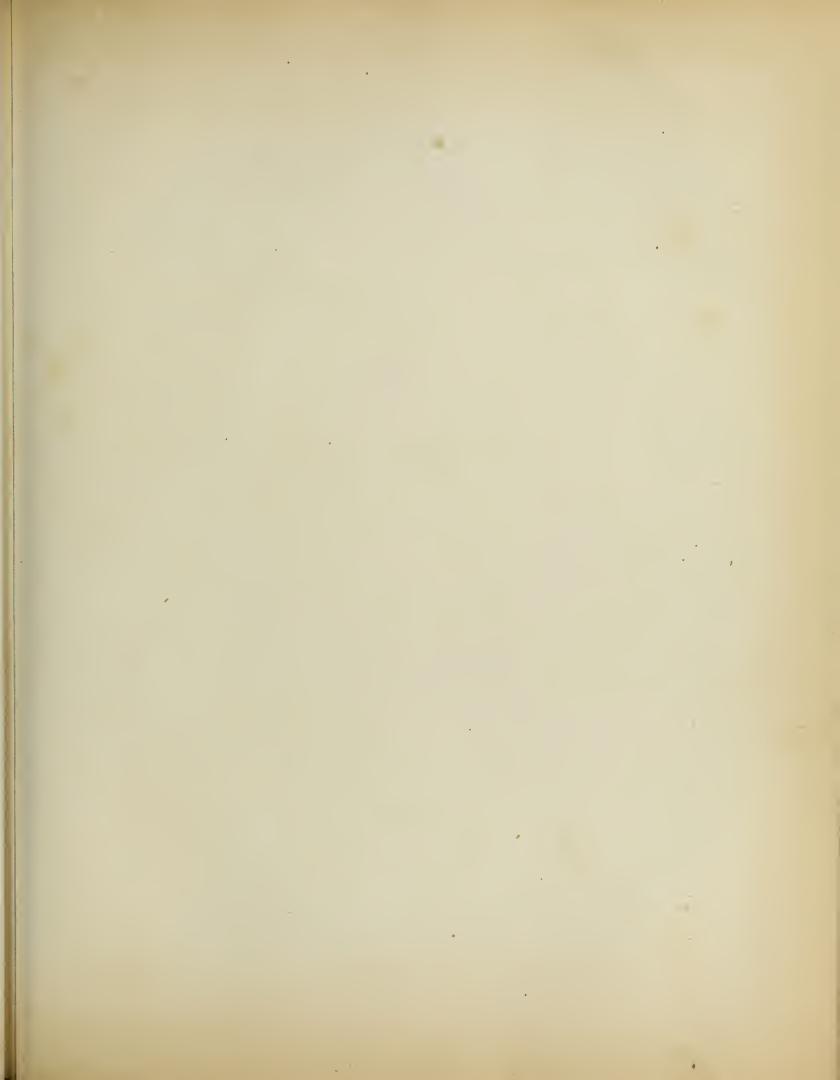
of England and Norway, which however they soon lost. In 1397, Margaret united the crowns of Norway and Sweden to

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 Frisons.

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 Sonthern 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 Znyder 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 Generalty, 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:

0 ,	0		_
Provinces.	Population.	Capitals.	Populution.
North Holland	417,458	Haarlein	21,667
South Holland	484,603	The Hague	56,015
Zeeland	137,194	Middleburg	14,700
North Brabant	349,289	Hertogenbosch or Bois le Du	c 20,489
Utrecht	131,835	Utrecht	43,407
Guelderland	290,000	Arnheim	14,509
Overyssel	180,295	Zwoll	15,640
Drenthe	64,028	Assen	2,184
Groningen,	159,321	Groningen	30,260
Friesland	207,425	Leeuwarden	20,938
m n		1 1 . 1	

Towns. Beside the towns above mentioned, the principal are Amsterdam, the largest city of the kingdom, and one of the most com-mercial 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 Oceanie 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

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 num-

bers of pumps worked by windmills.

Government is a limited monarchy; the legislature, ealled 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 citics, and of the country.

HISTORY. In 1548, the 17 provinces of the Low Countries were

united under the dominion of Spain, but the eruel 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 Belgie 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 Belgie 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 Flennings, 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		19,169
Liege		352,230	Liege or Luttich	54,000
Limburg	4	198,113	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 centurics 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

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 Repre-

sentatives, 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 eeded 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.

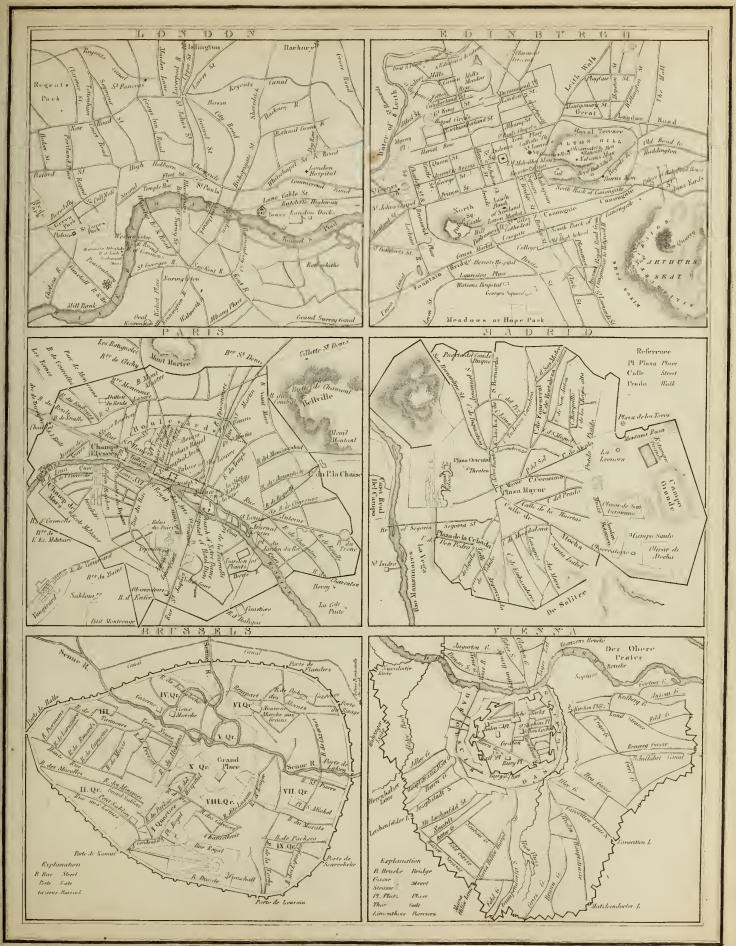
The Belgians are connected with the French by a community of language and religion, but their interests as a manufacturing people did not always coincide with those of the commercial provinces of the north, from whom a difference of religion and language also tended to alienate them.

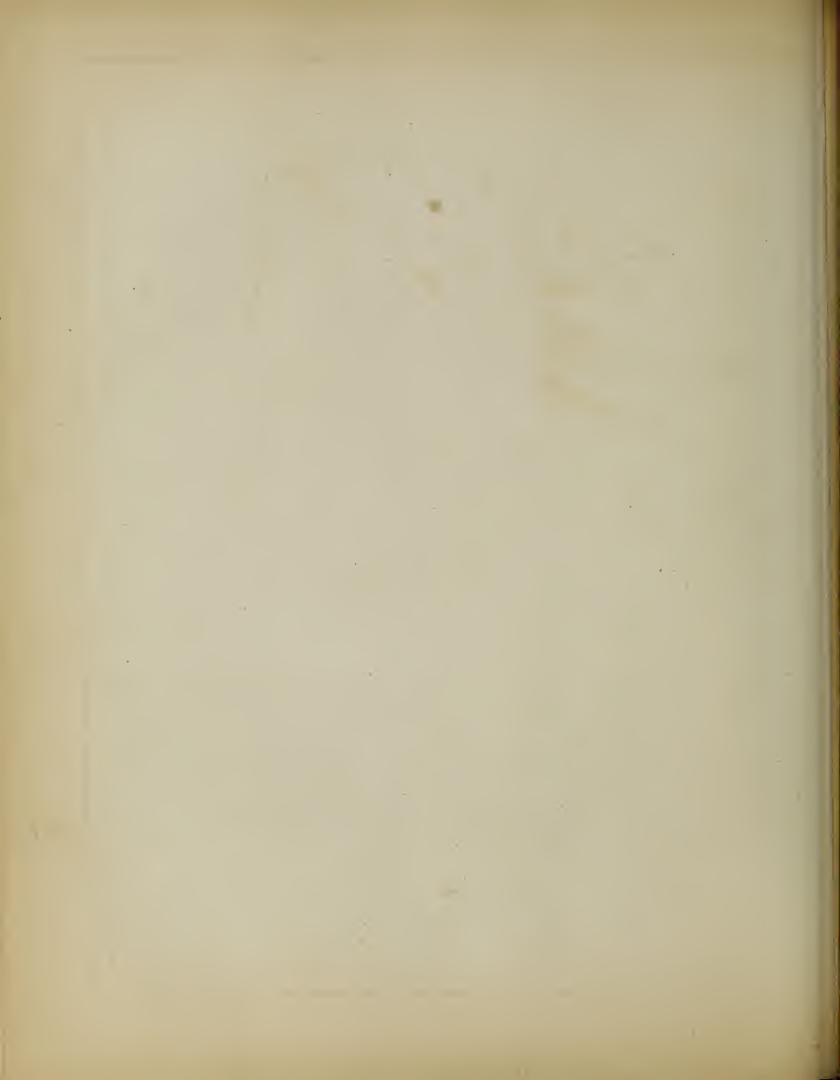
In 1830 the Belgians seceded from the Netherlandish monarchy, declared themselves an independent state, and in 1831 elected a king

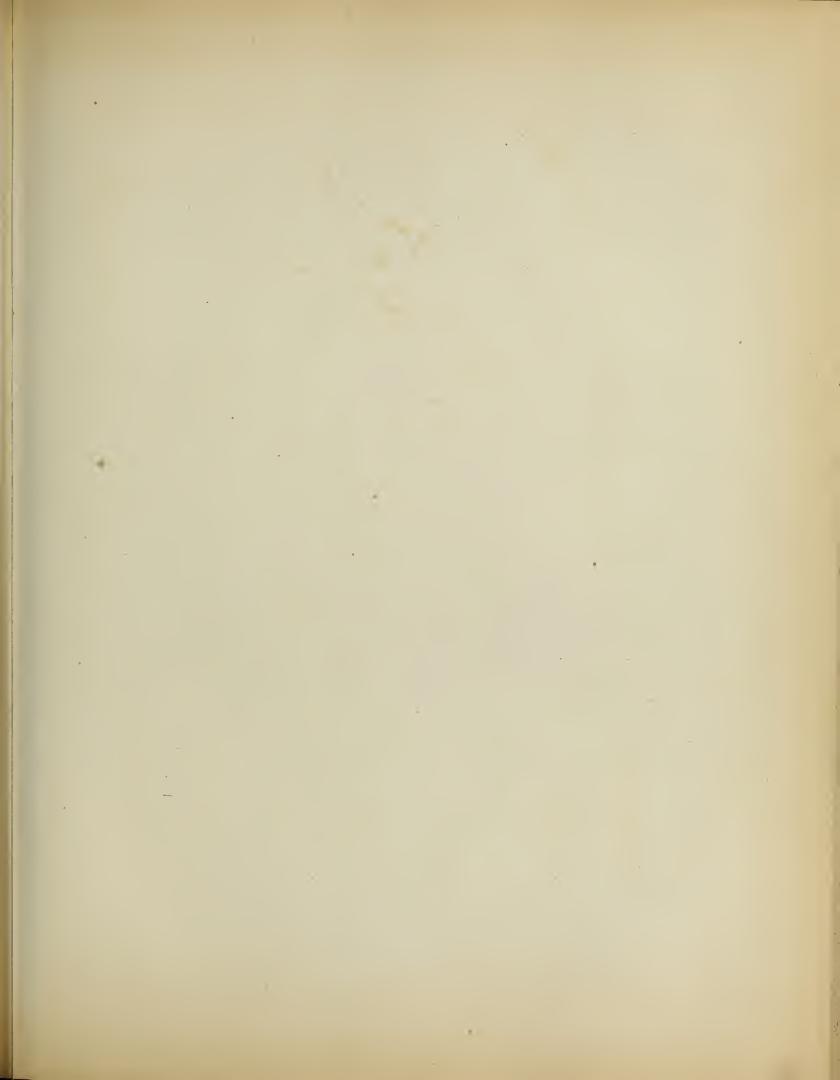
for themselves.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND	WALES.	BELGIUM.		l Palma,	34,000	1 WURTEMBU	RG.	FREE CITH	IES.
London,	1,465,268	Brussels,	106,000	Xeres, Santiago,	34,000 28,000	Stuttgard,		Hamburg,	125,000
Manchester,	187,000	Ghent, Antwerp,	82,000 65,000	Orihuela, Alicant,	26,000	SAXONY.		Frankfort,	54,000 40,000
Liverpool, Birmingham,	165,165 146,986	Liege,	54,000	Reus,	25,000 24,000			Bremen, Lubeck,	40,000 26,000
Leeds, Bristol,	123,393 117,016	Bruges, Tournay.	36,000 33,000	Corunna, Valladolid,	23,000 21,000	Dresden, Leipsic,	70,000 40,000	DENMARK	
Sheflield,	91,692 67,514	Louvain, Macstricht,	25,000 21,000	Santander, Antequera,	20,000 20,000	Leipsic, Chemnitz,	16,000		106,000
Wolverhampton, Greenwich,	64,536	Mous or Bergen,	20,000	Jaen,	19,000	HANOVER	<i>i.</i>	Copenhagen, Altona,	25,000
Norwich, Kingstou, or Hull,	61,110 54,110	Namur, Mechlin,	20,000 18,000	Elche,	19,000 19,000	Hanover,	28,000	Flensborg,	16,000
Newcastle, Stoke,	53,613 52,090	Courtray, Ypres,	16,000 15,000	San Fernando, or Isla de Leon,	18,000	SMALLER GER	·	SWEDISH MONA	ARCHY.
Salford,	50,810			Alcoy,	18,000	SMALLER GER STATES.		Stockholm,	80,000
Bath, Nottingham,	50,802 50,680	FRANCE.		Puerto Sta. Maria, Ronda,	18,000 18,000	Brunswick,	37,000	Gottenburg, Bergen,	26,000 22,000
Oldham, Portsinouth,	58,513 50,389	Lyons,	774,338 133,715	San Lucar, Tortosa,	17,000 16,000	Mentz, Cassel,	30,000 26,000	Christiania,	21,000
Bolton, Devonport,	43,396	Marseilles	121,272 100,262	Ossuna, San Felipe,	15,000 15,000 15,000	Darmstadt, Manheim,	22,000 22,000 22,000	RUSSIA.	
Bradford,	44,454 43,537	Rouen,	88,086	Castellon de la Plana	a, 15,000	Carlsruhe,	16,000	Petersburg,	450,000
Rochdale, Stroud,	41,308 41,719	Nantes, Lille,	77,992 69,073	Bilbao, Pampelona,	15,000 15,000	Rostock,	20,000	Moscow, Warsaw,	257,700 136,500
Sunderland, Leicester,	40,735 39,433	Toulouse, Strasburg,	60,000 50,000	TWO SICILIE	, i	AUSTRIA.		Wilna, Kazan,	56,400 47,700
Halifax,	34,437	Amiens, Metz,	45,000			German Provin	nces.	Odessa,	40,000
Preston, Ashton,	\$3,871 \$3,597	Nimes,	44,500 40,000	Naples, Palermo,	364,000 168,000	Prague,	300,000 121,000	Riga, Astrakhan,	41,600 39,500
Chelsea, Plymouth,	32,371 31,080	Orleaus, Caen,	40,000 40,000	Catania, Messina,	47,000 40,000	Trieste, Graetz,	50,000 40,000	Tula, Saratov,	38,850 35,250
Stockport,	29,456	Rheims,	36,000	Trapani,	24,000	Brunn,	38,000	Orel,	30,300
Exeter, Coventry,	28,201 27,070	Montpellier, St. Etieune,	34,000 33,000	Marsala, Foggia,	21,000 21,000	Lintz, Trent,	20,000 15,000	Kiev, Kaluga,	26,021 25,650
Blackburn, York,	27,091 25,359	Brest, Besaugon,	29,860 29,000	Caltagirone, Modica,	20,000 20,000	Iglau, Saltzburg,	15,000 15,000	Jaroslavl, Kursk,	25,860 22,900
Chatham,	24,670	Nancy, Angers,	29,000 29,000 29,000	Cava,	19,000	Italian Province	ices.	Tver, Mohilef,	21,700 21,000
Derby, Tynemouth,	25,607 25,206	Versailles.	28,500	Bari, Barletta,	19,000 18,000	Milan, Venice,	160,000	Kichinef,	20,000
Macclesfield,	23,129	Rennes, Avignon,	27,500 26,000	Reggio, Aversa,	17,000 16,000	Verona,	104,000 56,000	Berditchef, Archangel,	19,866 19,260
Cheltenham, Merthyr Tydville (Wales),	22,942	Montauban, Clermont,	25,460 25,000	Altamura, San Severo,	16,600 16,000	Padua, Brescia,	55,000 31,000	Riaisan, Voroneje,	18,860 18,500
Chester,	21,363	Dunkirk,	25,000	Ottajano,	15,000	Vincenza, Cremona,	\$0,000 26,000	Voroneje, Revel, Tambof,	16,000
Shrewsbury, Yarmouth,	21,227 21,115	Dijon, Troyes,	25,000 24,000	Castellamare,	15,000	Mantua,	25,000	Vitepsk,	15,700 15,500
Cambridge, Carlisle,	20,917 20,006	Toulon, Grenoble,	24,000 24,000	STATES OF TI	HE	Bergamo, Pavia,	24,000 21,000	Jeletz, Nishni Novgorod,	15,160 15,000
Gateshead,	20,601	Limoges,	23,800			Chioggia, Lodi,	20,000 18,000	Minsk,	15,000
Wigan, Oxford,	20,774 20,434	Arras, Tours,	23,400 23,280	Rome, Bologna,	155,000 71,000	Udina,	17,000	CRACOW.	
Ipswich, Kidderminster,	20,454 20,865	Poitiers,	23,130 22,500	Ancona, Perugia.	30,000 30,000	Treviso,	16,000	Cracow,	28,000
Huddersfield,	19,635	Boulogne,	20,850	Ferrara,	25,000	Polish Provinc	52,000	1	
Southampton, Worcester,	19,324 18,610	Arles, Mans,	20,000 19,600	Forli, Ravenna,	16,000 16,000	Brody,	22,000	EUROPEAN TUF	
Colchester, Whitehaven,	16,167 15,716	St. Omer, Abbeville,	19,350 19,160	Faro, Rimini,	15,000 15,000	Hungarian Provi	oinces. 60,000	Constantinople, Adrianople,	600,000 100,000
Reading,	15,595	Valencieuues, Douay,	18,950 18,800	TUSCANY.		Debretzin.	42,000	Gallipolis, Saloniki,	80,000 70,000
Canterbury, Northampton,	15,314 15,351	Cherburg,	18,400			Presburg, Buda,	40,000 33,000	Bosna Serai,	70,000
SCOTLANI		Lorient, Bourges,	15,400 17,100	Florence, Leghorn,	80,000 66,000	Szegedin, Cronstadt,	32,000 27,000	Sophia, Philippopoli,	40,000 50,000
Glasgow,	202,426	St. Quentin, Perpignan,	17,100 17,100 16,270	Pisa, Sienna,	20,000	Clausenburg, Schemnitz,	22,000 22,000	Rodosto, Larissa,	30,000 30,000
Edinburgh,	136,301	Dieppe,	16,000		· ·	Schemnitz, Miscolz, Stulil Weissenburg,	22,000 21,000	Seres,	30,000
Aberdeen, Paisley,	58,019 57,466	Niort, Laval,	15,800 15,800	SMALLER ITALI STATES.	IAN	Zombor,	18,500	Shumla, Rustschuk,	30,000 30,000
Dundee, Greenock,	45,355 27,571	Angouleme, Colmar,	15,200 15,150	Parma,	30,000	Erlau, Hermannstadt,	18,000 18,000	Widdin, Sistova,	25,000 21,000
Leith,	25,855	Beziers,	15,000	Piacenza,	28,000	Agram,	17,000	Scutari,	20,000
Perth, Kilmarnock,	20,016 18,093	Carcassone,	15,000	Modena, Lucca,	27,000 22,000	Neusatz, Raab,	17,000 16,000	Selimnia, Silistria,	20,000 20,000
Dunfermline,	17,068	SWITZERLANI		Reggió,	18,000	Grosswardein,	16,000	Varna, Demotica,	16,000 15,000
IRELAND).	Geneva, Berne,	26,000 18,000	SARDINIA.		PRUSSIA.		SERVIA.	
Dublin,	265,316	Berne, Bale,	18,000 16,000	Turin,	114,000	Berlin,	258,000		
Cork, Limeriek,	107,041 65,092	PORTUGAL.		Genoa, Alessandria,	80,000 35,000	Breslau, Cologne,	88,000 71,000	Belgrade,	30,000
Belfast, Galway,	53,287		260,000	Cagliari,	27,000	Kænigsberg,	70,000	WALACHIA	A
Waterford,	35,120 28,821	Oporto,	70,000	Nizza, Asti,	26,000 22,000	Dantzic,	70,000 65,000	Bucharest,	80,000
Kilkenny, Londonderry,	25,741 19,620	Angra (Azores), Ponta Delgada, "	, 16,000 16,000	Sassari,	19,000 18,000	Magdeburg, Aix-la-Chapelle,	42,000 37,000	Tergovist, Brailow,	30,000 30,000
Drogheda, Colcraine,	17,365	Coimbra,	15,000	Mondovi, Casale,	16,000 16,000	Stettin, Elberfeld,	\$0,000	MOLDAVIA.	
	15,265	SPAIN.		Novara,	15,000	Dusseldorf,	29,000 28,000		40,000
NETHERLAN		Madrid,	200,000	Savigliano, Vercelli,	15,000 15,000	Cobleutz, Posen,	26,000 25,000	Jassy,	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam,	201,000		120,000 91,000	BAVARIA.		Halle, Potsdam,	25,000 25,000 24,000	GREECE.	
Hague,	50,000	Grenada,	80,000			Erfurt,	22,000	Syra, Hydra,	20,000 20,000
Utrecht, Leyden,	36,000 30,000	Valencia, Cordova,	66,000 57,000	Munich, Nuremburg,	80,000 38,000	Elbing, Munster,	20,000 20,000	IONIAN ISLE	
Groningen, Harlem,	25,000 21,000	Cadiz, Malaga,	53,000 52,000	Augsburg, Ratisbon,	34,000 26,000	Frankfort, Crefield,	18,000 17,000		20,000
Dordrecht,	20,000	Saragossa,	43,000	Wurtzburg,	22,000	Cleves,	16,000	Zante, Corfu,	20,000 15,000
Leeuwarden, Bois le Duc,	20,000 17,000	Lorca, Carthagena,	40,000 37,000	Bamberg, Anspach,	22,000 17,000	Stralsund, Treves,	16,000 16,000	CANDIA.	
Nimeguen, Zwoll,	15,000 15,000	Murcia, Ecija,	36,000 35,000	Furth, Baireuth,	17,000 15,000	Brandenburg, Halberstadt,	15,000 15,000	Candia,	15,000
2111041	August	notial	00,000	Duncada	10,000	220100101001	10,000	Сапана	20,000









SOUTHERN EUROPE.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. This part of Europe presents a striking contrast, in regard to the nature of the surface, to northern Europe. While the forn er exhibits the appearance of a great and almost level plain, the latter is much broken by numerous mountain ranges, some f which reach a great elevation, and is furrowed by deep valleys. The Alps, the Apennines, the Carpathian Mountains, the Pyrcnees, the Spanish and Turkish chains stretch over a great portion of this division of Europe, running in various directions, but with a prevailing tendency east and west. Many of these mountains rise sthousand feet above any of the summits of Northern Europe. Many of these mountains rise several

The great inland sea of Southern Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, much exceeds in dimensions that of the North, the Baltic; like that, however, it opens toward the west, and is almost wholly unaffected by the occan tides. Lying in a deep valley encircled by the Atlas, Taurus, Caucasus, and the European chains of mountains, it occupies, with its numerous branches, an area of rather more than 1,000,000 square miles; the length of the main sea is about 2,400 miles, with a breadth varying from 100 to 650 miles, and depth, which though generally beyond soundings, sometimes diminishes to 100 fathoms between Sicily and Malta, and to 30 between Malta and

It receives a powerful current from the ocean, as well as from the Black Sea, and hence as well as from greater evaporation, it is much more salt than the Baltic.

Between Italy, and Corsica and Sardinia, it bears the name of the Tuscan Sea; between Sicily and Greece, of the Ionian Sca; between Asia Minor and Egypt, of the Levant; between Greece and Asia Minor, of the Archipelago, and between Italy and Turkey, of the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice.

The Black Sea is nearly fresh, and is rather a vast lake which ours its waters through the straits of Constantinople, the sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean.

The sea of Azoph is in fact a mere gulf of the Black Sca, formed by the projection of the Crimea into the latter. These last mention-

ed seas are partially frozen over for several months in the year.

Lakes. The lakes of Southern Europe are not large, nor numerous, but many of them are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. While those of Northern Europe are chiefly formed in low and level districts, by the surplus water of the rivers and the want of a dcclivity of the surface, those of the south are chiefly formed by mountain torrents and springs in deep hollows at the foot of high mountains.

Such are the lakes of Geneva, Constance, and others in Switzerland, of Garda, Maggiore, and Como in Italy, &c.

Productions. The southern slope of Europe being in great measure exposed to the hot winds of Africa, has in general something of a tropical climate;—but there are many elevated regions, such as the elevated table-land of central Spain, that of Switzerland between the Alps and the Jura (2,000 to 3,600 feet high), that of Bavaria (1,600 feet), of Auvergne (2,300), &c., which have nothing of this character.

The olive, vine, fig, orange, and lemon, thrive only in Southern Europe, and maize does not succeed much further north. The cereal

grains grow in all parts of Southern Europe, except in the clevated parts of the mountains.

INHABITANTS. The climate, surface, and productions of Southern Europe are not more different than its inhabitants, from those of the north. With the exception of the Turks, the Southern Europeans are of the great Grcco-Latin family of nations, while the north is chiefly occupied by the Teutonic and Sclavonic races.

Of these the Sclavonians are the least distinguished for their intellectual progress; the Teutonic tribes appear to be characterized by greater energy of thought, depth of feeling, firmness of purpose, and the predominance of reason over fancy;—The southern Europeans have more brilliancy and vivacity of imagination, more ficry, but less sustained passions, and a keener sense of the beautiful in nature and art; but though ardently attached to freedom, they have been less successful than the Teutonic nations in establishing well ordered systems of political liberty.

In their religious faith the southern Europeans are almost entirely adherents of the Greck and Roman Catholic churches, and in this respect are also strikingly contrasted with the inhabitants of the north, to whom the severe and simple genius of Protestantism proves

COMPARATIVE POPULATION. On comparing the relative population of districts in Northern and Southern Europe, the latter appears to

be more dense than the former. In the northern and central parts of Western Europe the population is 848 to the square league; in the southern 1,615: in the north and centre of Eastern Europe there are 212, and in the south, 350 individuals to the square league.

The following table illustrates this fact:

	WESTERN EUROPE.	
37 /7 TO /	G 1	Pop. to sq. League.
Northern Part.	Sweden,	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 504 \end{array}$ 509
	Denmark,	
~	Great Britain,	1,418)
Central Part.	Prussia,	892
	Netherlands,	1,550
	Belgium,	1,910
	France,	1,196
	Hanover,	802
	Saxony, Bavaria,	$\frac{1,856}{1,000}$ \} 1070
	Wirtemberg,	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,030 & 10.0 \\ 1,530 & \end{array}$
	Smaller German States,	1,113
	Four Free Cities,	5,000
	Switzerland,	1,018
	Austria,	947
Southern Part.	Andorra,	600)
	Spain,	582
	Portugal,	697
	Lombardo-Venetian,	1,790
	Sardinia,	1,182 1615
	Two Sicilies,	1,353 (1013
	States of the Church,	1,147
,	Tuscany,	1,161
	San Marino,	2,333
	Small Italian States,	1,559 J
	EASTERN EUROPE.	
Northern Part.	Russia,	202)
	Poland,	612 \ 212
	Cracow,	1,755
Southern Part.	Turkey and Greece,	352 7
	Ionian Isles,	1,342 \ 350
	,	, ,

MILITARY FORCE and REVENUE. The whole number of troops in the pay of the European governments is about 2,500,000, or nearly one hundredth of the whole population, and in most states absorbing two fifths of the public revenue. It has been estimated that the European states can on an average maintain one soldier for every 92 inhabitants without overburdening themselves. It appears that some of the northern states much exceed this proportion. There is one soldier in

Denmark,	to 51 inhabitants.
Russia,	57
Prussia,	76
Sweden and Norway,	85
Austria,	118
France,	130
Great Britain,	229
The Two Sicilies,	247
Spain,	278
States of the Church,	431

If we divide Europe into two parts by the Rhine and the Alps, we shall find the soldiers of the

Northern and Eastern Division, 16-1,900,000 Southern and Western, 6 - 700,000.

But the same line of division gives a very different ratio in regard to revenue. The

Northern and Eastern Division pays \$280,000,000 Southern and Western, 560,000,000 560,000,000.

Who can tell whether the power of gold or the power of steel will prevail?

Volcanoes. The great volcanic region which extends from the Caspian Sea to the Azores, over an extent of 4,500 miles, includes within its limits the peninsulas and islands of the Mediterranean.

The Grecian Archipelago, Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, present the most recent traces of volcanic agency.

Santorin in the Grecian Archipelago, Etna in Sicily, Volcano, Stromboli, and Vulcanello in the Lipari Isles, Vesuvius in Naples, and Pico in the Azores, are all upon the same volcanic line; the only European volcano, not in this zone, is Sarytcheff, un Nova Zemola.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

SEAS. This part of Europe comprises three large seas, one opening to the north, another to the west, and the third to the north and south. The White Sea penetrates the continent to the depth of 300 or 400 miles; it is navigable only from the middle of May to the end of Sep-

tember, being closed by ice the rest of the year; it receives 30 rivers.

The North Sea or German Ocean, between Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, is entirely open on the north, and communicates with the Channel by the straits of Dover on the south; its encroachments on the coasts of the Netherlands have formed the two large gulfs of Dollart and Zuyder Zee (South Sea); an arm between Denmark and Norway, is ealled the Skagerak, and a second between Denmark and Sweden, the Cattegat. The North Sea is 200,000 square miles in extent; greatest depth 190 fathoms; mean depth 31; vast sand-banks, under the name of the Dogger Banks, stretch through the sea. The navigation is boisterous, and the winds

The Baltie Sea or East Sea, extends from the Danish islands about 1,000 miles; it is from 100 to 150 in breadth, and has an area of about 150,000 square miles. Its principal bays are the gulf of Bothnia, the gulf of Finland, and the gulf of Livonia or Riga; it receives 40 rivers, and has an efflux current, the tides advancing no further than the three entranecs; its waters are therefore much less salt than those of the sea, and are partially or entirely frozen over in the southern part for three or four months in the year, and in the northern for five or six.

It communicates with the Cattegat by three channels; the Sound between Zecland and Sweden, the Great Belt between Zeeland and Funen, and the Little Belt, between the latter and the continent.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. Northern Europe presents a vast plain extending from the Seine, on the south and east of the Baltic and White Seas, to the Volga and the foot of the Ural mountains; this great plain is nowhere broken by any considerable elevations of surface, and in many parts consists of barren heaths and open pastures, or steppes. From this projects a large peninsula, comprising Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, of which the surface is much broken by different chains of the Doffrine mountains, some of the summits rising above 8,000 feet; the isthmus, which connects the peninsula with the mainland, is only 200 miles in breadth between the White Sea and the gulf of Bothnia.

LAKES. The largest lakes of Europe are found in this division.

They are lakes Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, and Peipus or Tehudsko, in Russia, and lakes Wenner, Wetter, and Maler, in

PRODUCTIONS. The olive hardly grows beyond 45° Lat. in Europe, and the vine, though it grows as far north as 50°, cannot be profitably eultivated beyond 48°; hence in Northern Europe we find butter and beer replacing the oil and wine of the South. Maize thrives to about 52°, and the cerealia succeed in a latitude of 60°—62°, and in some places several degrees further. The oak ceases to grow at 68° in Norway, and at 60° in Finland; the larch, pine, birch, and mountain ash, disa year a shout 66° or 68° and stanted willow and birch ash, disa pear at about 66° or 68°, and stunted willow and bireh bushes, a little further. Beyond this the whole of the vegetation shrinks to a few mosses and stunted shrubs.

RUSSIA.

Area and Population. Russia in Europe, lies between 40° and 70° N. Lat., and between 18° and 64° E. Lon., having an area, inclusive of Poland, of about 2,050,000 square miles, and a population of about 61,000,000 souls. The whole Russian Empire has an area of about 7,750,000 square miles, being considerably more than one half the surface of the moon, or than one seventh of the land area of our globe. The population of the whole empire is about 65,000,000.

INHABITANTS. About 51,000,000 inhabitants belong to the Sclavonic INHABITANTS. About 51,000,000 inhabitants belong to the Sclavonic race, which comprises 43,000,000 Russians, 6,000,000 Poles, and 1,300,000 Lithuanians; nearly 3,000,000 are of Finnish origin, including Finlanders, Permiaes, Ostiaks, Laplanders, &c.; 2,260,000 are of the Turkish family, comprising Turks, often called Tartars, Nogays, Kirghises, Bucharians, Turcomans, &c. Individuals of the Caucasian nations, comprising 280,000 Armenians, 360,000 Georgians, 230,000 Lesghians, 305,000 Circassians, &c., amount to 1,350,000; 500,000 Germans, 210,000 Mongols, 50,000 Tungooses, with Samoyedes, Kamtchadales, Esquimaux, Jews, Greeks, Walachians, Persians, Hindoos, &c., compose the rest of the population. sians, Hindoos, &c., compose the rest of the population.

Religion. About 45,000,000 individuals belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Roman Catholies, including the United Greeks and Armenians, are about 7,000,000; there are 2,000,000 Lutherans, 2,500,000 Mahometans, 800,000 Jews, 350,000 Roskolniks or Greek Dissidents, 800,000 Fetichists, and 300,000 worshippers of the Dalai

Lama.

Towns. St. Petersburg, the capital, has 460,000 inhabitants;

Moscow, the second city in the empire, 260,000; Warsaw, the capital of Poland, contains a population of 136,500.

The other principal towns in the Baltic provinces are Cronstadt, 10,000 inhabitants; Abo, 12,000; Revel, 16,000; Helsingfors, 9,400; Riga, 41,600; Dorpat, 8,570; and Mittau, 14,000.

Riga, 41,600; Dorpat, 8,570; and Mittau, 14,000. In Great Russia, are Archangel, 19,260; Smolensk, 11,155; Tver, 21,700; Vologda, 12,550; Jaroslavl, 23,860; Kostroma, 12,058; Nishni Novgorod, 14,500; Tambof, 15,718; Riasan, 18,860; Tula, 38,850; Kaluga, 25,660; Orel, 30,300; Kursk, 22,900; and Voronege, 18,500. In Little Russia, Kiev, 26,000, and Pultawa, 8,150, are the principal places. In the southern provinces are Cherson, 12,400, and Odessa, 40,000; and in the eastern, Kazan, 47,700; Perm, 10,000; Astrakhan, 40,000, and Saratof, 35,250.

Astrakhan, 40,000, and Saratof, 35,250.

In Western Russia, the chief towns are Wilna, 56,380; Vitepsk,

15,500; Mohilef, 21,000; Minsk, 14,600; Podolski, 13,000; and Ber-

ditchef, 20,000.

CANALS. A great system of canalisation extends to nearly all the considerable rivers and lakes of Russia, uniting the Black and Baltic Seas by means of the Dnieper and Dniester, the Baltic and Caspian by the Neva and the Volga, the Baltic and White Seas by the Neva and Dwina, and the White and Caspian Seas by the Dwina and Volga. Beside these great lines there are numerous branches, connecting different rivers, and bays or gulfs.

COMMERCE. The foreign commerce of Russia has more than doubled during the last 30 years; the annual value of imports is about 240,000,000 rubles, of exports 220,000,000.

Value in rubles. Wheat, flour, and other grains, 33,000,000 Flax and hemp, Flaxseed, linseed oil, &c., 37,000,000 14,000,000 Duck, 4,600,000 15,000,000 Iron and Copper, 10,000,000 Hides, 40,000,000 &c. Tallow,

REVENUE and DEBT. The actual amount of the revenue is not known with any degree of accuracy; the product of such branches as can be ascertained, is about \$100,000,000; of which, the capitation tax yields 12,000,000, the customs 14,000,000, the crown lands 15,000,000, the monopoly of salt and brandy 20,000,000, stamps 3,500,000, mines 3,000,000, &c. Expenditures, for army 26,000,000; navy, 16,000,000; 3,000,000, &c. Expenditures, for army 20,000,000, havy, 10,000,000, public debt 10,000,000; eivil administration 4,000,000; erown 3,000,000, &c. The public debt amounts to about \$160,000,000.

Military Force. The land force, according to the levies decreed in 1827, 1828, and 1830, would amount to above 1,000,000 troops;

but the wars with Turkey, Persia, and Poland, and the usual mortality, may be estimated to reduce this number to an effective force of about 680,000 men. The navy consists of 40 ships of the line, 35 frigates, 28 brigs and corvettes, and 297 smaller vessels, and great efforts are made by the reigning emperor to increase its efficiency; the personnel is stated at 44,000 men.

GOVERNMENT. The government of Russia is an absolute, hereditary monarchy, of which the sovereign is at once the head of church and state. The Emperor is styled samoderjetz or autocrat

of all the Russias.

HISTORY. Ruric, the Norman, founded the Russian monarchy in the middle of the 9th century, and his successors, who bore the title of grand duke, extended their conquests to the Black Sea, which they infested with their fleets. Wladimir the Great, great grandson of Ruric, married a sister of the Greek emperor, and, having embraced Christianity, in 987, introduced the Greek rite into Russia.

In the beginning of the 13th century, the country was conquered by the Mongols, from whose yoke it was finally delivered by Ivan or John the Great, in 1481, and from this time Russia entered the career

of aggrandisement and civilisation.

In 1613, the family of Rurie became extinet, and the Russians

elected Michael, founder of the Romanoff dynasty, ezar.

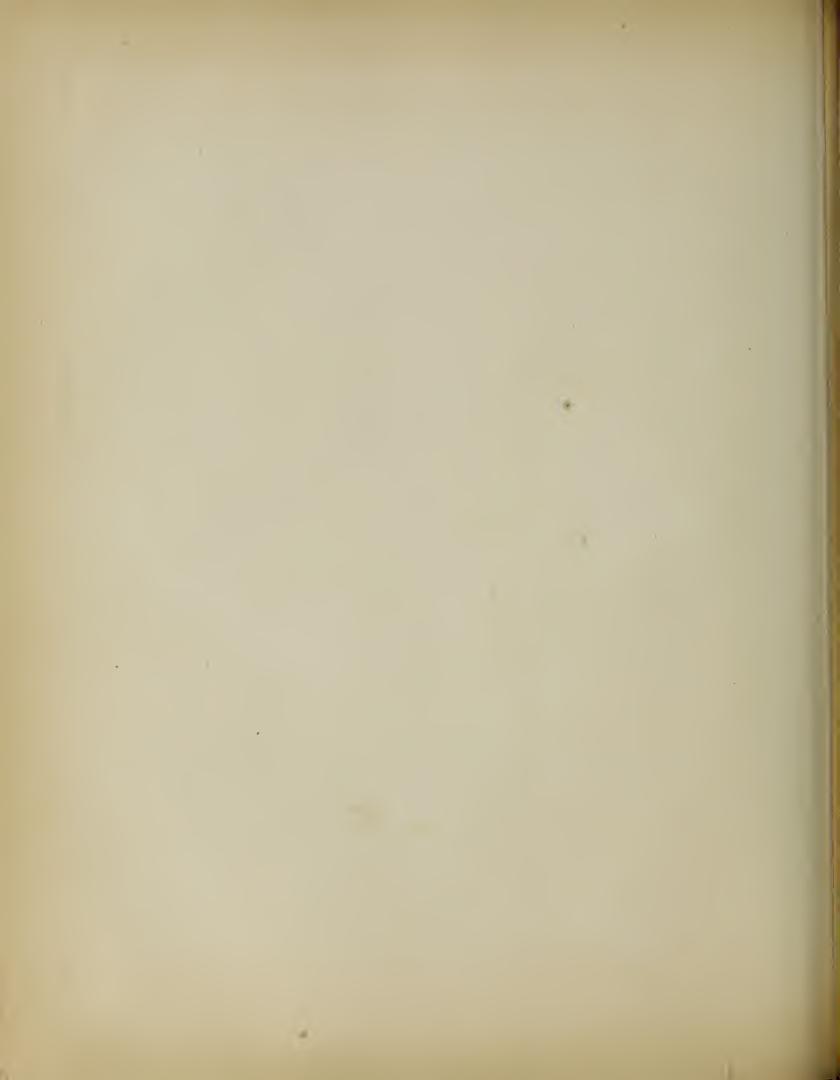
Peter I. the Great, the most distinguished of the Romanoff line, ascended the throne in 1688, rendered Russia the predominant power in the North of Europe by the victory of Pultawa, 1709, and assumed the title of emperor in 1721.

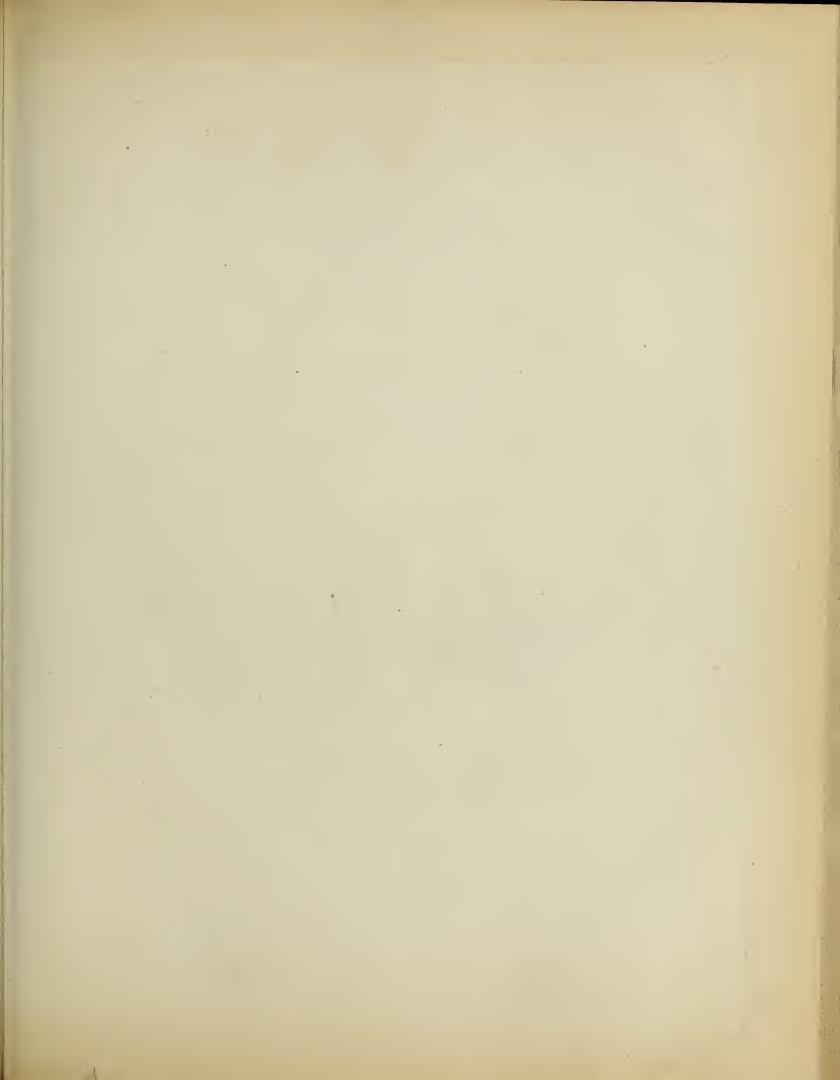
House of Holstein-Gottorp from 1762 to the present time; Peter III. deposed 1762; Catharine II. the Great, 1762–1795; Paul I. 1796–1801; Alexander, 1801–1825; Nicholas, 1825.

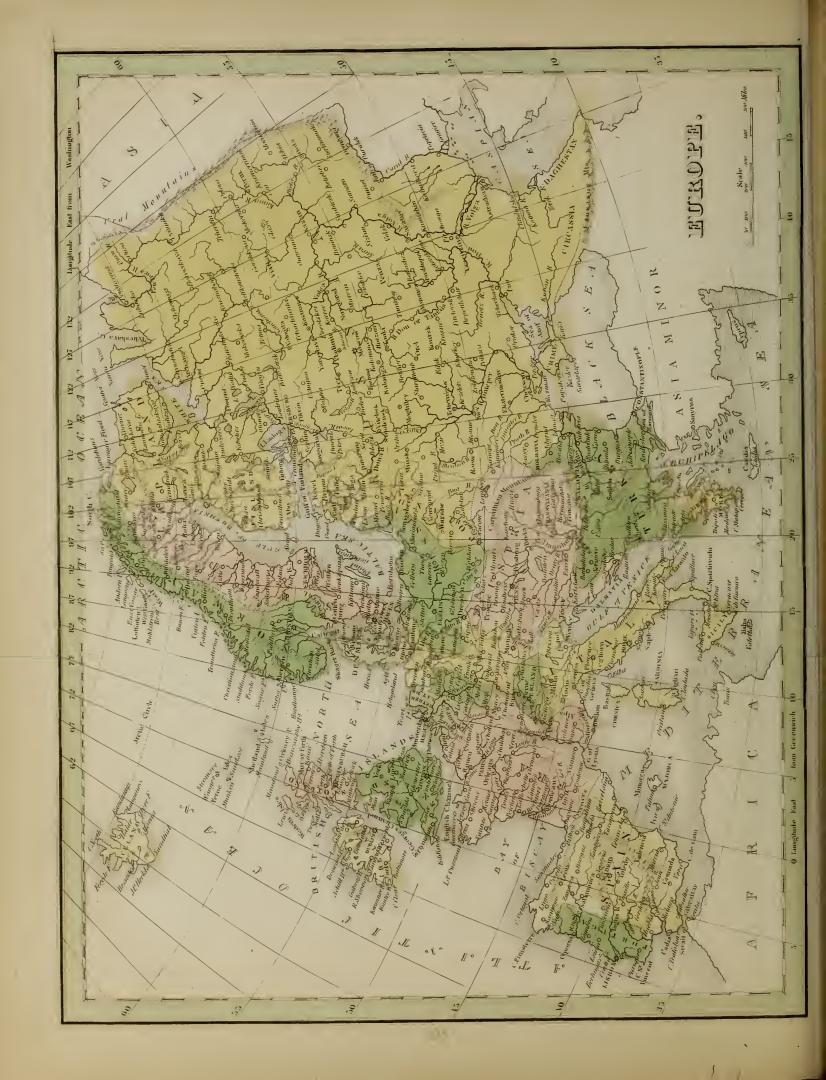
1830. The Poles, having risen against their Russian masters, sustained a struggle of ten months, against a power ten times superior in number and resources; but after having gained several brilliant victories against fearful odds, they were crushed by an overwhelming force.

Warsaw again fell, Sept. 8, 1831, into the hands of the Russians, and in 1832 the kingdom of Poland was incorporated with Russia.









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, exonds 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 Doffrefield Mountains of Scandinavia, the Ural Mountains, and the Pyrenees, are the other principal groups.

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 Arnaouts or Albanians, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, French, Savoyards, and Walachians; the Teutonic, comprising the Germans. Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and English; the Sclavonic, comprising the Illyrians (Servians, Bosnians, Dalmatians, and Bulgarians), Poles, Russians, Bohemians, Croatians, Wends, and Lithuanians; the Finnic or Uralian, including the Finns, Laplanders, Esthonians, and Hungarians; the Turkish, comprising the Osmanlis or Turks, and various tribes of Turkey and Russia, often called Tartars; the Basque or Escualdunac, 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 Bevelaud, &c., forming the Dutch Archipelago, and in the Mediterranean are the Balearic isles, Corsica, Sardinia, Sieily, the Ionian Islands, Eubœa, Candia, Cynrus, and the other Greeian isles.

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 eccelesiastical monarchy; 16 kingdoms; 7 grand-duchies; 1 electorate; 11 duchies; 15 principalities; 1 land-graviate; 1 lordship, and 9 republics, as follows;

		, 40 10110 110,
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	1,230,000
Hesse, "	3,765	750,000
Electoral Hesse,	4,462	652,000
Saxe-Weimar (G. Du	ichy), 1,400	232,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	4,775	441,000
	' 770	77,000
Holstein Oldenburg,	4 2,500	949,000
Nassau (Duchy)		248,000
Brunswick,	1,500	363,000
Saxe-Coburg, "	975	250,000
— Meiningen, "	920	154,000
— Altenburg, "	530	137,000
Anhalt-Dessau, "	350 350	115,000
Bernburg, "	33 7	61,000
Cothen,		40,000
Comens	320	36,000
Schleitz,	cipality), 145 208	25,100
——Lobenstein,	" 240	31,000
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt,	. ~30	28,500
Sondershauser	400	62,000
Lippe-Detmold,	n," 360 " 440	52,000
Schauenburg,	" 210	79,800
Waldeck,	" 466	26,000
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	, " 390	56,000 42,000
Hechingen,	" 110	21,000
Lichtenstein,	" 54	6,000
Hesse Homburg (landgravi	iate), 167	23,000
Francfort (Free city),	92	54,000
Bremen, "	68	58,000
Hamburg, "	152	148,000
Lubeck, "	118	46,000
Kniphausen (lordship),	18	2,859
Switzerland,	14,900	2,000,000
Sardinia,	28,000	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	
States of the Church,	17,350	7 ,000 2, 590,000
Tuscany (G. Duchy),	8,432	1.075.000
Two Sicilies,	42,000	1,275,000
Spain,	183,200	7,420,000 13,900,000
Portugal,	38,860	3,530,000
Andorra,	10	15,000
Ottoman Empire,	150,000	7,100,000
Servia (Principality),	12,000	
Walachia, "	28,800	380,000
Moldavia, "	15,450	970,000 450,000
Greece.	18,500	
Ionian Isles,	1,000	750,000 176,000
	-,	110,000

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 descris 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 Danietta on the east, enclosing the celebrated Delta.

The Nile valley and the Delta, which owe their fertility to the overflowings 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 Mæris, long thought to be an artificial basin constructed by human hands, has been shown by modern examinations

by numeral hands, has been shown by hodern 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 Nilsia is considerable to wand visit such as the second of t 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 Kargeli, 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 Shay-

kes, 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, Assyut or Siout (Lycopolis), with 20,000, Esneh (Latopolis), 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, in-stituted scientific and elementary schools, reformed the administra-tion 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 earried 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, founderies, &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 800 feet in breadth, the Bahr el Wadi, 40 miles long, the Menuf canal, 30 miles, the Abumeneggy 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 Mcdinet Abu; and those of Memphis at Mcmf and Bedreshein.

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, arc 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 hown 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.

The researches of modern scholars have half HIEROGLYPHICS. 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 had its origin in the ignorance of Greek travellers, from whom it is

derived.

Egypt, the mother of science and arts, at least for the HISTORY. western world, was the teacher of wisdom to the Hebrews and Grecks, 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

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.

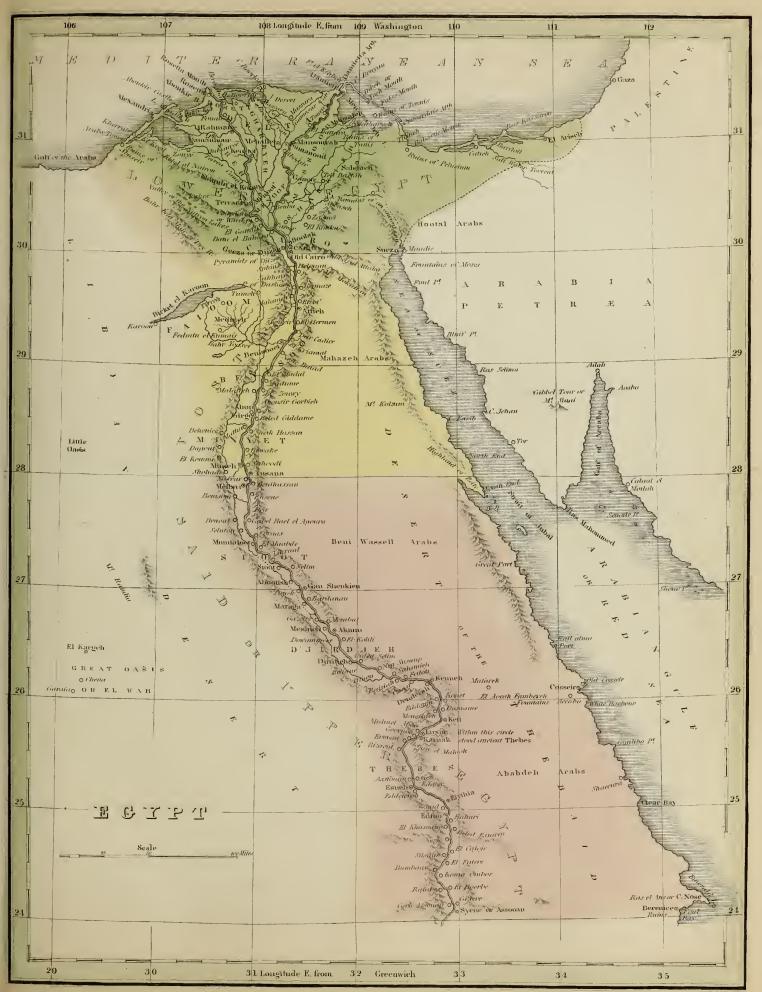
Several centuries later we find the country divided among 12 kings, whose dominions were finally united (650) by Psammetichus. In 525 the throne of the Pharaohs was overturned by the Persians,

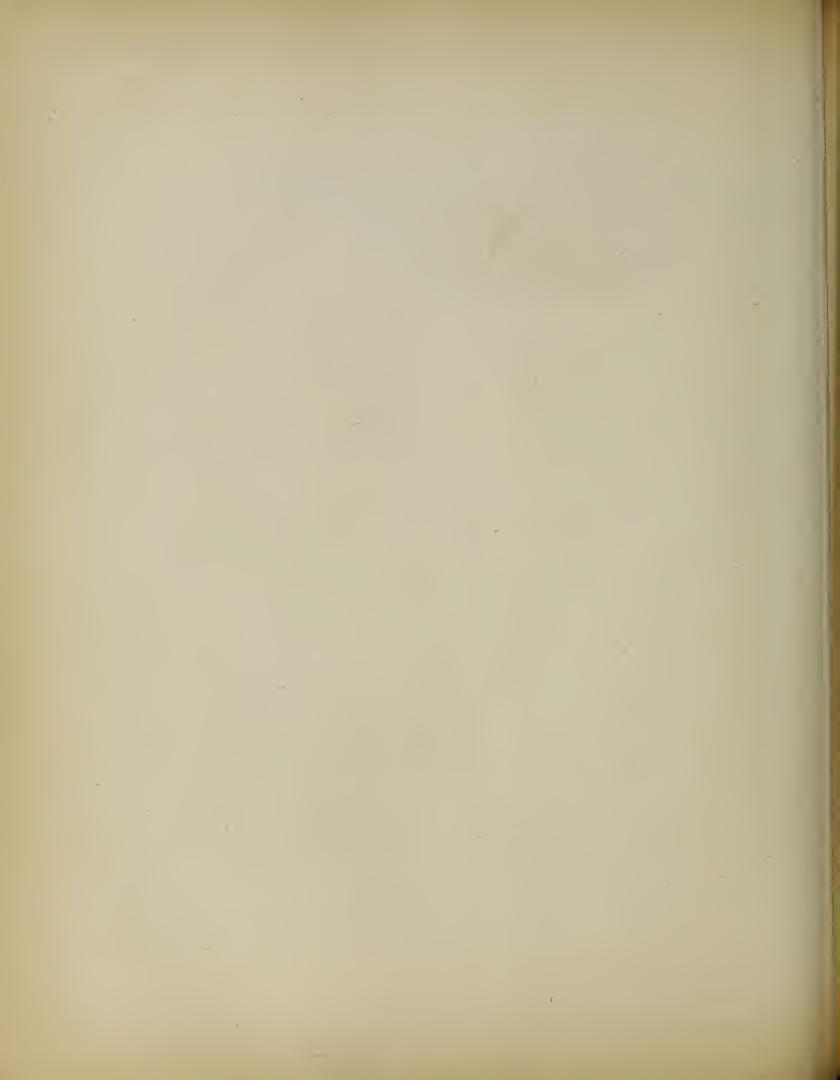
under Cambyses, and in 332 it was occupied by Alexander. After his death Egypt formed a separate kingdom under the Ptole-

mies (323-30 B. C.), but was finally reduced to a Roman province. In 640, A. D. it became a prey to the ferocious Saraceus, and by the victories of Selim over the Mamelukes, in 1516, it was reduced to the Turkish yoke.

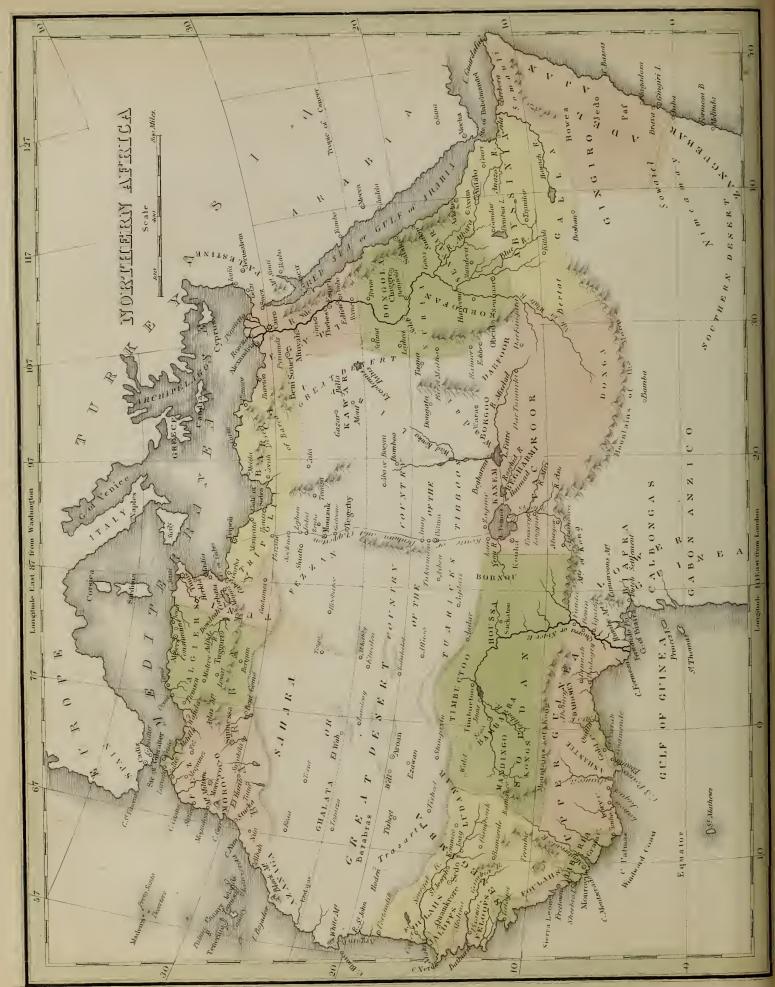
From 1798 to 1801, it was in part occupied by the French, but has since continued nominally to form an appendage to the Ottoman

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 28° 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 Gadames. 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, Tafilet, and Sus; it has a population of 6,000,000 souls, on 175,000 square miles. Morocco or Marocco, the capital, has about 75,000 inhabitants; Fez, 80,000; Mequinez, 60,000. Tetuan, Sallee, Tatilet, 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 dent 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 arc 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 Foolahs, 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. 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 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, 8,00, 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 Lauder.

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: Vecesi, with a capital, of the cape rune. Niffs, chief town, 30,000: Yaoori, 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, Eyeo 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 Birnic, 10,000, capital, and Angornoo, 20,000: Begharmi, to the east of Lake Tehad, 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 slavemarts on the coast.

The kingdom of Loango, extending from Cape Lopez to the south of the Congo or Zairc, 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 arc whites,—Dutch and British. It was originally a Dutch colony, but was taken possession of by the English in 1806.

Capetown 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 Kurrechanee, 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 Quilinane 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 emptics its waters by four mouths into the Mosambique Channel. The Quilimanei, 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 atrocity 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

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 arc 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 1828. This great chief, like Peter the Great in Russia, Mohammed Ali in Egypt, Tanahamaha 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.

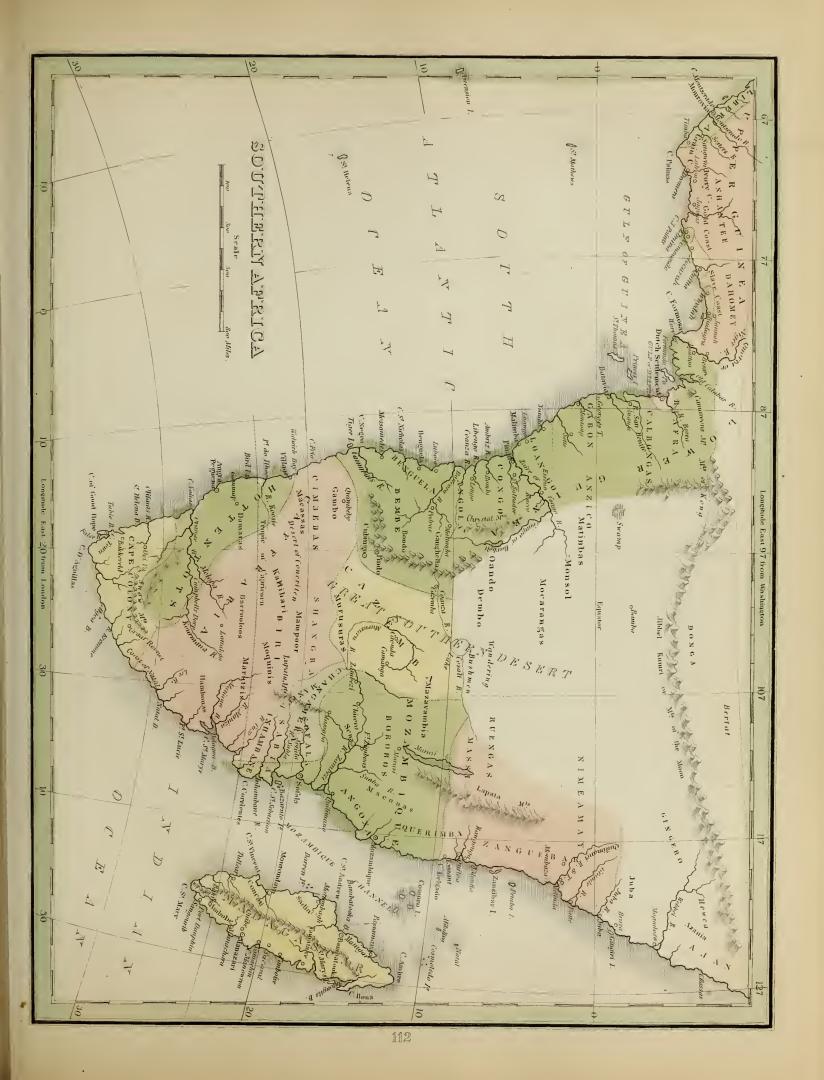
The Comoro Isles are a small group of islands situated at the northern entrance of the Mosambique Channel, and comprising Grand Comoro, Johanna, Mayotta, &c. They are divided among several chiefs, among whom that of Anjouan or Johanna, has the title of Sultan. These islands, once populous and flourishing, have been terribly devastated by piratical tribes of Madagascar.

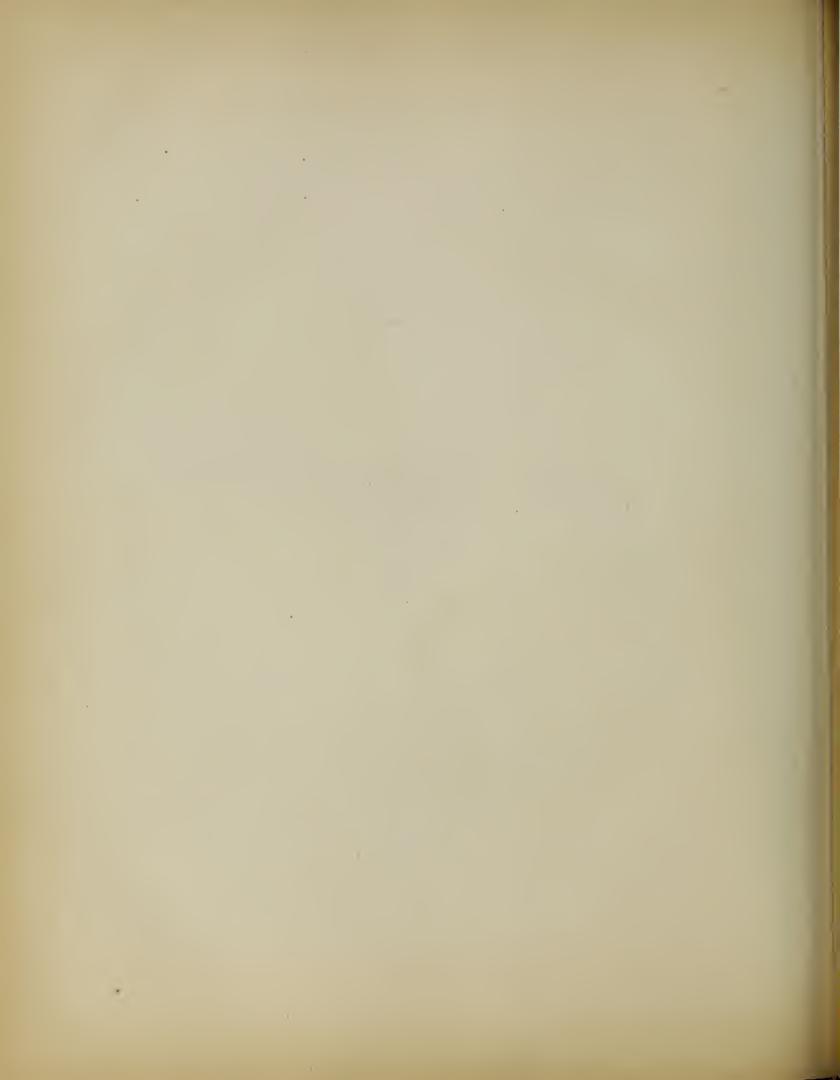
BOURBON.

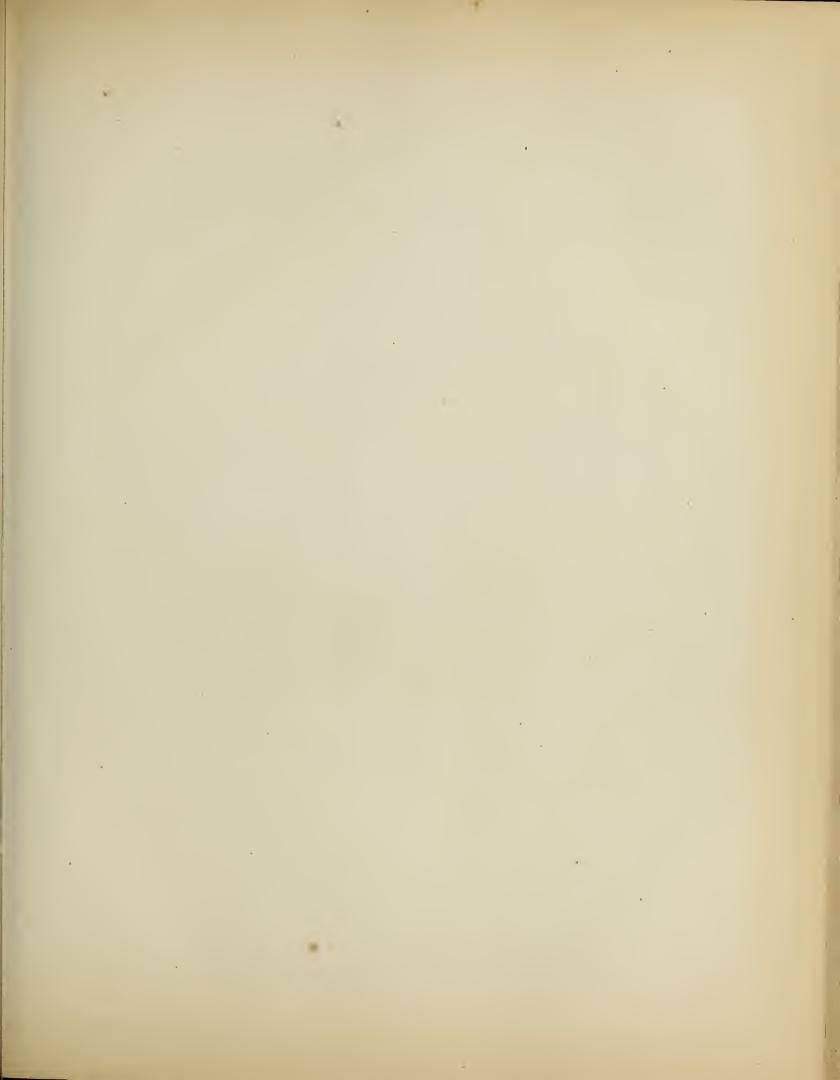
This island, lying to the east of Madagascar, belongs to France. St. Denis, the principal town, has about 9,000 inhabitants. The island has no good harbor. Population 97,930, of which 70,285 are slaves. Imports \$1,500,000; exports \$8,000,000.

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.









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 castern frontier of Scnegambia, 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 imper-

fectly 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 Guar-

dafui.

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 cli-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, com-

ate; 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 cl 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 re-4. Nigritia, Soudan of Land of the Diacks, 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, Bagermeh, &c.); Guinca (Ashantee empire, Dahomey, Badagry, Country of the Calbongos, kingdoms of Sulimani, Cape Mount, &c.); and Congo, of which areas the coest is little known, but which is generally described to the constant of the of which even the coast is little known, but which is generally described as divided into Loango, Congo, Angola and Beuguela:
5. Southern Africa, vaguely divided into Cimbebasia, or country

of the Cimbebas, Hottentotia or Land of the Hottentots, the Cape Colony, and Cafraria, 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 Somaulis:

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 imperfeetly 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-

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 Bossianums), accurring the valley of the Organization and the country to jesmans), occupying the valley of the Orange river, and the country to the south; they are of dark brownish color, and hideously ugly; and the Caffres (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 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 Phænicians, and by Hanno, a Carthaginian. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Europeans were ac-

the beginning of the inteenth 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 Courtal Nigritia, and determined the laws would assertion of the laws would appear to the laws would be seen to be a second as a second court of the laws would appear to the laws would be seen to be a second as a second as a second court of the laws would appear to the laws would be seen to be a second court of the laws would be seen to be seen to be a second court of the laws would be seen to be a second court of the laws would be seen to be se

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 Kurrechanee (25° S. Lat.), in 1820, and Cailliaud (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):

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 Ncbuchadnezzar.

PHENICIANS.

The Phænicians were early a commercial and wealthy people, but The Phemicians were early a commercial and weating people, but their early history is wrapt in obscurity. Their flourishing period was from 1000 to 332 B. C., during which they planted colonies all over the Mcditerranean. 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 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 earavans carried on a lucrative traffic, with Arabia, Babylon, Persia, and even remoter regions of the cast, and Armenia.

The kingdom of Troy, existed from 1400 till the destruction of the

capital by the Grecks, 1184.

Phrygia formed a powerful state under the Midases and Gordi-

uses, 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 (Hycsos) 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 Phænician 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 destruc-

tion 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 Phænician (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 success-

fully repelled, and gave a new impulse to Grecian genius and enter-prise; but on the plains of Cheronaea (338), the short-lived liberty of Greece fell under the sword of the Macedonian Philip.

GREEK COLONIES. Rolian colonies; the islands of Lesbos (Mitylene), Tenedos, and Hecatonnesus on the coast of Asia Minor Æolis), twelve citics, among which Cyme and Smyrna (afterwards included in Ionia), were the principal.

Ionian Colonies; on the coasts of Lydia and Caria (Ionia), Phocæa, Erythrea, Clazomone, Teos, Sebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, &c.; and the islands of Samos and Chios.

Dorian Colonies; on the coast of Caria (Doris), Cnidos, Halicarnassus; the islands of Rhodes and Cos.

On the Propontis and the Euxine Sca, were Lampsacus, Cyzicum, Byzantium (Constantinople), Chalcedon, Heraclea, Sinope, Amisus, Phasis, Dioscurias, Tanais, Olbia, Lcucon, 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, Brundusium (Dorian), Sybaris, Crotona, Metapontum, Posidonia, (Achcan), Regium, Elæa, Cumæ, Parthenope or Naples (Ionian); and on the eastern and southern coasts of Sicily, were Messana, Syracuse, Hybla, Segeste, Gela, Agrigentum (Dorian), Naxus, Catana, Tauromenium, and Himera (Ionian). In Gaul Massilia, in Spain, Saguntum, in Africa Cyrene, were Greek colonies.

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

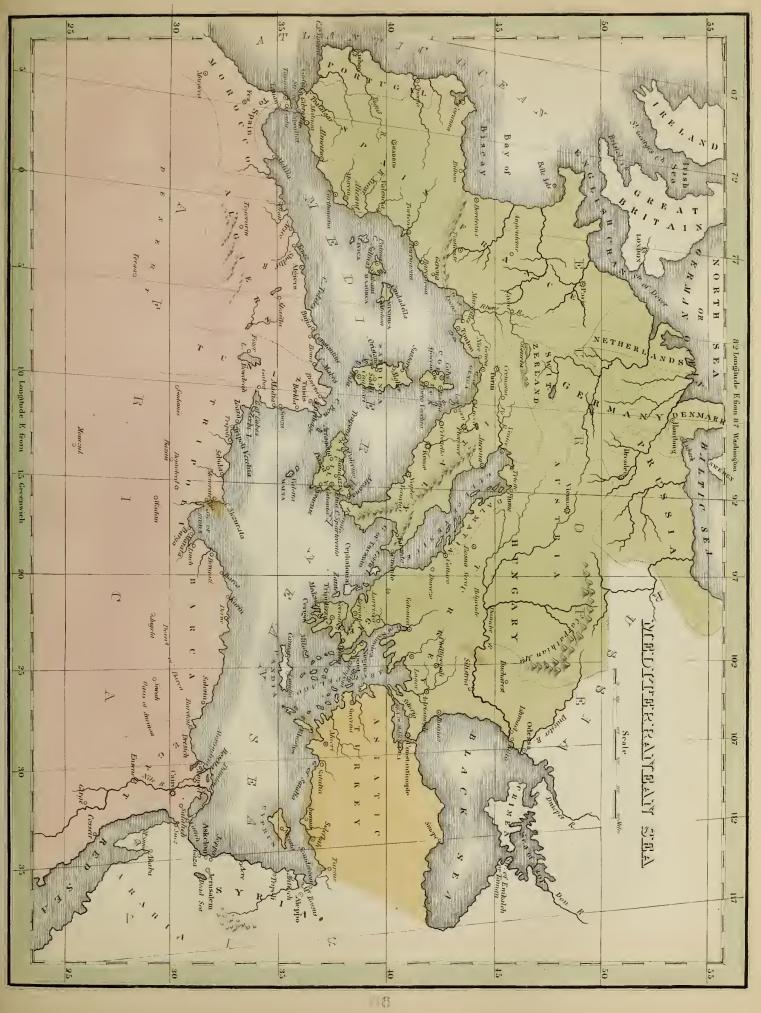
Founded by Philip in 360 B. C., and carried to its highest pitch of power by his son Alexander, the Macedonian empire, including Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia and Media, and Egypt, fell to pieces on the death of Alexander, in 323. From its fragments were formed the kingdom of Syria under the Seleucides (312-64), Egypt under the Ptolemies (323-30), Macedon (213-146), and several smaller states.

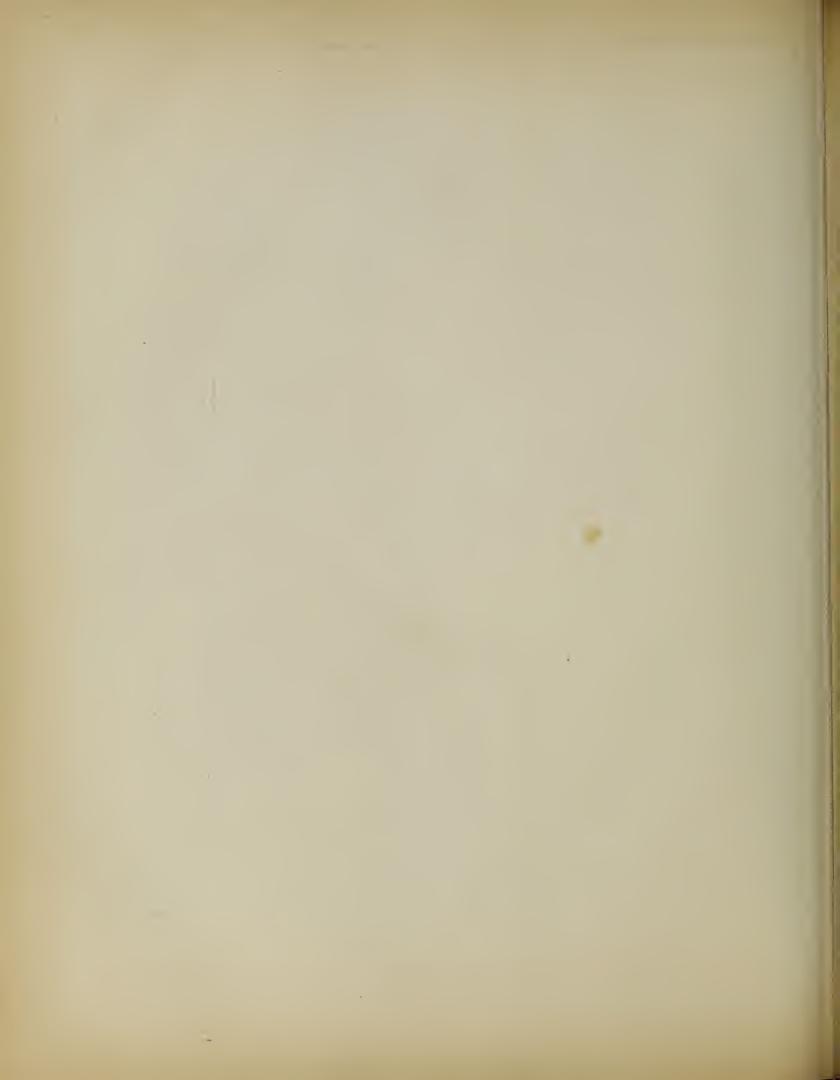
ROMAN EMPIRE.

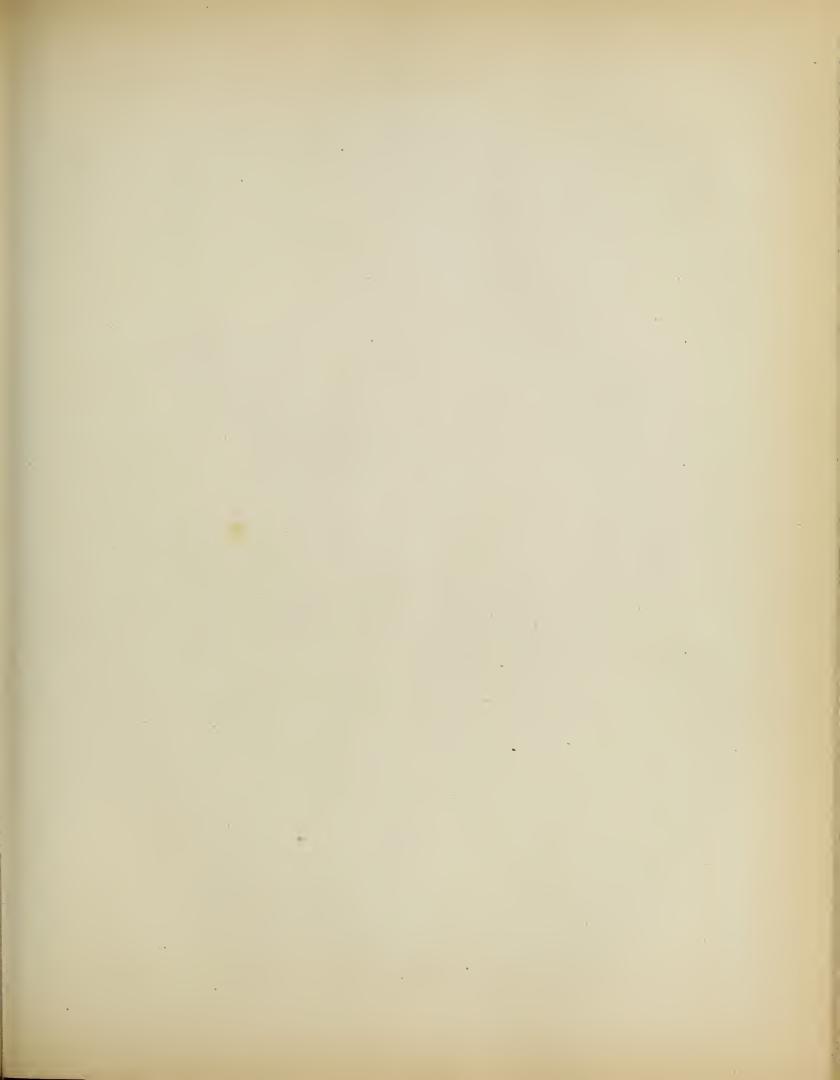
The Roman empire included all the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Founded in 754, Rome first carried her arms beyond Italy in 264 B. C., and by the expulsion of the Carthaginians from Sicily, began her brilliant career of foreign conquest. Sicily from 212, Sardinia and Corsica 281, Spain 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.

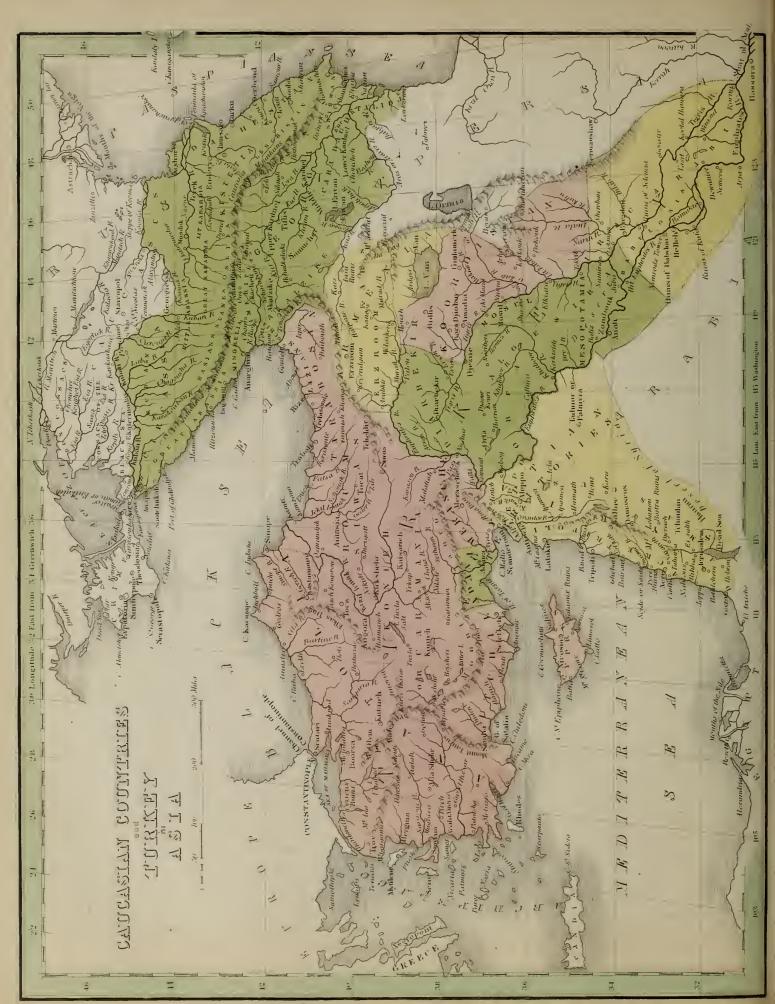
SARACENIC EMPIRE.

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 49° 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 Asiatie 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; Staneo, the ancient Cos; Samos, rendered important by its population and fertility, and interesting by its ruins; Scio (Chios), until 1822, remarkable for the eivilization, industry, and wealth of its inhabitants, now little more than a heap of rubbish; Meelin, the Lessage of the environment in fertile and flowishing identity.

bos 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 eelebrated 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. 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.	Populution.
	(Anatolia	Kutaieh	50,000
A 1 351	Adana (to Egypt)	Adana	25,000
	Caramania	Konieh (Iconium)	30,000
Asia Minor	Marash	Marash	10,000
	Sivas	Sivas	4,000
	Trebizond	Trebizond (Trapezus)	50,000
	Erzerum	Erzerum	100,000
Armenia	₹ Van	Van	40,000
Kars		Kars	3
Kurdistan	Sherzour	Kerkouk	12,000
	[Bagdad	Bagdad	100,000
Mesopotamia	j Diarbekir	Diarbekir (Amida)	60,000
	Rakka	Rakka	į
	Mosul	Mosul	60,000
Scham	(Aleppo)	Aleppo (Berœa)	200,000
	Damascus to Egypt	Damascus	140,000
or Si.	Acre } to Egypt	Acre (Ptolemais)	20,000
Syria	[Tripoli]	Tripoli (Tarabolus)	16,000

There are numerous large towns beside those above Towns. There are numerous large towns beside those above mentioned. Among them are Scutari, opposite Constantinople, 35,000 inhabitants; Brussa or Bursa, 100,000; Smyrnà, 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 vio-

and powerful empires, but for many ages a prey to barbarian vio-lence 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 Shemitic family, the Lazians, the Greeks, &c., are

and Arabs of the Shemine rainly, 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 propcrty. An active land commerce is carried on with Telsic, and Europe, by means of caravans; the foreign commerce is prosecuted chiefly by Bassora, Smyrna, Trebizond, Aleppo, and Aere. An active land commerce is carried on with Persia, Arabia,

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 Tiflis, 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 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. 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 Froper, and Circassians; Abassians; various wild tribes of different origin, known Circassians; Armenians, &c. They are 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 hes 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 Tiflis, on the Kur, 30,000 inhabitants, the residence of the govern-or-general of the Caucasian provinces. Elisabethpol, 12,000 inhab-itants, is the most important town after Tiflis.

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. Shamakhi, 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 in-

IMERETIA. Between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, is the province of Imerctia, 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 flect, 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, Louris, Bucharians, Turconans, 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 Louris within the nominal limits of the state, are entircly independent, and oth-

ers are merely tributary.

Provinces.	Capitals.	Population.
Irak-Ajemi,	Teheran,	130,000
Kumis and Taberistan,	Damavend,	
Mazanderan,	Sari,	80,000
Ghilan,	Resht,	60,000
Azerbijan,	Tabreez or Tauris,	100,000
Kurdistan,	Kermanshaw,	40,000
Farsistan,	Shiraz,	30,000
Khuzistan,	Shuster	20,000
Kerman,	Serjan or Kerman,	30,000
Khuhistan,	Sheheristan,	
Khorassan,	Meshed,	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 Echatana, the splendid Median capital; Casween, 60,000; Yezd, 60,000; and Balfroosh, 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

This empire was overthrown by Alexander, 334-331 B. C., after whose death Persia formed a part of the empire of the Seleucidæ, 323-256 B. C.

The Parthian empire under the Arsacides replaced the Greek do-

minion 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 Mongul 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 25° 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 Vhore and and Acherican Present

of Khorassan, and Afghanistan Proper.

Towns. The capital is Cabul or Caubul, with 50,000 or 60,000 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 Pooshtauneh, 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 Mahometants of the Sunnite sect.

HISTORY. On the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, Ahmed Abdallee succeeded in gaining an ascendency 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 reudered 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

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 wadics.

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 Petræa (the Stony), in the northwest, Felix (the Happy or Fertile), embracing the region of incense along the Indian Ocean, and Deserta (Desert), compris-

ing 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; Jedda, 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 arc 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

IMAMAT OF SANAA. The principal state of Yemen is the imamat of Sanaa or Yemen; area 52,000 square miles; population 2,500,000. Principal town, Sanaa, the capital, 30,000 inhabitants; Mocha, 5,000

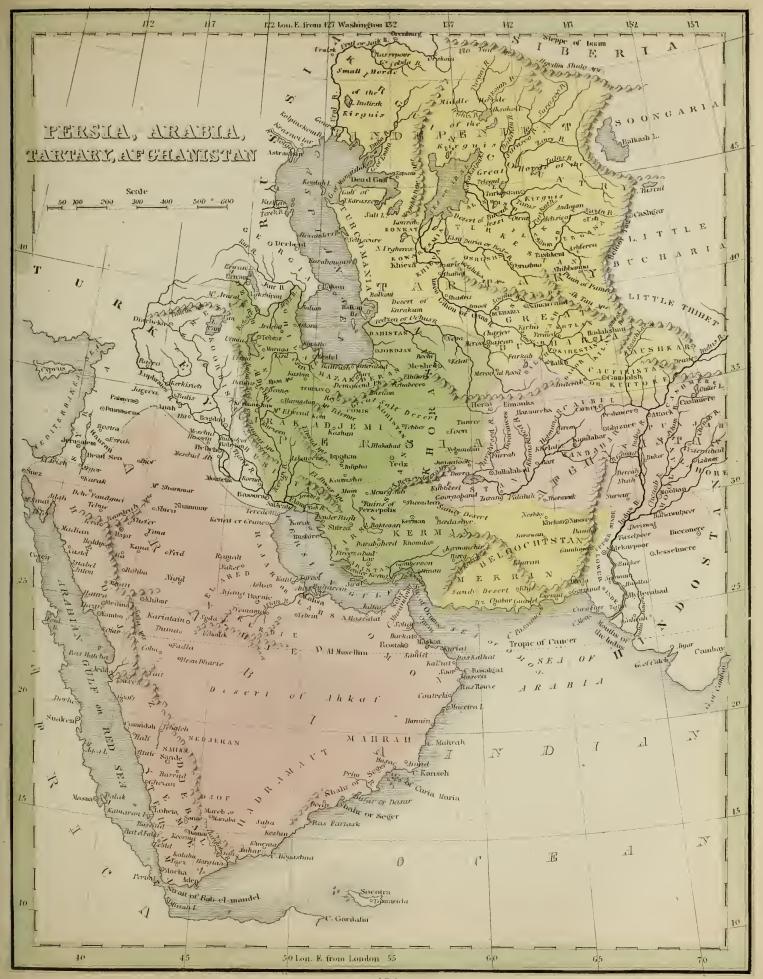
inhabitants, is the principal commercial town of Arabia.

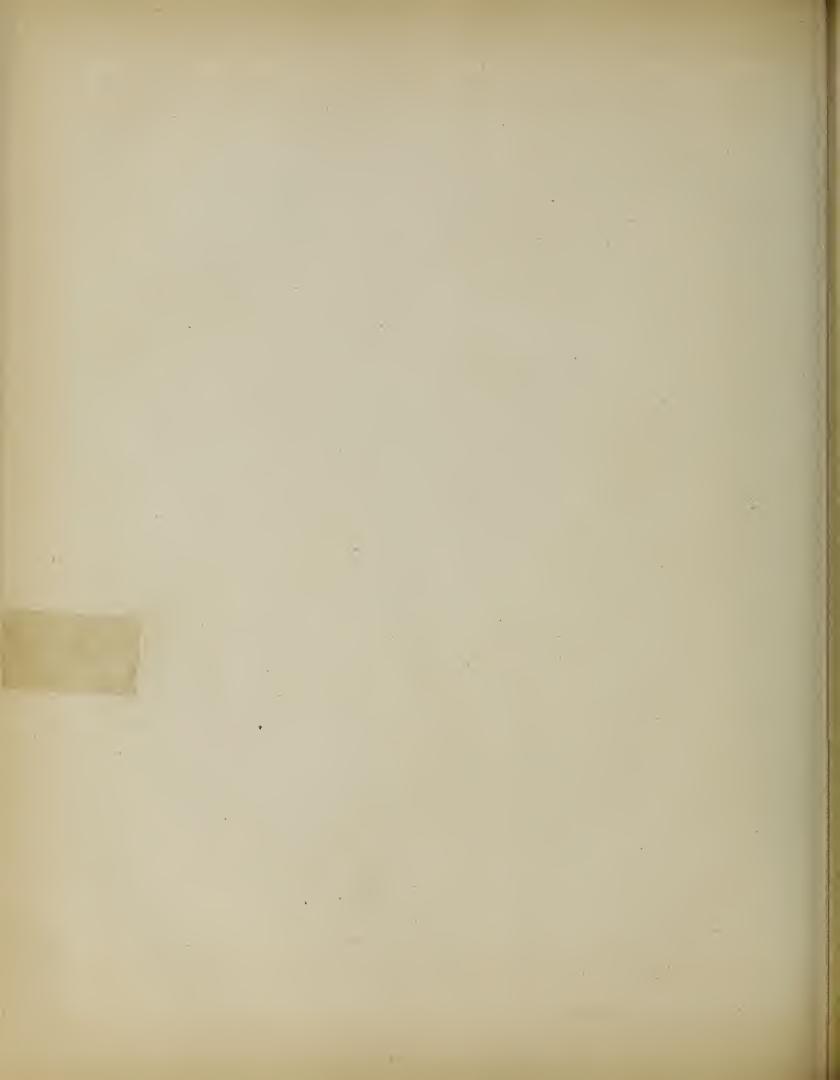
Oman contains the imamat of Mascat; cap-IMAMAT OF MASCAT. ital Mascat, on the Indian Ocean, 60,000 inhabitants. The imam of Mascat also holds a tract of coast on the Persian Gulf, about 90 miles in extent, and containing the port of Gombroon, under the sovereignty of Persia, and in Africa possesses the island of Zanzibar, and some places on the coast. The total area of his dominions is

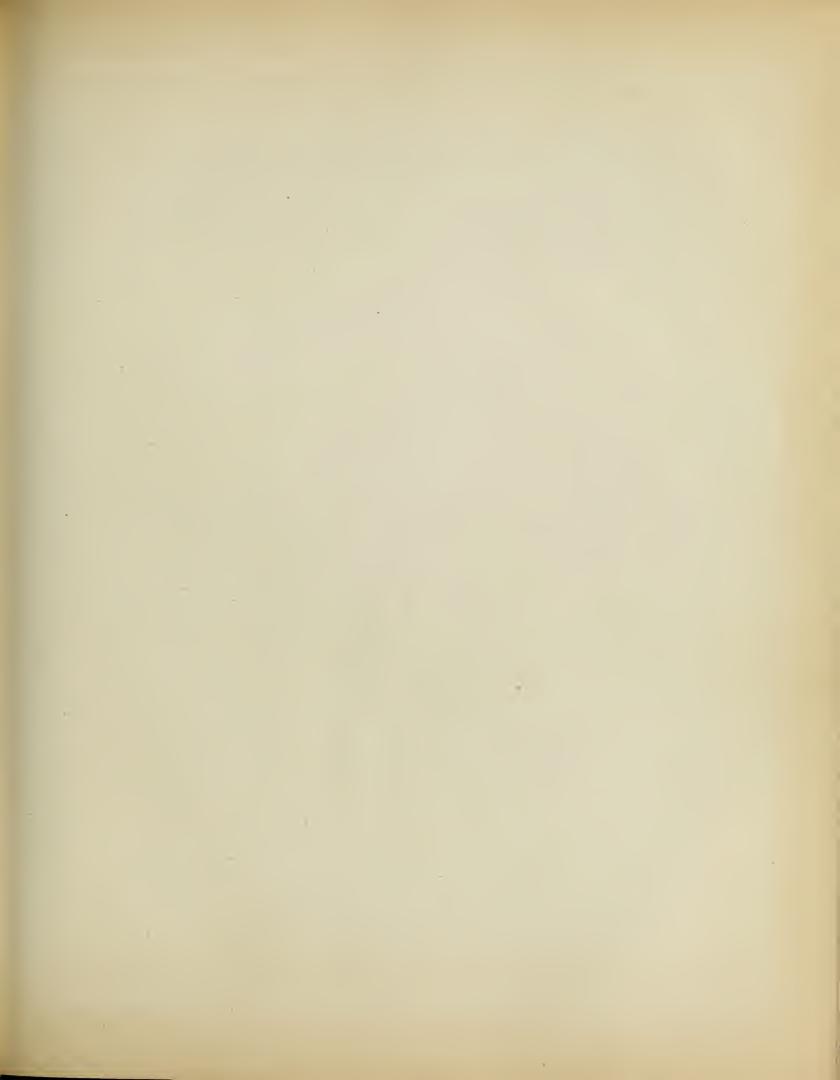
52,000 square miles; population 1,600,000.

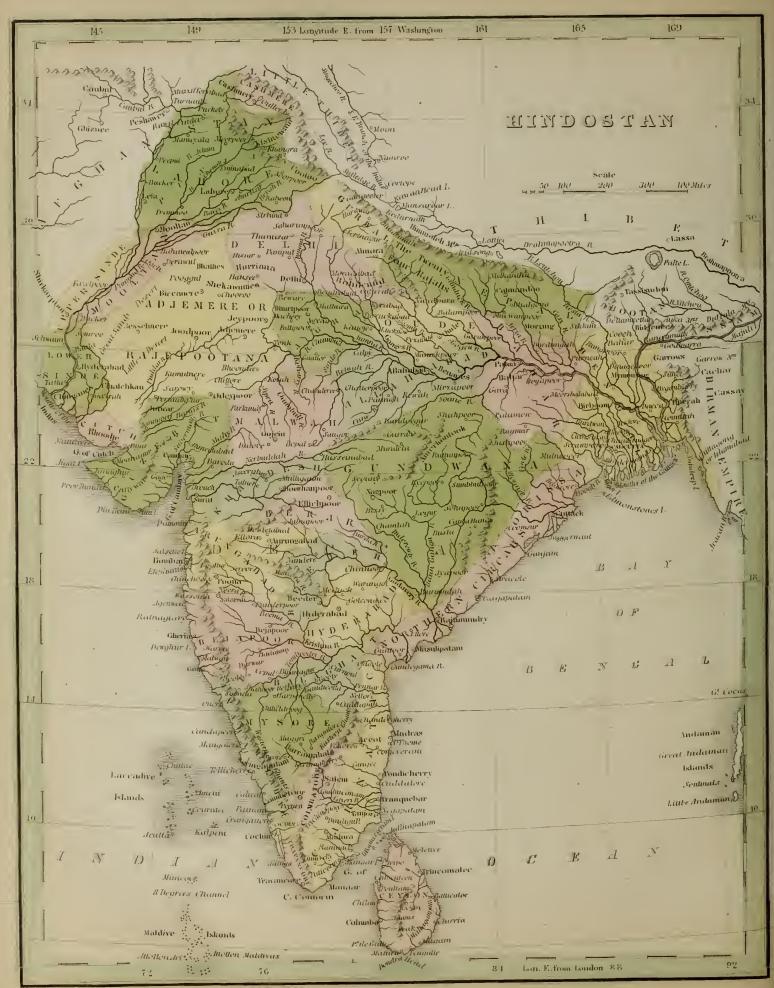
Wahabees. Nedjed contains the country of the Wahabees, who, in the beginning of the present century, carried their victorious arms over Hejaz, Lassa, and part of Yemen. The Wahabees are religious over Hejaz, Lassa, and part of Yemen. reformers, who receive the precepts of the Koran as of divine authority, 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.

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 arca 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 Sindia; the kingdom of Nepaul; 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, Serinagor, Nepaul, &c.; Southern Hindostan or the great valley of the Ganges; the Northern Deccan, between the Norbudda and the Krishna; the Southern Deccan, lying south of the Krishna, and the isles, including Ceylon, the Laccadives, and the

INHABITANTS. The bulk of the population are Hindoos, compris-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, Telingas, &c. occupy the southern part of the country.

Seven eighths of the population profess Bramanism; Buddhism prevails in Nepaul, Ceylon, &c., and Mahometanism has been cmbraced 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;

	Ancient Provinces.		Ancient Provinces.
Presidency of Bengal	f Bengal	1	Carnatic
	Behar		Coimbetore
	Allahabad	Presidency	Mysore
	Oude	of .	Malabar
	Agra	Madras	Canara
	Delhi		Balaghaut
	Gurwal		Northern Circars
	Ajmeer	Presidency	Aurungabad
	Orissa		Bejapore
	Gundwana	of •	Candeish
		Bombay	Guzerat

ALLIED OR SUBJECT STATES.

States.		Population.
Kingdom of Hydrabad 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 Cochin, -		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.

17. 1 oc. 1		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 Nepaul,		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; Moorshedabad, 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 Ser-

ampore 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 Tritchinopoli, 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 Tran-

quebar, 12,000, to the Dancs.

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.

160,000; and Anmedanad, 100,000.

Goa or Panjim, 18,000 inhabitants, belongs to Portugal.

Lucknow, in the kingdom of Oude, 300,000 inhabitants; Hyderabad, 200,000, and Aurungabad, 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 Holear; 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 Hydrabad, 20,000, are the

capitals of Nepaul 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 stock-holders 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. the renewal of the charter in 1813, the trade between Great Britain and India was thrown open; but the Chinese trade was still left ex-clusively 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 com-mercial 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 thronc 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 78° 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

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

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: Population. Capitals. Government of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk, 25,000 Tomsk, Krasnoiarsk, 10,000 4,000 16,000 66 Yenisséisk, 66 Irkutsk, Irkutsk, Province of Omsk, 7,000 Omsk, 3,000 Yakoutsk. ${
m Y}$ akoutsk, District of Okotsk Okotsk, 1,000

Kamschatka, Petropavlovsk, Contains no towns of any note, Land of the Kirguises. but is roamed over by wandering hordes.

Inhabited by a few miserable Tchuky, tribes.

TRADE and PRODUCTIONS. The most important productions of Siberia are furs, walrus tusks, iron, gold, silver, platina, &c. On the eastern declivity of the Ural, arc gold, silver, and platina 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 Yenisscy to the Pacific, the Tongooses 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 Tungooses, Samoyedes, Kurilians, &c.; the Mongols are Buddhists, and there are Jews, aud Greek, Armenian, Lutheran, and Roman Christians.

TURKISTAN OR TARTARY.

EXTENT. This region extends from 36° to 51° N. Lat., and from 49° to 82° E. Lon. It is sometimes described as divided into Bucharia or 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 Buchara; area 80,000 square miles; population 2,500,000. Principal towns Buchara, 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 His-

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 Buchara are distinguished for their mechanical industry, and for their skill in the man-

guished 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 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 Bucharian merchants are enterprising, frugal, and intelligent; they traverse almost the whole continent, and have formed considerable colonies in China, Russia, and the other neigh-

boring countries.

1,000

Their chief marts are Orenburg for the trade with Russia, Cashgar for that with China, Balkh for that with Afghanistan, and Cashnere 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,

cotton, sin, and gold dust, are the principal articles of export; tea, porcelain, indigo, shawls, &c., are imported.

Inhabitants. The Bucharians, who form the mass of the population in Great Bucharia, and are dispersed over the whole country for the calks of traffic are of the Persing family of particles. The 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 Manchoos or

Manchooria on the ocean; Mongolia, or the land of the Mongols;

Manchooria on the ocean; Mongolia, or the land of the Mongols; Thianchanpeloo, comprising Zungaria, and the land of the Kirghiscs; the land of the Khalkas; and Thianchannanloo, or the Little Bucharia of European geographers.

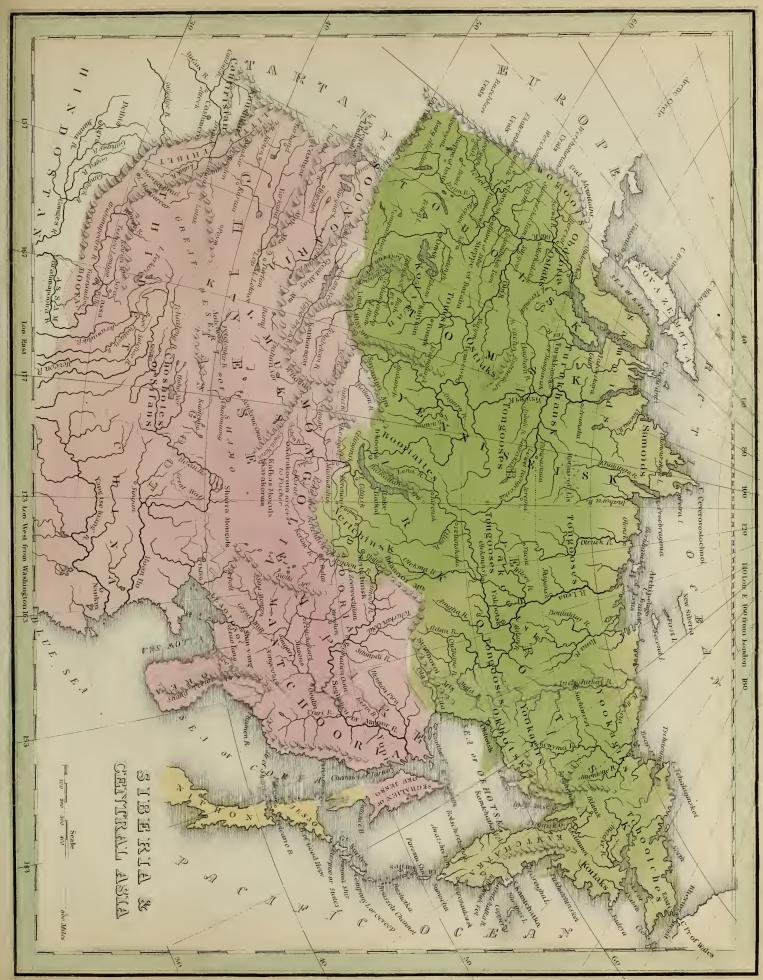
RIVERS. The Amour or Saghalien rises in the central part of this region, and passes through Manchooria into the Sea of Okotsk, after a course of 2,250 miles. Many of the rivers of this region do not find their way to the sea, but terminate in the salt lakes, which are scattered over its surface. Such are the Yarcand, flowing into Lake Lop, the Ili, running into Lake Palcati, &c.

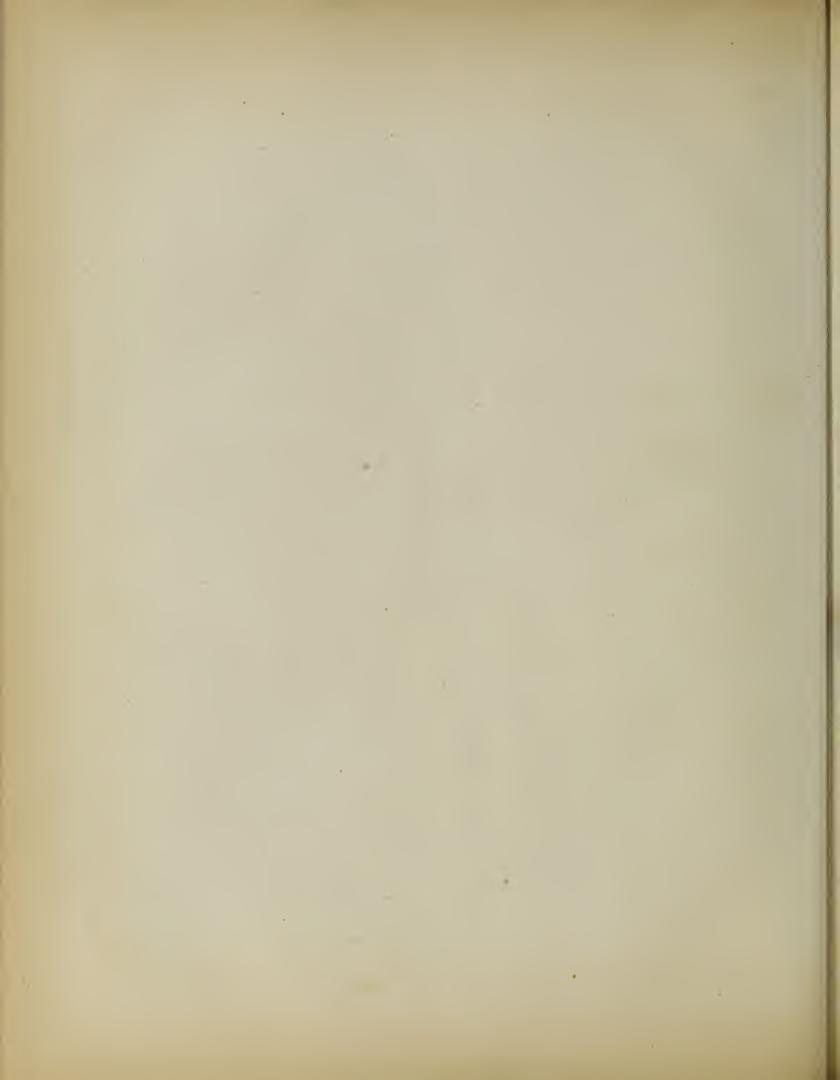
Towns. The principal towns are Yarkand, 12,000 inhabitants, and Cashgar, 40,000, in Little Bucharia, and Guldja, 60,000, in Zungaria. Karakorum, in the land of the Khalkas, was celebrated in the middle ages, as the capital of the great Mongol empire, the seat

the middle ages, as the capital of the great Mongol empire, the seat

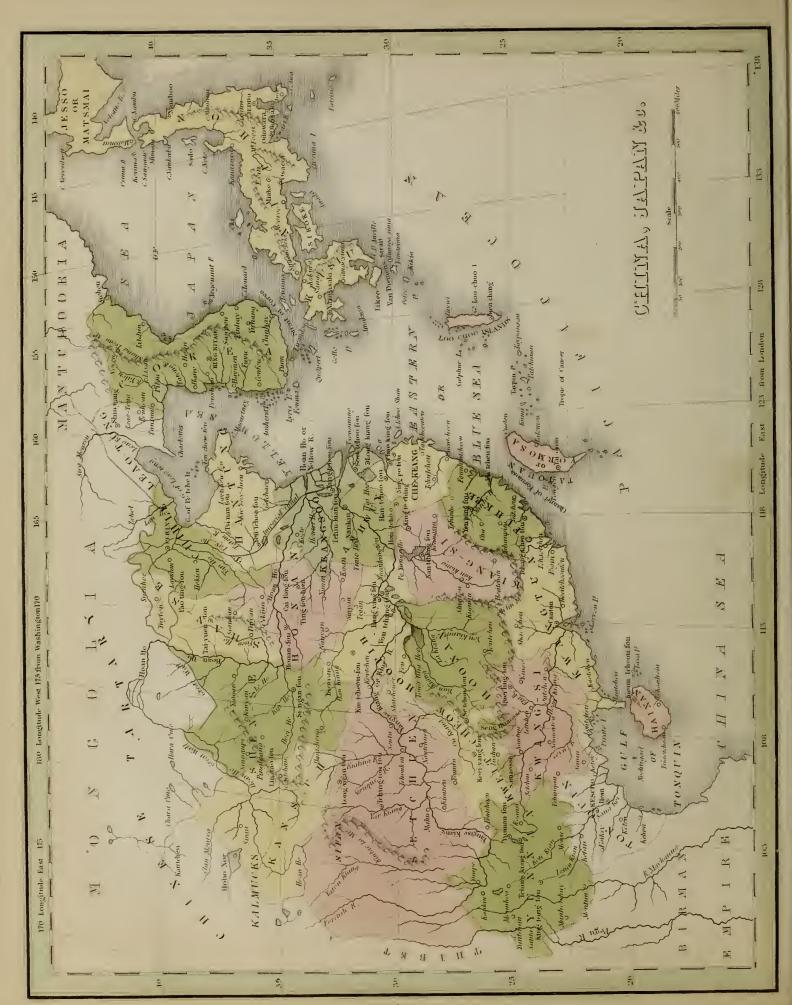
of the posterity of Genghis Khan.

INHABITANTS. The Bucharians are numerous in Little Bucharia. The Manchoos, who are the ruling people of the Chinese empire; the Mongols, comprising the Kalmucks of Zungaria, the Khalkas, and the Mougols Proper; and the Kirghises of the Turkish family are the other principal nations. The Mongols, and most of the Manchoos are Buddhists; the Bucharians and Kirghises are Mahometens, and there are many idolatrous tribes. etans, and there are many idolatrous tribes.









CHINA.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The Chinese empire extends from 18° to 51° N. Lat., and from 71° to 143° E. Lou., having an area of 5,250,000 square miles, and a population of about 200,000,000.

In this estimate are comprised China Proper, Manchooria or the country of the Manchoos, Thianchanpelou or Zungaria, Thianchannanloo or little Bucharia, Mongolia, which is only tributary, and the kingdoms of Corca and Loo Choo, the vast region of Tibet, and Debraja, called by Europeans Bootan, which are vassal or protected countries.

Divisions. China Proper is divided into 18 provinces; viz.:

	Provinces.	Capitals.
Northern -	Chyle,	Peking.
	Shanse,	Tayuen.
	Shense,	Singan.
	Kansu,	Lancheou.
Western	Suchuen,	Tchingtu.
Western	Yunnan,	Yunnan.
Southern	Kwangse,	Kwiling.
	Kwangtong,	Canton.
	(Fukien,	Futcheou.
Fastown	Chekeang,	Hangtcheou.
Eastern <	Keangsu,	Nankin.
	Shantun,	${f Tsenan}.$
Interior .	Honan,	Kaifung.
	Anway,	Ankhing.
	Ноорі,	Wootchang.
	Keangse,	Nantchang.
	Hoonan,	Tchangtcha.
	Kweitcheou,	Kweiyang.

Towns. Peking, the capital, is estimated to contain 1,300,000 inhabitants. Among the other principal towns are Canton or Quantcheou, which, comprising the boat-town, has a population of about 600,000 souls; Singan, 350,000; Futcheou, in Fukien; Hangtehcou, 600,000; Nankin or Kfaugning, 500,000; Sutcheou, 600,000; Wootchang, 400,000; Nantchang, in Keangse, 300,000; Kingtcchin, famous for its porcelain, 500,000; Yotchcou, in Hoonan, 200,000, and Kaifung, 200,000 inhabitants.

Inhabitants. The Manchoos have been the dominant race in

INHABITANTS. The Manchoos have been the dominant race in China, since their conquest of the country in 1644; they have a rich literature, and their language is that of the imperial court. The Chinese or natives form the great bulk of the population

Chinese or natives, form the great bulk of the population.

Religion. The doctrine of Confucius is the religion of the empire, the emperor himself being the patriarch, and the magistrates performing the functions of priests. The great mass of the inhabitants, however, profess Buddhism or the religion of Fo.

GOVERNMENT. The government is a limited monarchy, the power of the emperor being checked by those of certain of the higher officers, and by the necessity he is under of naming the magistrates

according to prescribed rules.

Canals. The Yaho or Imperial canal, is the longest work of the kind in the world, being 700 miles in length, independently of the rivers which it connects. It opens a water communication from Peking to Canton, with numerous branches to the principal cities of the empire. In the Chinese canals, boats are passed from one level

The Great Wall, perhaps the greatest work ever executed by man, has been built about 2,000 years; it extends from the western extremity of Shense to the gulf of Pecheli, a distance of 1,500 miles, passing over lofty mountains and traversing deep valleys. It is composed of two parallel brick walls 12 feet apart, the interval between which is filled up with earth; its height is 24 feet, with towers

at intervals of 300 or 400 feet.

Commerce. The interior commerce of this vast empire is more important than its foreign trade, and consists in the mutual exchange of the natural and manufactured produce of its distant provinces, transported upon the numerous rivers and canals which furrow its surface.

The foreign commerce is also very extensive, both by land and by sea. The maritime commerce is carried on chiefly by Chinese, English, and Americans. The Chinese junks trade to Further India, and the islands of the Pacific. Some of these clumsy vessels are from 600 to 800 tons burden.

Foreigners are admitted only to the port of Canton; in this as in other ports there is a body of merchants called the Hong or Security Merchants, who are mutually bound for the payment of each other's obligations. The Manilla Spaniards have the right of trading to Tchangtcheou.

The foreign inland commerce is carried on with Siberia by Mai-

matchin near Kiachta; with Turkistan by Yarkand; with Hindostan by Leh and Lassa, and with Annam and the Birman Empire.

Exports are tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, cotton goods, porcelain, silk, and numerous other manufactured articles; imports, furs, woollen cloths, gold and silver thread, opium, birds' nests, tripaug, sandal wood, glass, lead, &c. Value of exports to the United States, in 1832, \$5,344,000; of imports from the same \$1,260,000.

MANUFACTURES, ARTS. The Chinese are distinguished for their mechanical industry and skill, and the origin of many of the arts

Manufactures, Arts. The Chinese are distinguished for their mechanical industry and skill, and the origin of many of the arts ascends, among them, beyond historical record. They have from time inancmorial been acquainted with the arts of preparing and manufacturing silk, working metals, cutting and polishing precious stones, &c., and their vivid and durable coloring, their firm but thin paper, their ink, and several other articles of industry, yet defy European rivalry.

ropean rivalry.

The manufacture of porcelain has long reached a perfection, at which Europeans have but recently arrived after long and painful exertions; their cotton stuffs, their artificial flowers, their carvings in ivory, &c have long been famous. Engraving in wood and stereotype printing were in use in China in the middle of the 9th century.

JAPAN.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The empire of Japan extends from 29° to 47° N. Lat., and from 128° to 150° E. Lon., having an area of 240 000 square miles and a population of 25 000 000 square.

240,000 square miles, and a population of 25,000,000 souls.

It includes the islands of Niphon, Yesso or Matsmai, Kiusiu or Ximo, and Sicoff or Sicoco, and part of Tarakai or Saghalien, and of the Kurile isles.

Towns. Yedo, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world, having a population of about 1,400,000 souls; Kio or Meaco, for a long time the capital and still the residence of the dairi, or spiritual head of the empire, has about 500,000 inhabitants. Nara, 200,000; Osaka, 150,000; Nangasaki, in the island of Kiusiu, the only place into which foreign vessels are admitted, and Matsmai, 50,000, on the island of Yesso, are the other principal towns.

island of Yesso, are the other principal towns.

Government. The dairi or emperor, who is considered a descendant of the gods, is at present only the spiritual head of the empire, the whole civil power having being usurped by the kubo or scogun (commander in chief of the forces), in 1585, who leaves to the dairi merely the name and honors of emperor.

The government is an absolute monarchy; under the scogun, the authority is possessed by a great number of damios or hereditary princes, who are nearly sovercign within their own territories, but are obliged to keep hostoges in the hands of the sovereign

are obliged to keep hostages in the hands of the sovereign.

Religion. The religion of the majority of the nation is Buddhism; but the religion of Sinto, which is the primitive religion of the country, and which consists in the worship of Genii or Sins, has many followers. There are likewise many followers of Confucius.

Manufactures, Arts, &c. The Japanese excel in many kinds of manufactures, and have been acquainted with the art of printing for 600 years. They adopt with great eagerness the European arts and sciences, but the jealousy of the government forbids any subject from leaving the empire, and interdicts all access to foreigners, admitting only the Chinese, Coreans, and Dutch, to the single port of Nangasaki.

They work in copper, iron, and steel, with great skill, and their silks, cotton stuffs, porcelain, mulberry-paper, lackered ware, glass, &c., are remarkable for excellence and beauty of workmanship. Agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection in Japan.

Agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection in Japan.

Science, Literature, &c. The use of paper, made from the bark of the mulberry-tree, and other plants, was introduced in the 7th century, and the art of printing in the beginning of the 18th, when the books of Buddha were printed from wooden blocks.

The Japanese have several treatises on botany and other subjects of natural science, well printed with well executed plates, and they have adopted the European methods of projection, in their maps.

The principal men are acquainted with the Dutch language, and

The principal men are acquainted with the Dutch language, and keep themselves informed of what is passing in the West, through the medium of the Dutch journals. Women are well educated, and enjoy nearly the same liberty as in European countries.

enjoy nearly the same liberty as in European countries.

Commerce. The Japanese had, formerly, a large military and commercial navy, and navigated all the eastern seas, but since 1637, they have been forbidden to visit foreign countries, and the only foreign vessels permitted to enter the country are a limited number of Chinese, Coreans, and Dutch.

The coasting and internal trade is, however, extensive, and is facilitated by great fairs and good roads. The exports are copper, camphor, silks, and lackered ware. Tea, sugar, iron, lead, mercury, whale oil, spices, tin, coffee, &c., are imported.

FURTHER INDIA OR CHIN-INDIA.

EXTENT. Further India, or India beyond the Ganges, called by Malte Brun Chin-India, extends from 1° to 27° N. Lat., and from 90° to 109° E. Lon., comprising the extensive region lying southeast of Hindostan and southwest of China.

ISLANDS. In the sea of Bengal lie two groups of islands, the Andaman islands, containing some good harbors, and well wooded, but inhabited by savage tribes of blacks; and the Nicobar isles, inhabited by a gentle race of people of a dark yellow complexion, of whom Linneus, Buffon, and lord Monboddo gave credit to the absurd story, that they had tails. The Danes once had settlements in the latter group, but they have abandoned them.

RIVERS. Some of the principal rivers of Asia flow through this peninsula, but in general their courses are but imperfectly known. The Brahmapootra or Burrampooter rises in the mountains which lie on the north of the Birman empire, and empties itself into the

Ganges below Luckipore.

The Irawaddy, which is one of the largest rivers of Asia, is thought to rise in Thibet; it traverses the Chinese province of Yunnan, and the Birman empire, entering the sea by 14 mouths. The Saluen also probably rises in the mountains of Thibet, and passing through Martaban reaches the sea below Amherst.

The Menam or River of Siam rises in Yunnan, and passes through Siam into the Chinese Sea. The Mecon, Menamkong, or River of Cambodia rises in Thibet, traverses Yunnan, and flows through

Cambodia into the sea.

DIVISIONS. Further India is divided into the English territories, the Birman empire, the kingdom of Siam, empire of Annam, the independent states of the peninsula of Malacca, and nunerous independent savage or half civilized tribes of the interior.

INHABITANTS. The inhabitants belong to several distinct races, among whom are the Myammas or Birmese, the Moans or Peguans, the Taineh, called by the Europeans Siamese, the Annanites, including the Tonquinese and Cochinchinese, the Malays, &c. Many of the tribes of this peninsula are blacks.

Religion. Buddhism is professed by the Birmans, Peguans, Siamese, Laosians, Cambodians, and the lower classes in the empire of Annam; many of the higher classes in the latter are disciples of Confucius. The inhabitants of Assam, Munnipore, Tippera, Catchar,

&c., are attached to Brahmanism.

The Malays are Mahometans, and some of the Tonquinese, Co-

chinchinese, and Cambodians are Roman Catholics. barbarous tribes of the interior districts are Fetichists.

COMMERCE and MANUFACTURES. The inhabitants of the peninsula have not made the same progress in the arts of life as the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Japanese, and their manufactures are comparatively few and rude. The commercial relations of the English with the states of this region have rapidly increased within the last twenty years, and the Chinese have since the end of the last century got possession of the foreign trade of Siam. The emperor of Annam has within the last few years added a number of ships, rigged in the European style, to his commercial navy. There is also an active inland trade carried on between the English and Birmans, the Chinese and

Birmans, and the Tonquinese and Chinesc.

Exports are cotton, silk, tin, eagle, teak, and sandal wood, gums, sugar, ivory, precious stones, &c.; imports manufactured goods,

opium, tea, &c.

The government of these states is a pure despot-GOVERNMENT. ism. In the Birman and Siamese territories, the name of the sovereign cannot be pronounced during his lifetime by any subject under penalty of death, and in these states and the empire of Annam, each male inhabitant above the age of twenty years, the priests and public officers only excepted, is obliged to devote every third year to the service of the state as a soldier or laborer. Emigration is considered as an act of treason against the state. Justice, however, is administered with impartiality and finness, and crimes against persons and property are not frequent.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

EXTENT and POPULATION. The Birman empire extends, between the Saluen and the Sea of Bengal, from 16° to 27° N. Lat., having an area of 200,000 square miles, with a population of 3,700,000 souls. It comprises Birma or Ava, Pegu, Martaban, a part of Laos, &c.

Towns. Ava, the capital has 50,000 inhabitants; Ummerapoora,

the former capital, 30,000. Pegu and Martaban, formerly capitals of independent states, are now almost descreed. Rangoon, on a branch of the Irawaddy, is the principal commercial place in the empire; population 25,000.

The Birman empire was founded in the middle of the last century, and previous to the late war with the English (1824-26) comprised nearly the whole of the western part of the peninsula; but by the treaty of peace, it was obliged to cede Assam, Astracan, and several other provinces to the latter.

KINGDOM OF SIAM.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This state, which was delivered from the Birmese yoke in 1768, extends from China on the north to the gulf of Siam, and comprises several extensive provinces in the peninsula of Malacca. It is estimated to have an area of 200,000 square miles, with a population of 3,600,000 souls.

Divisions. It comprises Siam Proper, part of Laos and Cambodia, and the kingdoms of Ligor, Bondelon, Patani, Calantan, Tringano, and Kedah, and the islaud of Junkseylon, in the peninsula of Malacca.

Towns. Bankok, the capital, on the Meinam, is a place of about

90,000 inhabitants; Siam, formerly the capital, and a splendid and populous city, is now in ruins.

EMPIRE OF ANNAM OR VIETNAM.

EXTENT and POPULATION. This empire, founded in the beginning of the present century, comprises the kingdoms of Cochinchina, Tonquin, Chiampa, Cambodia, and Bao or Boatan, and part of Laos. Its area is estimated at about 280,000 square miles; population 12,000,000.

Towns. Hue, the capital, is remarkable for its vast fortifications, capable of receiving a garrison of 40,000 men; population 100,000. Kesho (40,000) in Tonquin; Saigan (100,000), the chief commercial town in the empire and Cambodia, in Cambodia; and Turon, in Co-

chinehina are the principal towns.

Army and Navy. The emperor has established a fine dock yard at Saigan. He has a powerful navy consisting of 11 large vessels, 100 great galleys of from 50 to 70 oars, 500 small galleys, and 280 war boats armed with cannon, beside several frigates on the European model. His army has also been organized in the European manner, fortifications have been constructed on the principles of modern military science, and armories and arsenals erected.

ENLISH TERRITORIES.

Divisions. The English Dominions in Further India comprise the kingdoms of Assam and Aracan, and the provinces of Catchar and Cassay or Munypore, with a part of Tippera in the north; the provinces of Martaban, Ye, Tavay, and Tenasserim, to the south of the Birman empire; the isle of Pulo Pinang or Prince of Wales Island, and Sincapore on the coast of Malacca.

Towns. Aracan, formerly a populous city, has now about 30,000 inhabitants. Amherstown, founded by the English in 1826, near the mouth of the Saluen, has already about 15,000 inhabitants. Georgetown, on Prince of Wales island, has a population of 20,000 souls. Sincapore, founded in 1819, has about 20,000 inhabitants.

INDEPENDENT MALACCA STATES.

The peninsula of Malacca, which towards the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century had succeeded in throwing off the Siamese yoke, is now again mostly reduced to the dominion of foreigners; but it comprises a great number of independent tribes, and several petty kingdoms, viz.: Perac, Salengore, Johor, Palang, and Rumbo.

States. Capitals, &c.

Perac is nominally the capital, Calang is the usual Perac.

residence of the sultan.

Kalang is the present capital; Salengore is now nearly deserted. This state was founded by a colony of Bugis from Celebes, who are noted as

Johor, the capital, is a petty village. This kingdom, Johor.

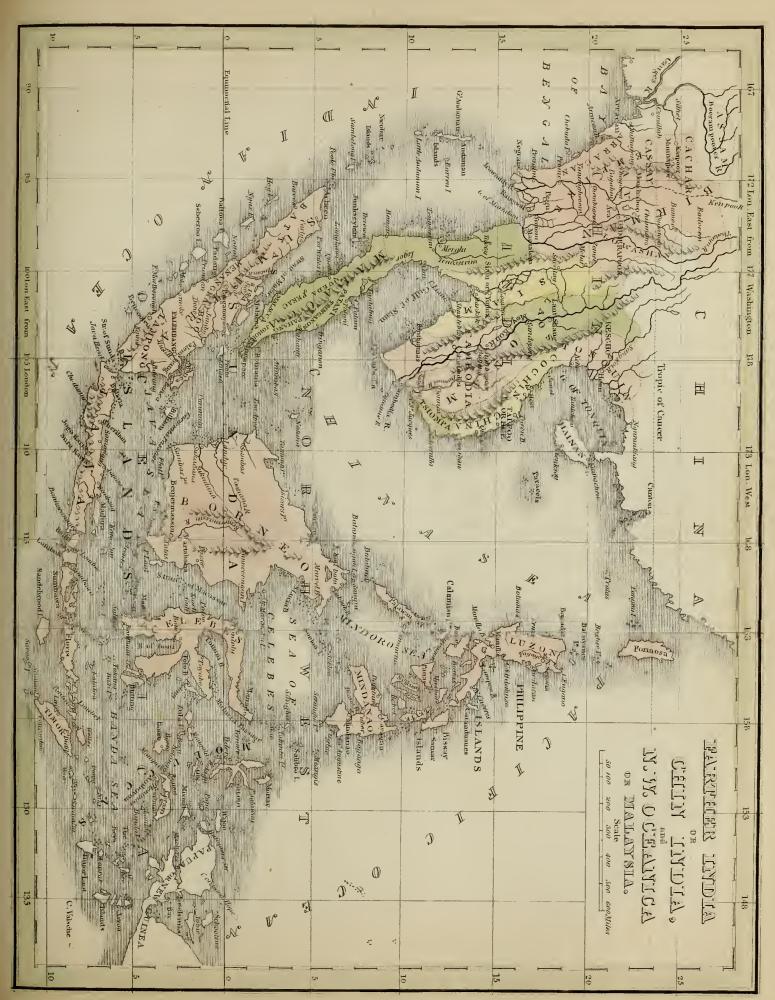
formerly very powerful, is now a feeble state. Capital, Pahang; Tringoram has a fine harbor. A Pahang. fertile and populous country.
powerful state, formerly subject to the empire of

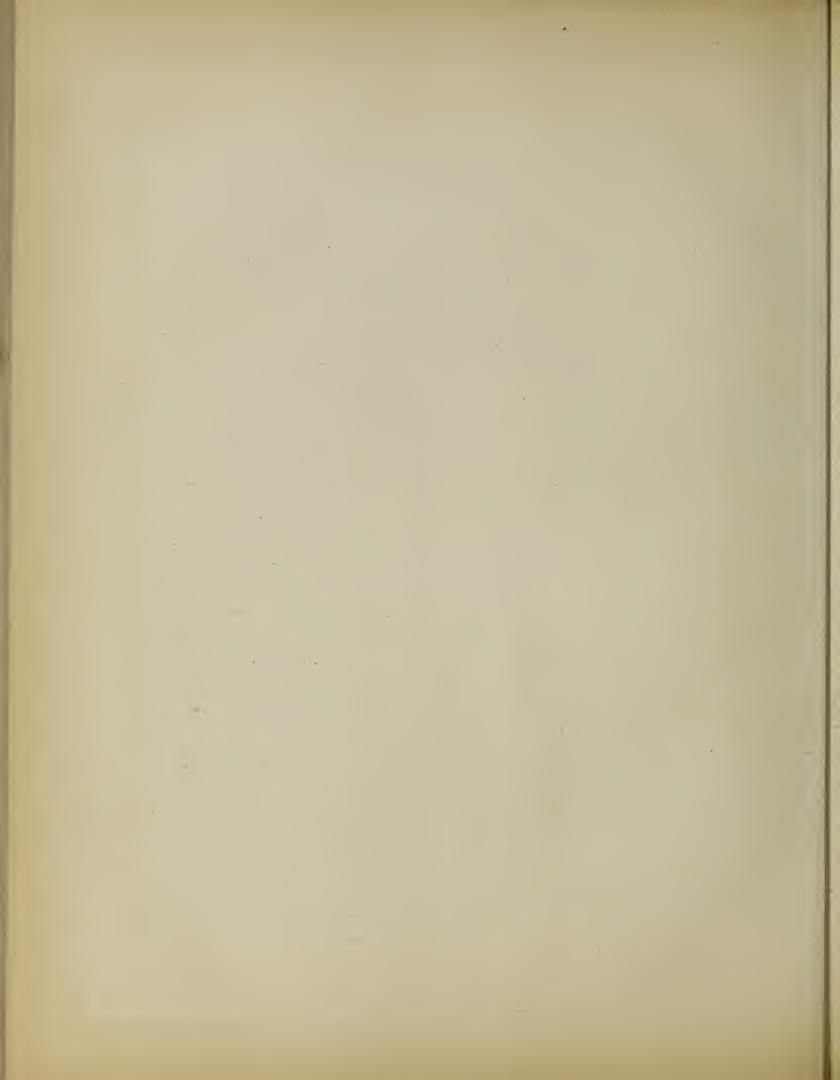
Menangkaboo, in Sumatra.

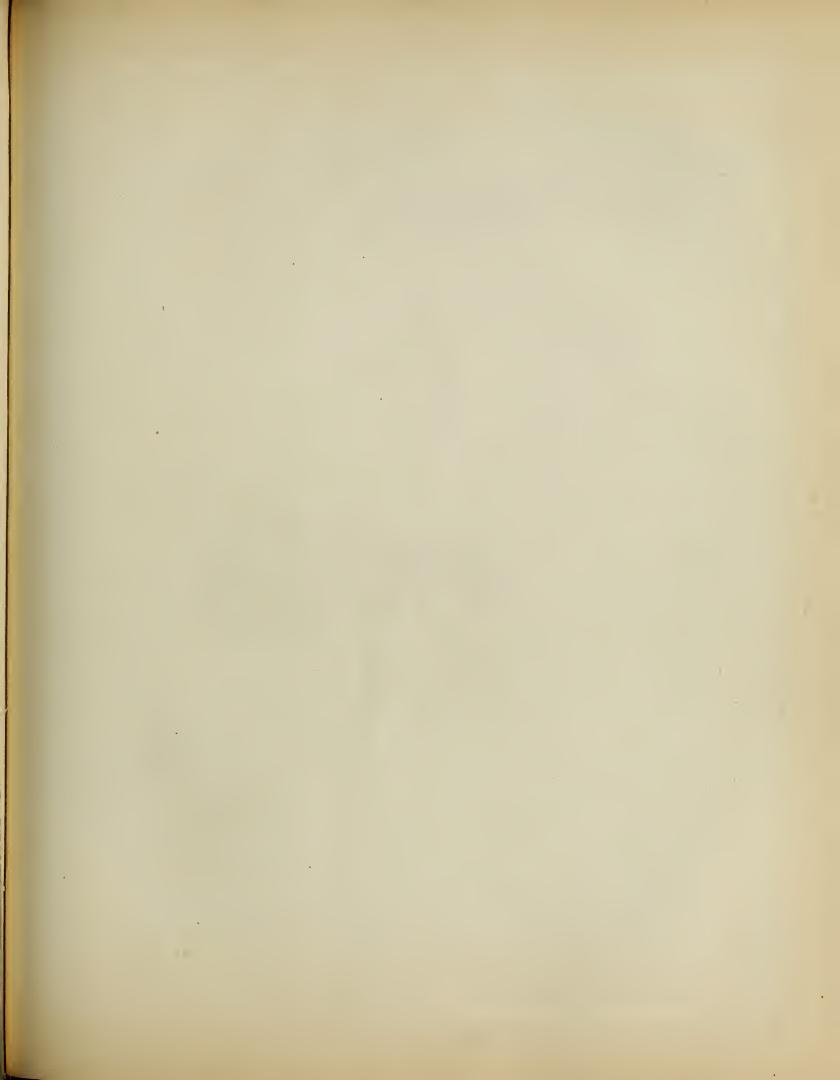
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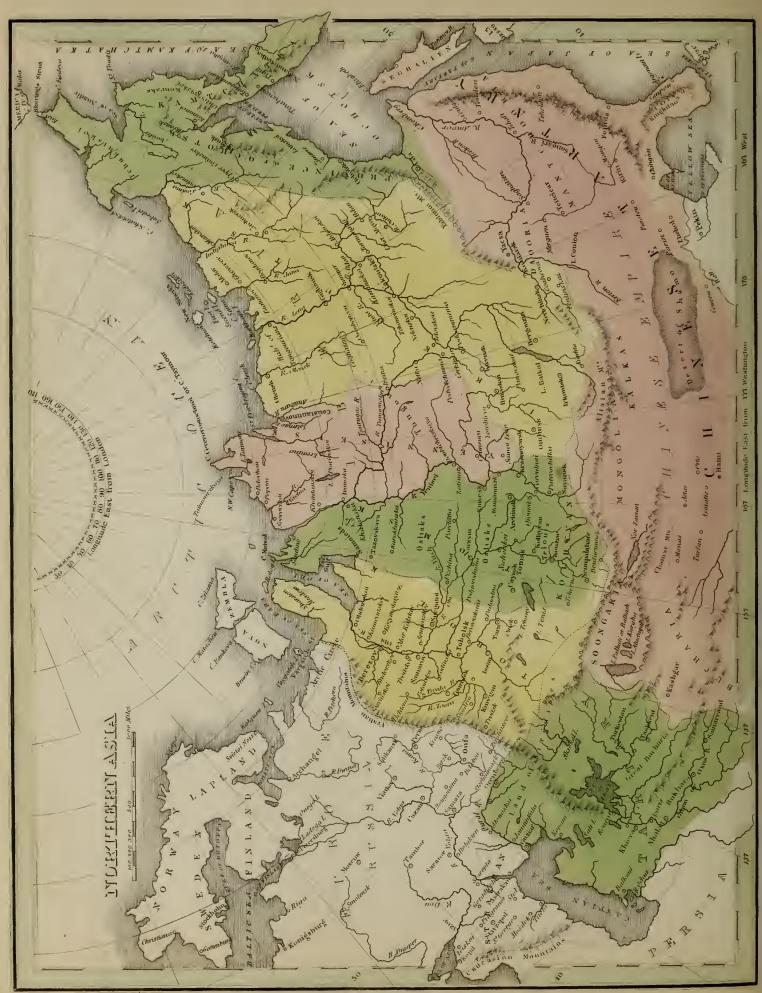
Salengore.

Rumbo.









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 GULES. 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 Sca 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.

CAPES 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 Manchooria.

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 Karafta, called by Europeans Seghalian, 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 Manchoos.

RIVERS. Several large rivers pour their idle waters through the great northern plain of Asia. Of these the Yenissei, considering the Selinga 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 Irtish, 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 civilization. splendid cities; no magnificent harbors adorn their banks; no vessels loaded with the spoils of distant climates float on their boson. 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 Irtish, and that of Baraba between the Obi and the Irtish.

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 Aksakal, 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 Islcs 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 niggard soil render Northern Asia incapable of sustaining a dense population, and it has never been the scat of populous and powerful states. Yet the fierce hordes which have issued from its bosom have several times revolutionised the Old World; the Monguls, the Manchoos, 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: Manchoos, the conquerors of China, occupying the country on the Amour, and part of Seghalien; Tungoos Proper, dwelling north of the former, in the Russian and Chinese empires.

Mongol Family: Mongols Proper and Kalkhas west of Manchooria; Kalmucks or Olets in Zoongaria; Burets in Siberia.

Turkish Family: Kirghises, Usbecks, and Turkmans of Turkistan; Turalians, Tchuwaches, and Yakutes of Siberia.

Samoledes: comprising various tribes on the northern shores of Siberia.

YUKAGHIRS: between the Yana and the Kolyma in the north of Siberia.

KORIAKS: including the Tchuktches, east of the Kolyma.

KAMCHADALES: tribes of Kamchatka.

Kurile Family: Kuriles of the Kurile Isles, and Ainos of Seg-

halien and Jesso.

URALIAN OF FINNIC FAMILY: Voguls or Mansi, and Ostiaks of Western Siberia.

YENISSEIC FAMILY: petty tribes on the Yenissei.

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 Sca 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 Taiuan, 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.

CAPES AND STRAITS. The southern extremity of Asia is Cape Tanjong Booroo, 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 casternmost of Arabia; Cape Baba on the Archipelago is the most westerly point of the Asiatic continent.

The Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles separate Eu-

rope 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 Sincapore.

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, of most of the great peninsulas of Europe and North America, 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 cast and west.

Islands. On the eastern coast is the Japanese Archipclago, in

which is Niphon the largest island of Asia.

The Loo Choo or Lieu Kieu Islands consist of a group of thirty-x islands, tributary to China. The Magicosima Isles lie to the six islands, tributary to China. south of these, and nearer the Chinese coast are Taiuan, called by Europeans Formosa, and Hainan, belonging to China.

On the coast of Further India are the island of Sincapore 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, com-

prising about ten thousand islets and fifty inhabited isles, under a native prince. They are much resorted to for cowries. The Laccadives 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 bosonis, reflecting the gay images of towered cities, the wealth of the tropics and the products of an industrious popula-

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 Sciban 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 elimate, 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 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 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 Otto-

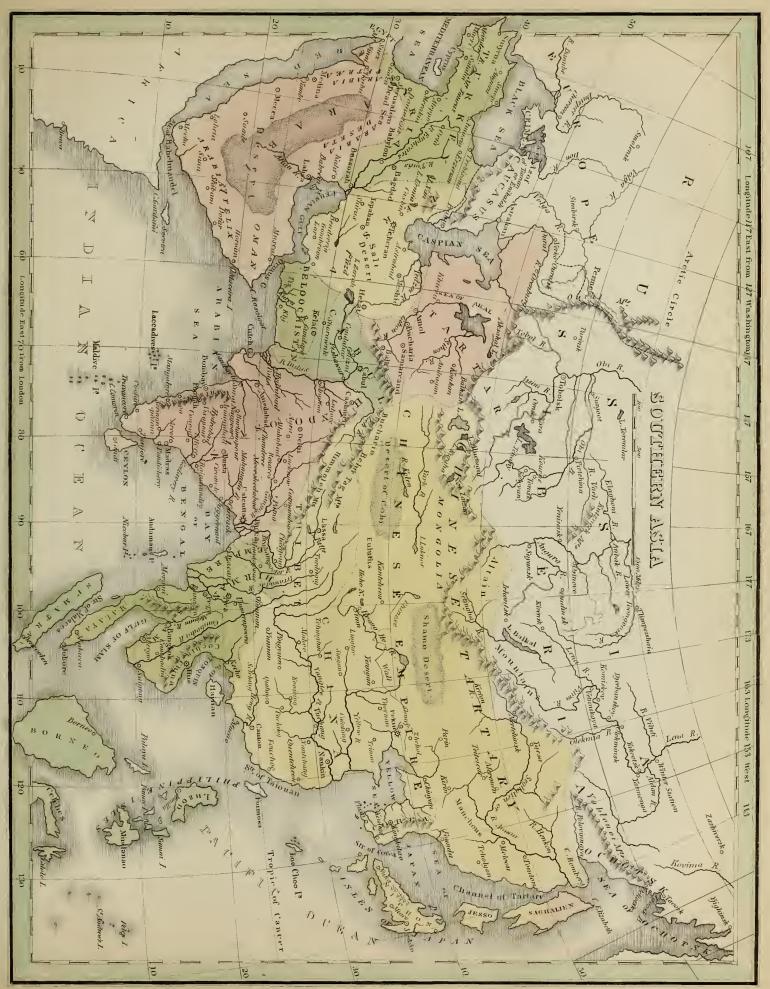
tnan cimpire; Turcomans, the ruling people of Persia.

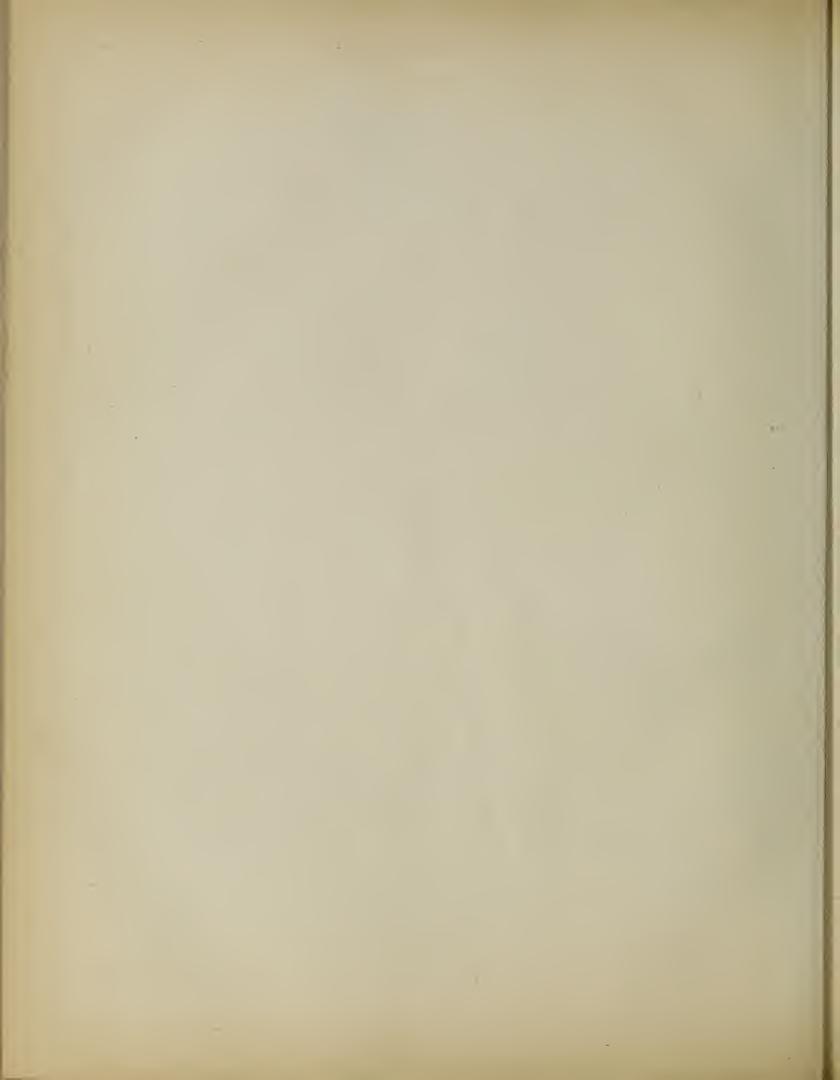
Hindoo Family: Seikhs; Mahrattas; Bengalese; Cingalese, &c. TIBETANS: people of Tibet .- Tais: called by the Europeans, Sia-

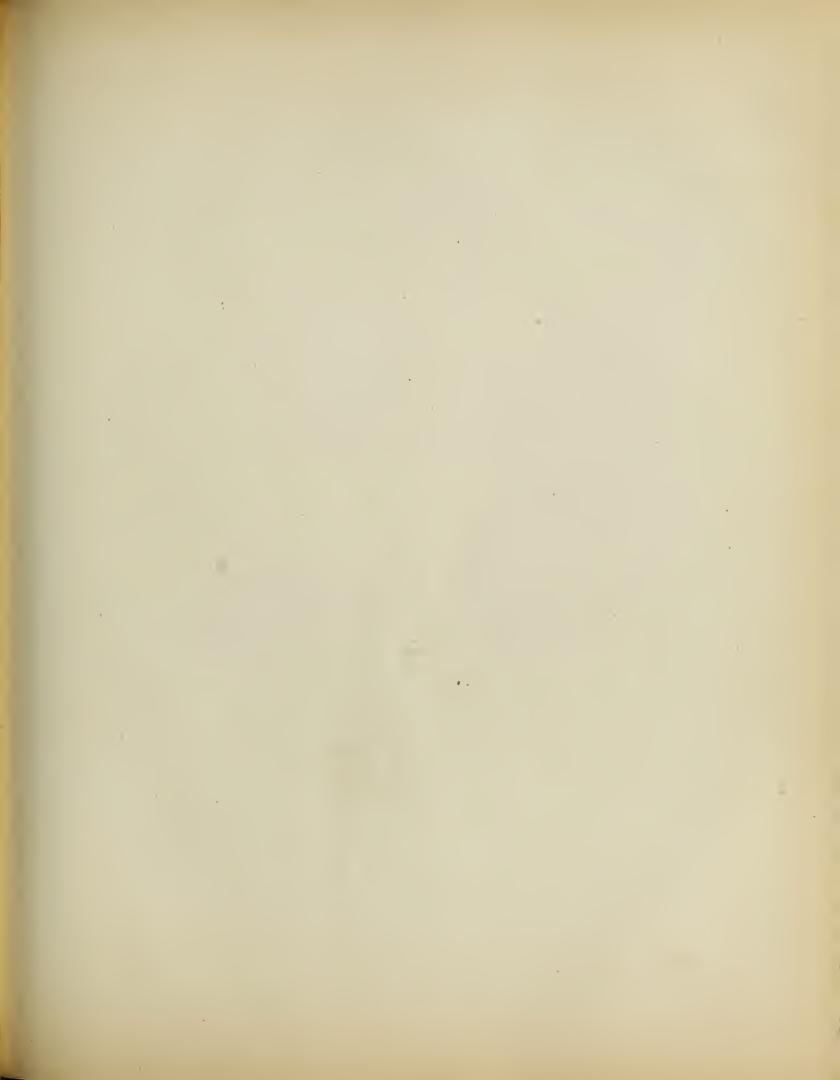
CHINESE: mass of the population of China.—Japanese: people of Japan.

COREANS: people of Corea.—Myammas: dominant race of Birman empire.

Annamites: Tonquinese and Cochinchinese.-Moans: or Peguans.









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. 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 cast 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

2. The Taurus extends in several chains over Asia Minor, Armenia, and Persia; Mount Ararat, in this group, is 18,000 feet in height. The Ural Mountains, stretching from the basin of the Caspian to the Arctic Ocean, are principally remarkable for their rich mines

of gold and platina; 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, Jablonnoikhrebet, &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 Kwanlun 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 Dhwalagiri 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 Yenisscy and the Lena, pour their waters into the Arctic Ocean; the Yenissey, considering the Selinga 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 Manchoos, since 1644 the ruling race in China; the Japanese; the Annamite, including the Cochin-Chinese and Tonquinese; the Mon-Annamite, including the Cochin-Chinese 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 Bucharians, Afghans, Parsees or Guebres, Kurds, Belooches, and Persians or Tadshiks; the Turkish, including the Osmanlis, Turcomans, Usbecks, Yakoots, Kirguises, &c.; the Semitic, including Arabians and Jews; the Georgian, Armenian, Samoyede, Kainschadale, 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,

Iindostan, 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, Lurdistan, &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 Yenissey, 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:

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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
Scikh 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 Buehara,	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,	5,300,000	4,100,000
Portuguese Asia,	5,000	500,000
French Asia,	525	209,000
Danish Asia,	90	60,000

OCEANIA.

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 95° N. and 56° 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

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 53,360 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 dent native states. The capital of the Spanish possessions is Manilla, 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 Mestizocs, and the remainder natives.

AUSTRALIA.

This division includes the great islands of New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, New Guinea or Papuasia, 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 Papuasia, the longest and one of the largest islands

The great island-world in the Pacific Sea, which was | 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 Fecjee 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 Eaheinomauwe, 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, Vavaoo,

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), Eimco, 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 Vaihou, the most east-erly inhabited point of Oceania, and Pitcairns Island, interesting from its little colony of descendants of mutineers of the Bounty.

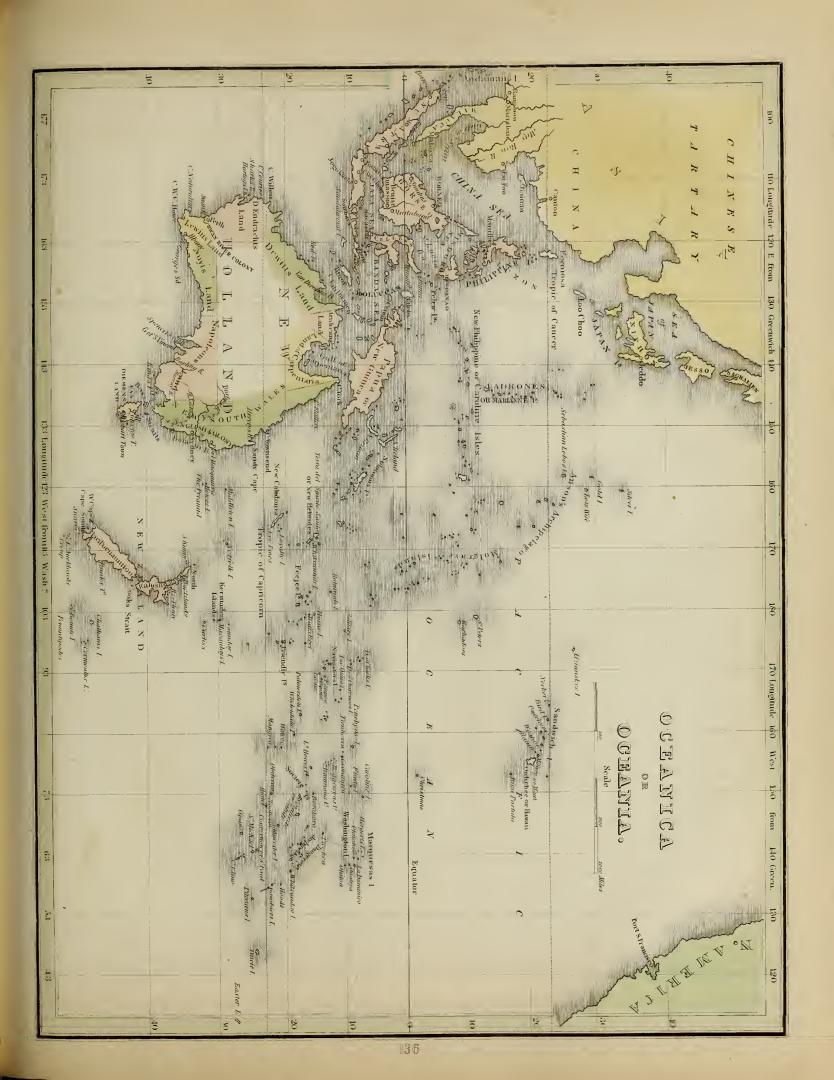
STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS OF OCEANIA.

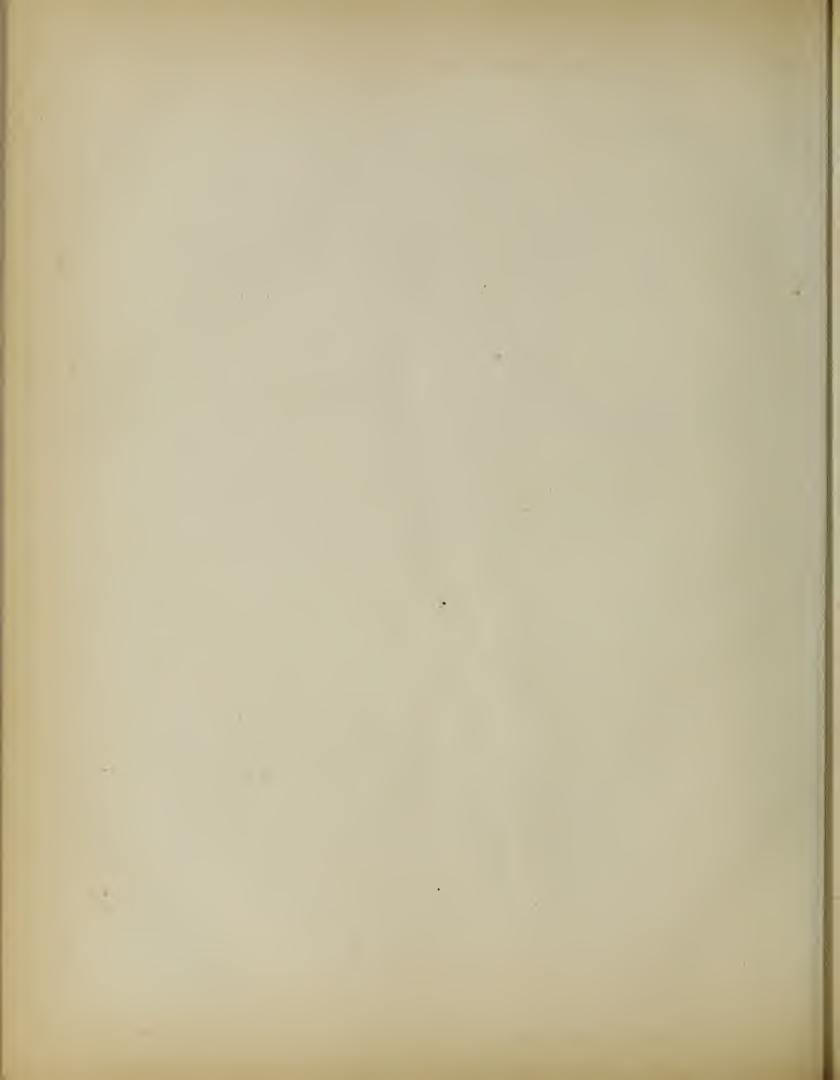
NATIVE POWERS.

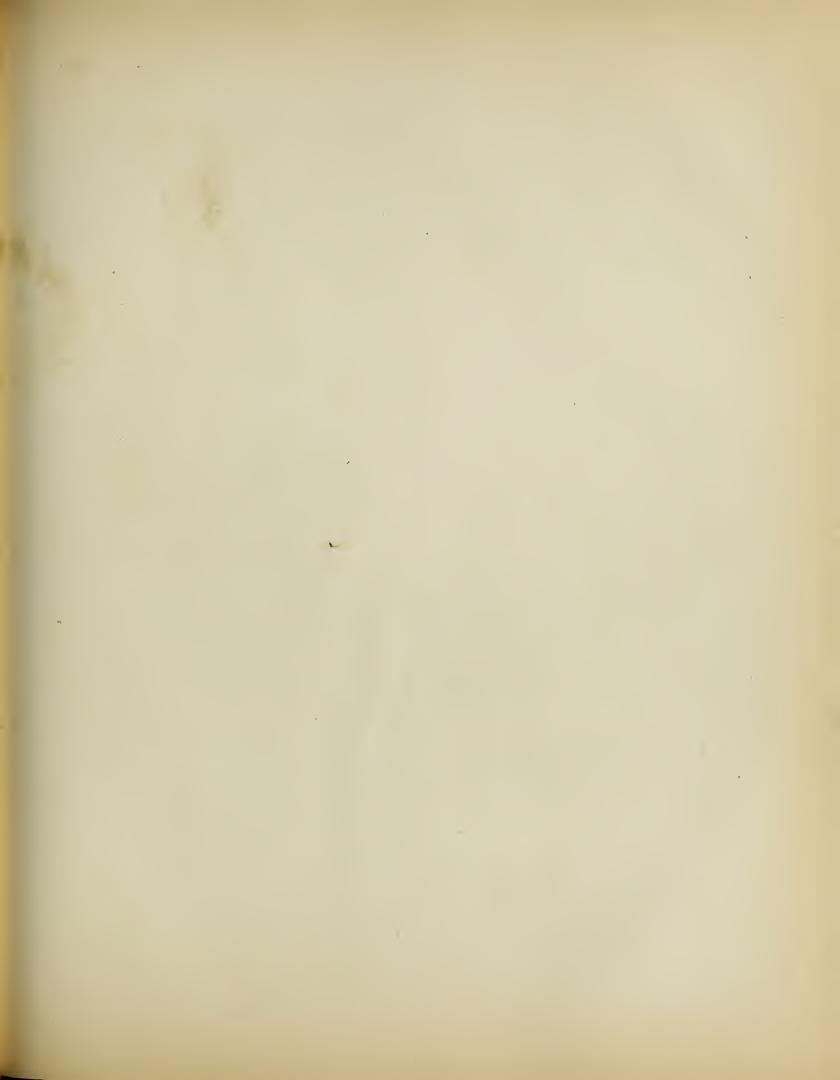
States.	Square Miles.	Population.
Kingdom of Siak (Sumatra)	26,000	600,000
Kingdom of Acheen (Sumatra)	23,000	500,000
Kingdom of Borneo (Borneo)	40,000	400,000
Kingdom of Sooloo (Sooloo Isles,) part of Borneo, &c.)	11,500	200,000
Kingdom of Mindanao (Isle of Mindanao)	16,000	360,000
Kingdom of Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)	7,000	130,000

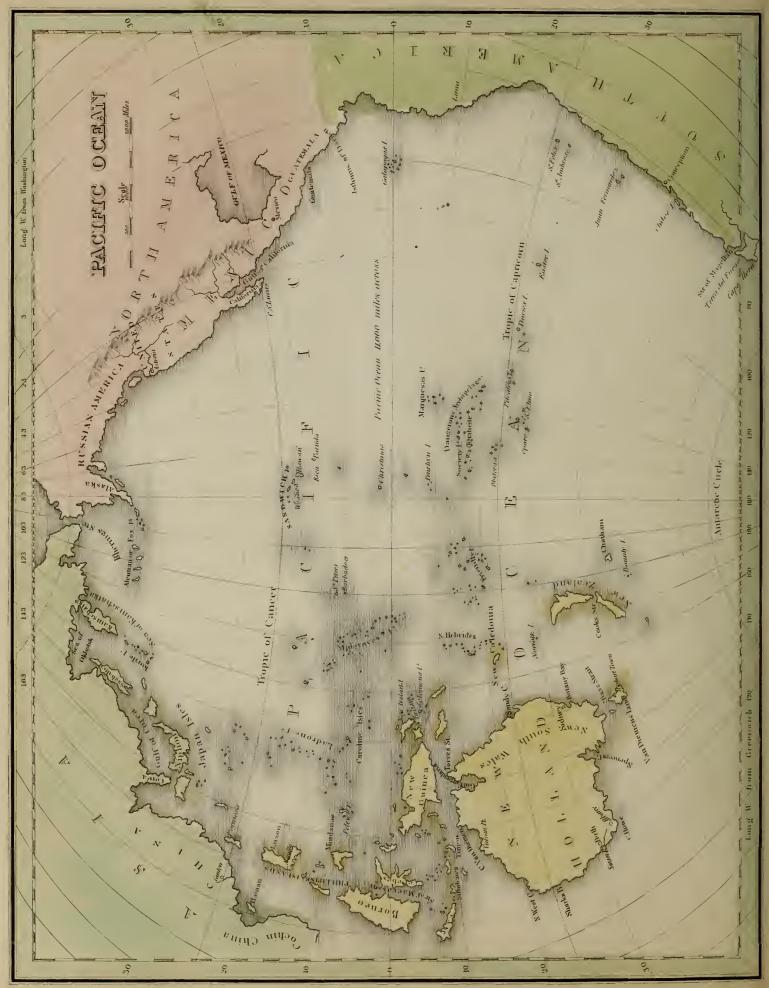
FOREIGN POWERS.

Dutch Possessions (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, &c.)	270,000	9,360,000
Spanish Possessions (Philippines, Marian	nes)52,000	2,640,000
English Possessions (New Holland,)	2,000,000	120,000
Van Dieman's Land, &c.) S 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.

Oceans.

- 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.
- ATLANTIC OCEAN, situated between Europe and Africa, and America, and extending from the Arctic Circle to a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn. The North At-lantic 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.
- III. The Indian Ocean, lying to the south of Asia, and between New Holland and Africa.
- 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.
- V. ANTARCTIC OCEAN, extends from the Antarctic Circle to the South pole.

is and Gulfs. 1. White Sea.
2. Sea of Kora.

- 3. Gulf of Obi.
- 4. Gulf of Yenissey.
- 5. Polar Sea. 6. Baffin's Bay.
- 7. Hudson's Bay.
- 1. Baltic Sea.
- 2. North Sea.
- 3. Irish Sea. Bay of Biscay.
- 5. Mediterranean Sea.
- 6. Adriatic Gulf.
- Archipelago.
- 8. Sea of Marmora.
 9. Black Sea.
- 10. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 11. Gulf of Mexico.
- 12. Caribbean Sea.
- 13. Gulf of Guinea.
- 1. Red Sea.
- 2. Persian Gulf.
- Arabian Sea.
- Bay of Bengal.
- Behring's Sea.
- Sea of Okotsk.
- 3. Sea of Japan.
- 4. Yellow Sea.
- 5. Blue Sea.
- 6. Chinese Sea.
- Sea of Sunda.
- 8. Sea of the Moluccas.
 9. Sea of Celebcs.

- 10. Sea of Mindoro.
 11. Gulf of Carpentaria.
- 12. Coral Sea.
- 13. Gulf of California.
- 14. Bay of Panama.

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 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,

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 accumula-tions 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 perment 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 typhon.

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

Mendaña crossed the ocean twice (1568-1595), and discovered Sol-

omon'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, Fraycinet, 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 inixed breeds (mulattoes, inestizoes, 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 MOUNTAINS. 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)
Illimani,	22,550
Chimborazo,	21,425
Antisana,*	19,136 \ South America.
Cotopaxi, *	18,870
Illiniza,	18,300
Pichincha, *	16,500)
Agua,	15,500 Central America.
Popocatepetl, *	17,800)
Orizava, *	17,500
Istaccihuatl,	15,700 North America.
Long's Peak,	14,000 North America.
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 Gut of Canso between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, and a broad chan-

nel 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 Ha-

vana 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 iey 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 shel-tered 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 fishing 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, Zaeatecas, Pasco, and Potosi, has produced a revolution in the industry and commerce of the most civilized nations of the other hemisphere. The gold mincs 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 3,460,840 of silver; total value \$43,500,000, as appears by the following table:

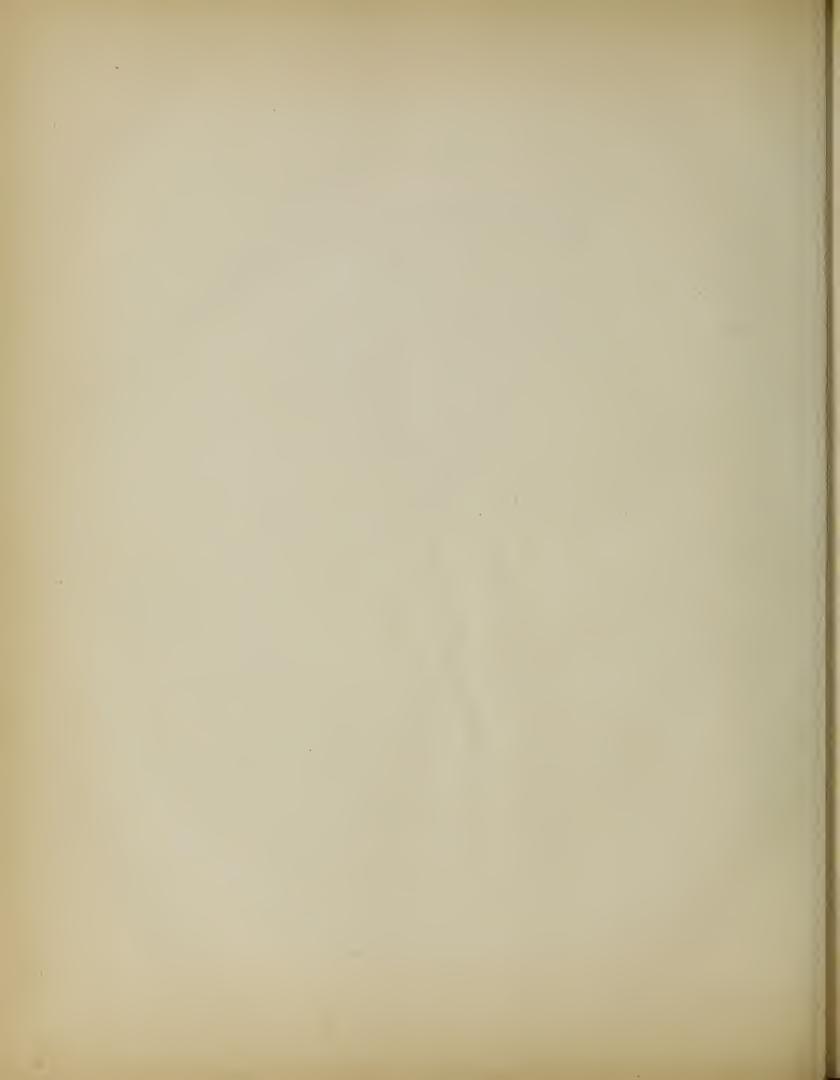
Regions.	Gold. Marks.	Silver. Marks.	Value in Dollars.
Mexico,	7,000	2,338,220	23,000,000
Peru,	3,400	611,090	6,240,000
Chili,	12,212	29,700	2,060,000
Buenos Ayres,	2,200	481,830	4,850,000
New Grenada,		- - -	2,990,000
Brazil,	29,900		4,360,000
	75.217	3,460,840	43,500,000

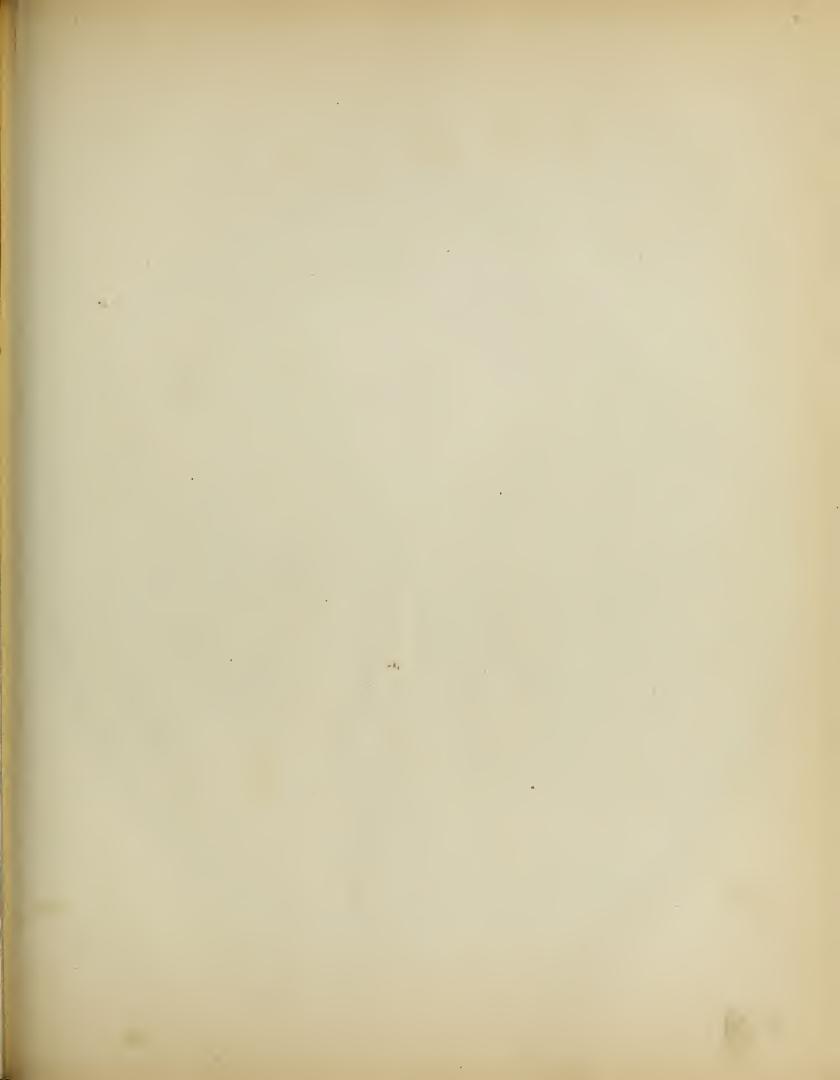
But the unsettled state of the country, and the emigration of the Spanish and Portuguese have very much diminished the produce since that time, and the mean annual produce from 1824 to 1830 has been estimated not to exceed 33,870 marks of gold, and 838,857 of silver. Brazil is the only region, except 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.

* Volcanoes.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.







EASTERN HEMISPEER,



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 78° N. Lat. to 35° S. Lat., and from 17° W. Lon. to 190° 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.

 A SIA,
 16,150,000
 390,000,000

 A FRICA,
 11,350,000
 60,000,000

 EUROPE,
 3,721,000
 250,000,000

 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:

28,200
28,100
17,000
17,000
15,732
15,000
15,152
11,424
10,871
9,912
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 Dieman'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, Bucharia, 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 eonsist of useful soil. A great part of the American soil being in

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.

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

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 voleanoes, 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,
 31

 America,
 20

 Oceania,
 171

* Volcano.

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
" Torrid,	197	803
Southern "	312	688
" Temperate,	75	925
Antarctic,	15?	985?

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 Bellinghausen 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 vegetaand of which mosses and some stunted situous are the only vegeta-tion, 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 Sep-tember 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 docs 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 The right whale or Greenland whale (mysticetus), is chiefly pursued in the Arctic, and the cachalot or spermaceti whale, in the Antaretic 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.

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 Heela 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 een-

tury.

The Italian Zeno appears to have visited Greenland in the begin-

ning 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 Chancelor were despatched on this expedition; the former reached Nova Zembla, but with all his crew was frozen to death. Chancelor 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. Corterçal, 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 pen-

etrated 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.

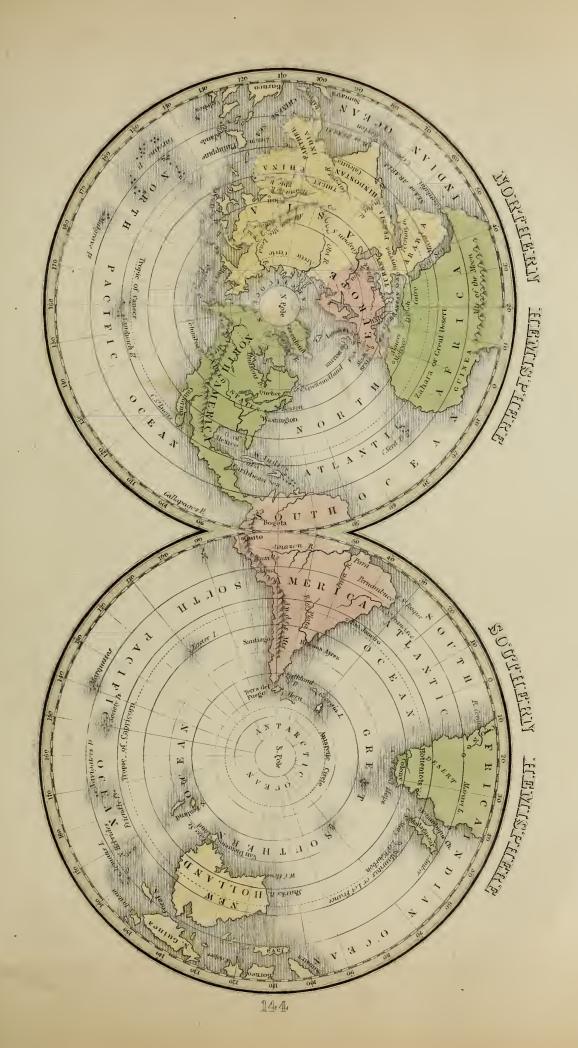
In 1818 the English renewed the attempt to discover a northwest passage, by sending Captain Ross, who passed up Lancaster Sound. In 1819 Parry reached 110° W. Lon., and in 1821-23 examined the coast to the north of Hudson's Bay. In 1824 he entered Prince

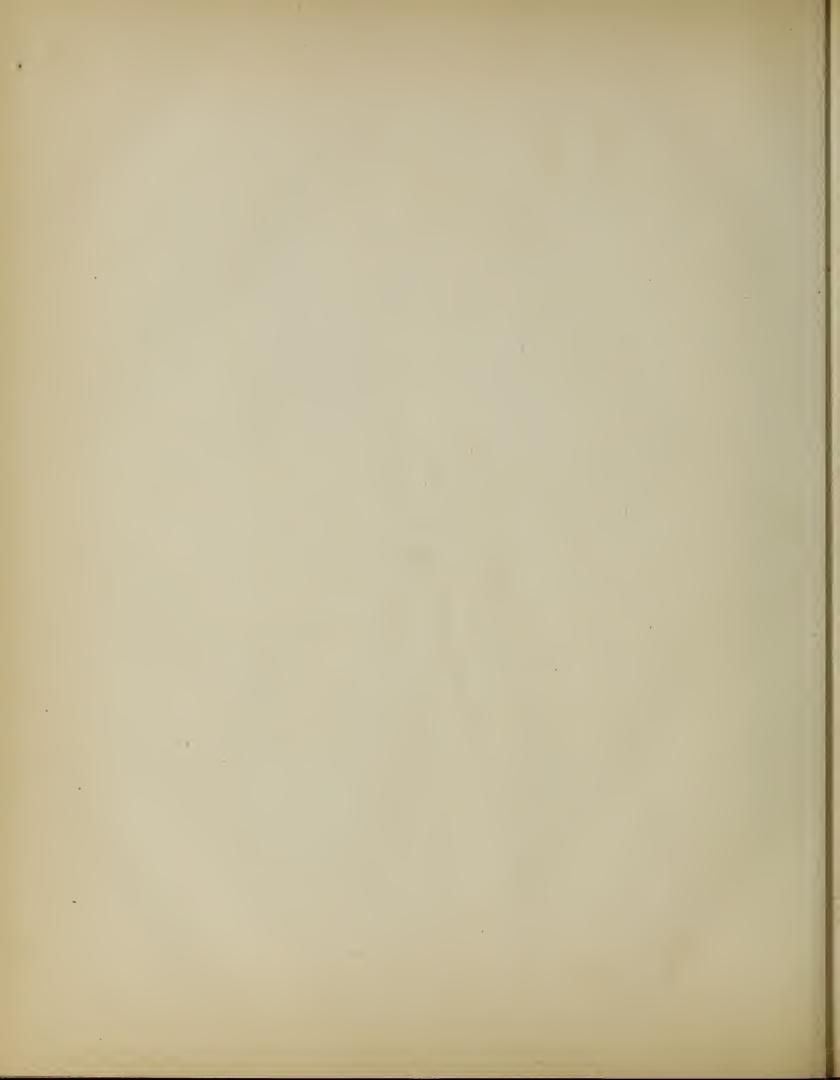
Regent's Inlet.

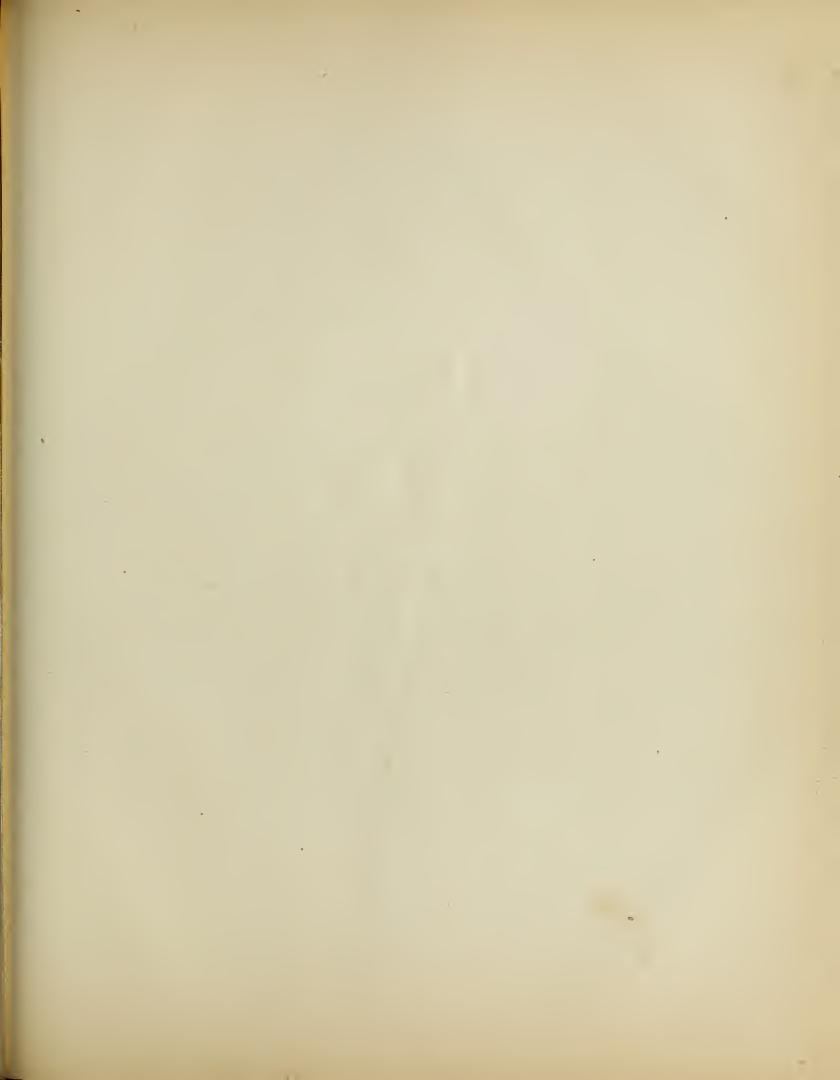
In 1826 Captain Franklin was sent overland to explore the northern coast of America, to the west of Mackenzie's River, and at the same time Captain Beechey was despatched to meet him in Behring's straits. The two expeditions approached each other to within ring's straits. The two expeditions approached each of 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.

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, mulc, donkey, ox; among the orientals the elephant and the camel; in Lapland the rein-

deer; 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 horses and carriages, and security from vio-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 outsides 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 improve-ment of the common roads, and the construction of magnificent and easy roads in mountainous districts, formerly practicable only by means of mules,

traineaux (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 iniles, 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

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, profrom 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 (mcssagerie-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

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 teconomical mode of travelling. but the ordinario or mail-coach furnishes a more

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 vantageous 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 sca.

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 Rhætian Alps; 1. That over the Bernardin from Bellinzona to Coire, made by the people of the Grisons, 6,700 feet high: 2. That over the Splugen, 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 morai 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 or the temple of his god of clay dried in the sun, while the Egyptuan, surrounded by sandy plains and rocky hills, quarried the indestructible granite for the tembs of his kings and his brute deities. In the wide steppes and deserts of Asia, movable houses become necessary, for the pastural hordes are compelled to change their residence in search of pasture for their cattle; on the declivities of the Ander where the frequency of carthoughes requires low clivities 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 chinates of Greece and Italy, the seats of ancient civilization.

"We may," says Malte-Brun (Précis de la Geographie), "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

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, hown 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, Ramisseram, 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

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 tian 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 contribution of the colors leads to the trumpnal 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 covacted with a profession of painted coultstance.

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 equisite 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

cular cell surrounded by columns.

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 Traces and the Composite or Roman, of Italic. The Doric is simple and the composite or Roman, of Italic. the Tuscan and the Composite or Roman, of Italic. 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 was also copied by the Romans; with both people

dramatic spectacles 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 anusement of the spectaand combats of wild beasts were exhibited for the aniusement 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 than the amphitheatres, but like the latter they were often built of wood, and destitute of roofs.

The Roman women not being condenined 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 visiter 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 cast 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. often also in other parts, rise towers or steeples.

DWILLINGS OF DIFFIERENT COUNTRIES.



TENT OF THE MANDAN INDIANS



SNOW HIT OF THE SQUIMAUX



PATAGONIANS



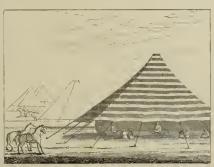
SWISS HOUSE



APLAND HUTS



NEGRO HOUSES



HAB TENT. AFRICA



HINDOO PALACE



HINDOO HOUSE



CHINESE HOUSES



JAPANESE HOUSES



TARTAR TENTS



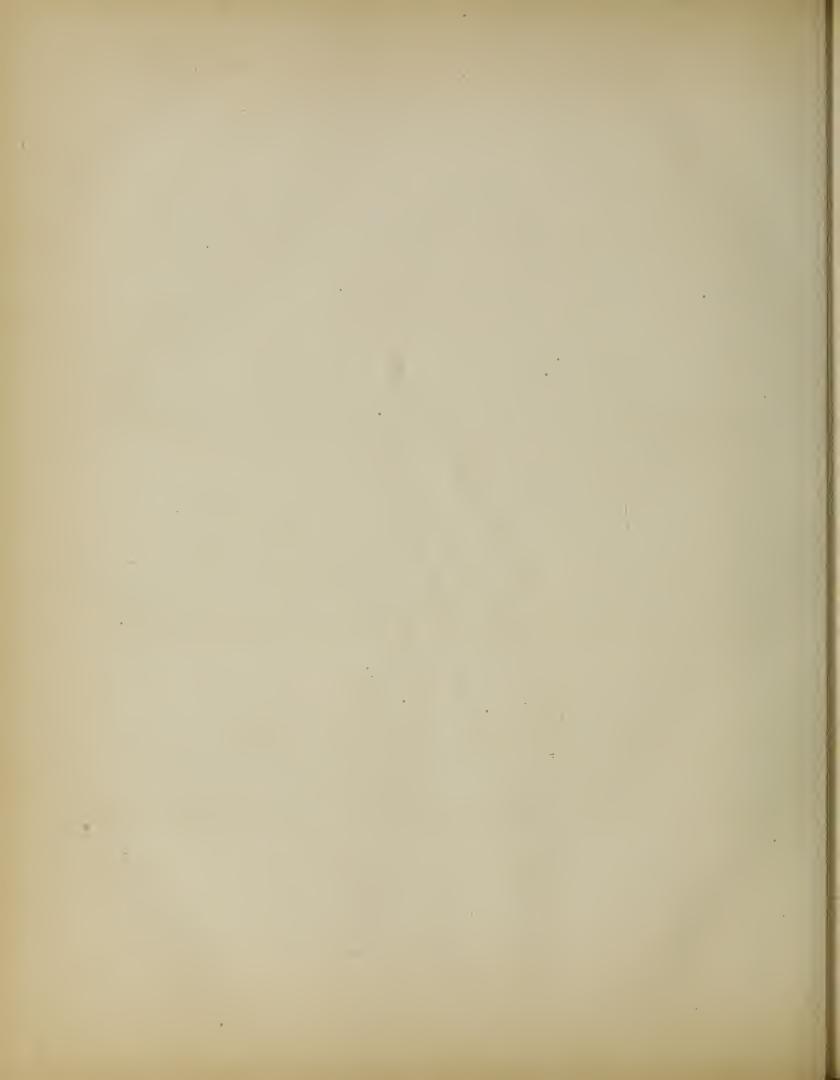
KAMTSCHATKÁ HOUSES.

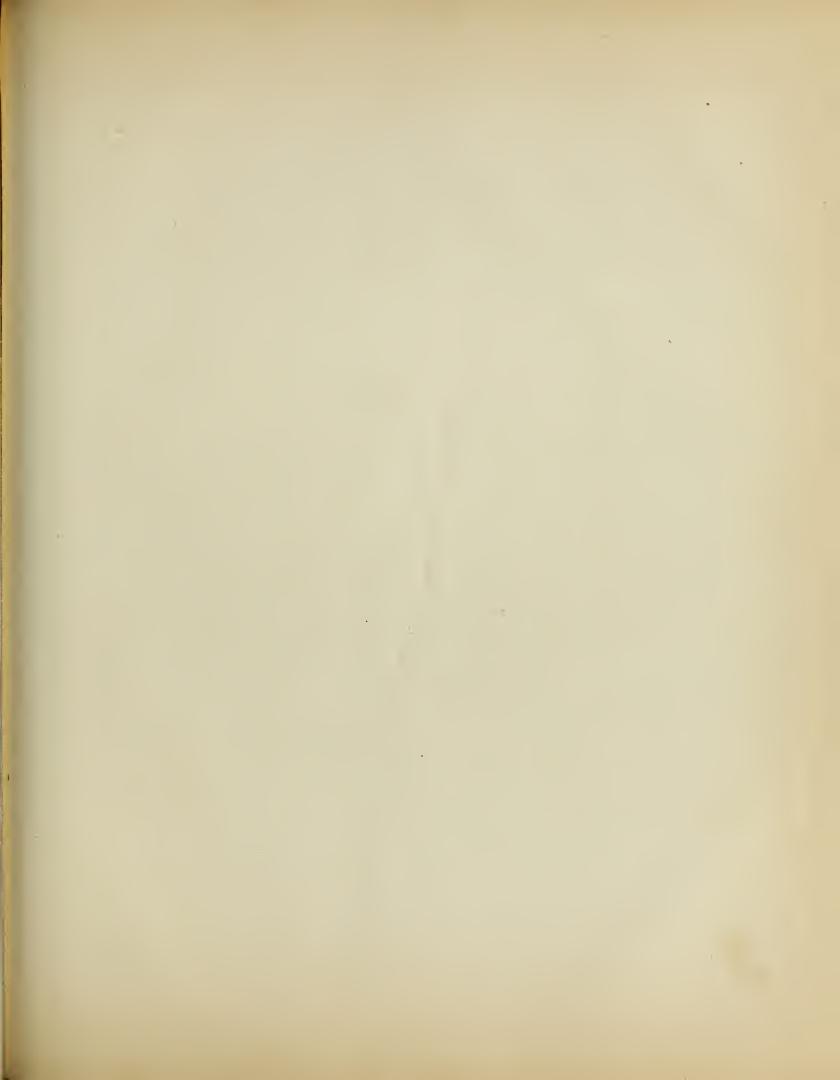


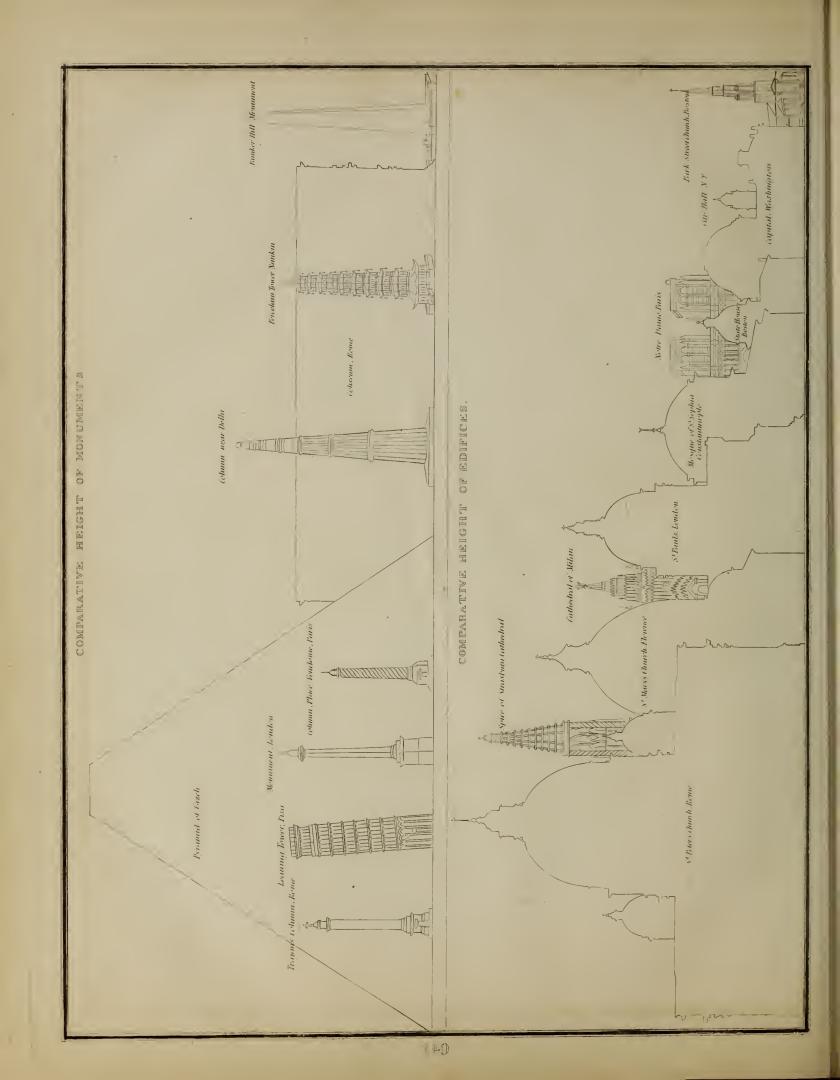
JAVANESE HOUSE



NEW ZEALAND HOUSE







TABLES SHOWING THE DIMENSIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE STRUCTURES ON THE GLOBE.

HIGHEST BUILDINGS IN EUROPE.

Cross of St. Peter's (Rome)	0
	_
Antwern Camedial	_
Strasburg Minster	5
Vienna Čathedral	
Steeple of St. Martin's (Landshut) 44	
Steeple of St. Michael's (Hamburg) 42	
Salisbury Cathedral	-
Spire of Metz Cathedral	-
Steeple of St. Peter's	
Cathedral of Chartres	
Freyburg Cathedral	
Cross of St. Paul's (London)	
Giralda or Tower of Seville	
Cathedral at Ulm	
Cathedral at Milan	
Pantheon (Paris)	
St. Peter's and Paul's (Petersburg)	
Tower Degli Asinelli (Bologna)	-
Dome of the Invalides (Paris)	
Magdeburg Cathedral	
Norwich Cathedral	
Lincoln Cathedral	
Cathedral of the Annunciation (Moscow)	
Cathedral of the Annunciation (Moscow)	
York Minster	
Campanile Torto or Leaning Tower of Pisa 210	
Column of the Place Vendome (Paris) 140 Traians Pillar. (Rome)	
Trajans Pillar, (Rome)	
Amonue Column	,

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	•	290
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; 111 in diam-

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 41 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 Cyclopian will and which we of wheeling right the all California. pian 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 Break water (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 Nimes, 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 monarch; 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.

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, imamat, 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.

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. ileges 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; Sardinia; 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 Neufchatel belonging to the Swiss confederacy; Greece; Spain; Portugal.

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, Schauenburg-Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Lichtenstein; the Duchy of Lucca; the two Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the three Duchies of Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Cæthen; the three Principalities of Reuss-Greitz, Reuss-Schleitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf; and those of Moldavia, Walachia, and Service and Servia.

3. Refublics. Of these there are twenty-nine in Europe; viz: twenty-one Swiss cantons, Neufchatel 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 Manchoos, several of the Turkish people, and several nations of the Caucasian region have constitutions resembling the feudal system.

The Bedouin Arabs, the Curds, 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 imamats of Sana and Mascat

and the sherifate of Mecca in Arabia, are theocracies.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

In America there are two distinct classes of states; those formed by the 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 Huetxocingo within the limits of the modern Mexico were republics; the Muyscas of Cundinamarca, and the Peruvians had established theocratical governments.

within the limits of the modern Mexico were republics; the Muyscas 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 dictatorate 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

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

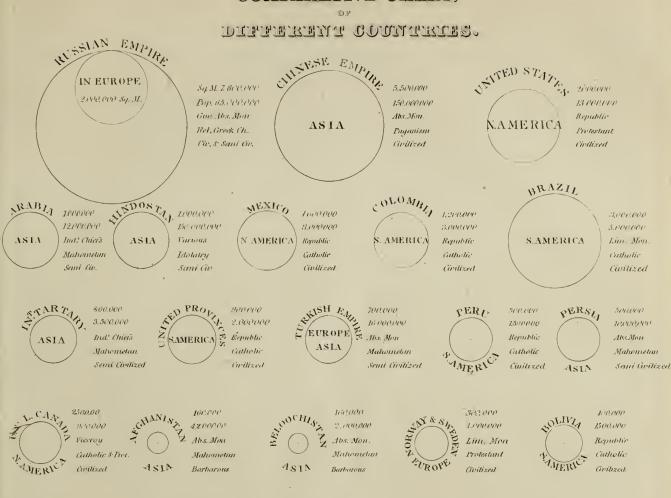
of these feudal states are pure aristocracies.

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

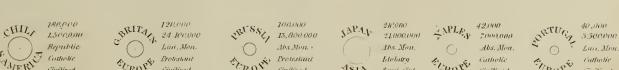
without any general head.

CONCENTRATIONS CHANKIL

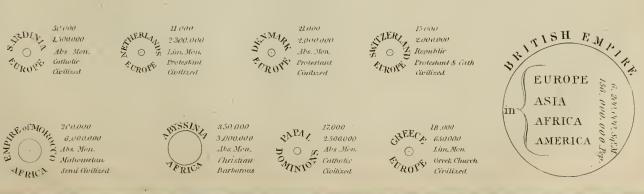


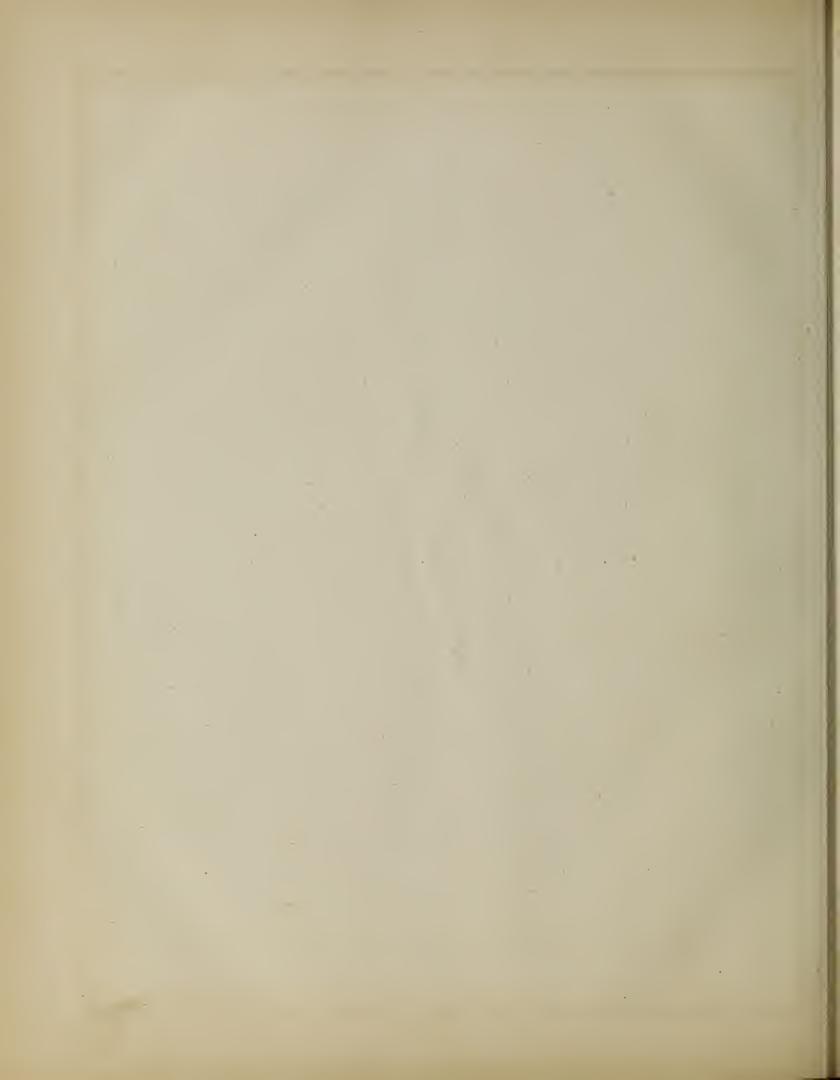












MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Ratio of Deaths to the Population; Annual Mortality and Annual increase for each Million; Period of doubling.

Countries.	Average deaths.	Ratio of Average.	Annual Mor- tality 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	561
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	61 ½
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.

Decr 2	, oner carring	cattleatton an	CCCCCCX.200070 C	,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ing more cutting.
Cou	ntries.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
Swe	eden,	1760	1 in 34	1825	1 in 45
Der	ımark,	1750	1 in 32	1820	1 in 45
Ger	many,	1788	1 in 32	1825	1 in 45
	ssia,	1717	1 in 30	1825	1 in 39
	gland,	1690	1 in 33	1821	1 in 58
	nce,	1776	1 in 25 1	1825	1 in 394
	nan State.	1767	$1 \text{ in } 21\frac{2}{3}$	1829	1 in 28
Cia	ties.				
	kholm,	1760	1 in 19	1827	1 in 26
	nna,	1750	1 in 20	1829	1 in 25
	sterdam,	1760	1 in 25	1828	1 in 29
Ber		1755	1 in 28	1827	1 in 34
	idon,	1690	1 in 24	1828	1 in 55
Pari		1650	1 in 25	1829	1 in 32
Ron		1760	1 in 21	1828	1 in 31
2001	,	1.00	T ~1	10.00	1 01

Number of Births to a Marriage.

	3		
	Average number of Births		Average number of Births
Country.	to each Marriage.	Country.	to each Marriage.
Sweden,	3.62	France,	4.21
Russia,	5.55	Savov,	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,	23,728,813	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.									
1	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 Vess. 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	none.
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 St		none.
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	200.000
United States (to free	e 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.	Repre- sentatives.
Maine,	12	33.9	399,454	8
New Hampshire,	28.5	10.3	269,327	8 5 5
Vermont,	27.5	19	280,652	5
Massachusetts,	81.5	16.6	610,408	12
Rhode Island,	72.5	17	97,192	2 6
Connecticut,	62.5	8	297,665	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,	3 6	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	1 5.6	455,025	9
Georgia,	8	51,6	429,811	9
Florida,	0.8	34.7	<u> </u>	_
Alabama,	7	142	262,507	5
Mississippi,	3	81	110,357	5 2 3
Louisiana,	4.5	40.6	171,904	
Tennesseé,	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	<u> </u>	
Missouri,	2.4	111	130,419	2
Arkansaw,	0.8	113		-
				240

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.	Town Population.	Empl. in Arts & Trade.	Emp. in Agric.
Great Britain,	50-100	45-100	34-100
France,	3 3-100	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.
1,080,000
2,100,000
831,000
450,000
110,000
1,116,198
16,537,398

COMMERCIAL CHART OF THE GLOBE,

SHOWING THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries

Austria.

BELGIUM.

GERMANY

GREAT BRITAIN.

| Shipping. | Men. | 24,435 | 2,618,000 | 161,364 | Ton. Ent. 1832 | Ton. Clear. 2,825,960 | 2,880,490 | Annual value of Exp Imp. Exp. 72,000,000

ITALY.

NETHERLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS. PORTUGAL.

PRUSSIA

RUSSIA.

SPAIN

Sweden and Norway.

SWITZERLAND.

ARABIA.

CHINA

FURTHER INDIA (Birmah, Siam, Annam, &c.)
HINDOSTAN.

JAPAN

PERSIA

THREET.

MALATSIA OF INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

BARBARY OF MAGHREB.

EGYPT.

GUINEA AFRICAN ISLANDS

BRITISH PROVINCES.

United Stafes.
Annual value of Annual value of Exp. | Imp. \$90,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | Ton. Ent. 1832. Ton. Clear. 1,342,055 | 1,361,370 | Shipping. 1,267,846 tons. | Mexico and Guatimala.

West Indies
(Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica,
Porto Rico, &c.).
Colomsia (New Grenada,
Venezuela, Equator).

Buenos Avaes (with Paraguay and Uruguay). BRAZIL.

GUIANA.

Ernorts.

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.
Corn, seeds, linen, lace, flax, carpets, tallow, hides, books and prints, &c.
Corn, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, leather, wool, salted provisions, &c.

Linen, wool, woollen goods, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wax, wine, horses, cattle, tallow, books, &c.

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 manufe tures. To the Levant, cuttons, woollens, cotonial goods, lead, iron, tin, metallic wares, clocks and watches, &c.

To America, woollens, cottons, hardware, silks, lineo, glass, pottery, salt, coal, iron, and other manufactured articles. To the East, woollens, iron, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, hardware, and other manufactures.

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. Corn, silk, oil, rice, salt, fax, fruit, preserves, wine, vinegar, essences, marble, sulphur, coral, barilla, dye sunfs, drugs, soap, cheese, anchovies, sheep and goat skins, paintings, engravings, books, mosaics, hats, rags, &c. Linens, cheese, butter, salted provisions, drugs and paints, tobacco, gin, corn, linseed, fish, paper, flowers, &c. Wine, brandy, olive oil, fruits, cotton, salt. Wine, fruits, salt, olive oil, cork, silk, wool.

Corn, linens, woollens, zinc, articles of iron, copper, and brass, porcelain, wood, Prussian blue, tobacco, wine, brandy, essences, wax, hains, watches, musical instruments, &c.

wood, Prussian blue, tobacco, wine, brandy, essences, wax, hams, watches, musical instrumeots, &c.

Tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, lioseed, timber, boards, lard, hides, wax, leather, duck, cordage, potash, tar, pitch, train oil, soap, isinglass, caviare, bristles, furs, ivory, &c.

Wine, brandy, oil, wool, fresh and dried fruits, silk, salt, barilla, cork, soap, saffon, suoacl, anchovies, lead, quicksilver, sulphur, woollens, silks, nirrors, merinos, horses, &c.

Iron, steel, tumber, dried and salt fish, pitch, tar, cordage, anchors, copper, coolalt, alum, glass, mirrors, potash, fish and seal oil, lides, flax, furs.

Cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, kirschwasser, dried fruits, timber, coal, linen, silks, velvets, shawls, lace, clocks and watches, jewelry, paper, gunpowder.

Cattle, lurses, lides, wool, wine, tobacco, cotton, fruits, oil, wax, drugs, dye stuffs, alum, &c.

Cuffee, pearls, dates, hides, horses, senna-leaves, indigo, gums, frankincense, myrrh, spices, &c.

Tea, cottons, porcelain, rhubarb, musk, ginger, quicksilver, zinc, borax, silks, shawls, unother of pearl, cassia, chinaroot, and various kinds of fancy articles, filagree work, lackered ware, carved ivory, &c.

Cotton, silk, tin, teak wood, eagle wood, sandal wood, gum lac, salt, oil, sugar, ivory, pepper, bird's nests, precious stones, tron, lackered ware, &c.

Cottons, silks, shawls, carpets, and other manufactured goods, cotton, rice, opinio, sugar, saltpetre, pepper, sapan wood, sandal wood, gum lac, salc, indigo, and other dye stuffs, cinnamon, cassia, silk, cochineal, diamonds, pearls, tiger skins, arrack, drugs, &c.

Copper, camphor, lacker, lackered wares, silks, whale oil, dried fish, &c.

Peanls, silk, horses, camels, goat's and camel's hair, ammoniae, naphtha,

pearls, tiger skins, arrack, drugs, &c.

Copper, camphor, lacker, lackered wares, silks, whale oil, dried fish, &c.

Pearls, silk, horses, camels, goat's and camel's hair, ammoniac, naphtha, amher, turquoises, copper, sulphur, rice, madder, gall nuts, saffron, dried fruits, wine, opium, shawls, morocco, carpets, essences, pipes, drugs, &c.

Coffee, cotton, silk, opium, drugs, guns, camel's and goat's hair, dried fruits, tobacco, wine, copper, inorocco, carpets, silks, cottons, shawls, camlets.

Cloves from Amboyna, tin from Banca, nutmegs and mace from Banda Islands, pepper, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, indige, betel, gold dust, camphor, tobacco, saodal wood, teak wood, rattans, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, zinc, sago, ginger, areca nuts, &c., from Java, Sunatra, Borneo, Moluccas, Celebes, &c.

Oil, wax, wool, corn, gums, almonds, dates, ivory, morocco, hides, ostrich feathers, coral, drugs.

Cotton, rice, curn, myrrh, incense, opium, indigo, dates, ivory, hides, wax, cuffee, gums, and drugs.

Gold dust, hides, ivory, gums, drugs, rice, pepper, ostrich feathers, slaves.

Orchil, wine, brandy, rose wood from the Canaries, wine, fruits from the Madeirus, orchil, cottons, fruits from Cape Verd, coffee, cloves, pepper, cutton, guns from Isle of Bourbon, coffee, Indigo, cotton, sugar, nutmegs, cloves from Mauritius, cowries, betel nuts, ambergris, corn, wax from Madagascar.

Timber, boards, &c., furs and skins, fish, corn, pot and pearl ashes, ginseng, coal, iron, provisions, salt fish, seal and fish oil, gypsum, &c.

Agricultural products (cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, beer, tallow, hides, pork, bacon, hogs, horses, Indian corn, meal, rye meal, butter, cheese, biscnit, &c.); products of the forest (skins, furs, ginseng, lumber, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, put and pearl ashes, &c.); products of the sea (whale oil, cod, mackerel, berring, fish and seal oil, seal skins, spermaceti, &c.); foreign articles, wines, tea, coffee, silks, cottons, cocoa, sugara, &c.

Gold, silver, coclineal, indigo, sugar, hides, sarsaparilla

Imports.

Coffee, sugar, spices, and other colonial commodities, English and Turklsh cotton yarn, wool and cotton, hides raw and tanned, cattle, dye and cabinet woods, &c.

woods, &c.

Cotton, wine, hardware, colonial produce, &c.

Wine, salt, coal, tar, suuthern fruits, colonial produce, metals and metallic ware, woollen, silk, cotton, and linen goods.

Wines, brandy, cotton, dry and salt fish, hides, fish oil, silks, cottons, watches, copper, colonial produce, leather, &c.

Cotton, sigar, silk, corn, colonial produce, flax, wine, indigo, rum, wool, tallow, India stuffs (muslius, calicoes, silks, nankeens), whale oil, hemp, loadder, hides, tobacco, timber, firs, pearl and pot ashes, henp and flaxseed, bar iron, Campeachy wood, southern fruits, olive oil, sulphur, saltpetre, barilla, drugs, gums, fustic, mahogany, dye woods, butter, cheese, salt, tallow, borax, cork, gin, &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.

Colonial productions, salt fish, silk, cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, wine, iron, hardware, and fancy goods.

Corn, wood, coal, tallow, wax, rags, wine, lean cattle for fattening, &c.

Corn, cattle, wood, manufactured articles.
Corn, stock fish, salt meat, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, mules, timber, tar, pitch, hemp, flax, cordage, duck, linen, cotton, woollens, silks, metals, &c. Gold, quicksilver, tin, sugar, coffee, tea, and other colonial articles, wine, silk, cotton, leaf tobacco, &c.

silk, cotton, leaf tobacco, &c.

Wine, cotton, silk, fine woollens, silks, cotton goods, colonial productions, fruits, brandy, lead, quicksilver, tin, machines, instruments, tobacco, drugs, porcelain, &c.

Cocoa, sugar, coffee, and other colonial articles, corn, dried and salt fish, woollens, linens, lace, cottons, silks, lardware, cutlery, fancy goods, flax, hemp, butter, cheese, timber, iron, copper, tin, glass ware, swine, and miles. Sugar, coffee, cotton, spices, silk, woollen, hemp, soap, salt, southern fruits, and various manufactured articles.

Corn, rice, salted and pickled fish, wine, brandy, tobacco, silk, cotton, fine woollens, dye woods, sugar and other colonial produce, cutlery, &c.

Linens, cottons, woollens, silks, caps, furs, mirrors, glass, glass ware, watches and clocks, paper, colonial produce, and manufactured articles.

Gim benzoin, frankincense, myrrh, sugar, woollens, iron, steel, lead, various manufactured articles, and Indian productions, firearms, &c.

Woollens, furs, gold and silver wire, glass, nirrors, lead, coral, cochineal, ebony, pepper, sandal wood, opinm, tobacco, gums, bird's nests, sharks' fins, fish maws, tripang, ginseug, betel-nut, spices.

Cotton, silk, and woollen goods, opinm, velvet, porcelain, paper, tin, flax, hemp, and various maoufactured articles.

Woollen 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, nutnegs, dates, &c.

Sugar, tea, tin, drugs, quicksilver, tortoise shells, lead, iron, sapan wood,

&c. Sugar, tea, tin, drugs, quicksilver, tortoise shells, lead, iron, sapan wood, glass, mirrors, spices, ivory, musk, saffron, borax, &c. Indigo, cochineal, coffee, sugar, furs, rhubarb, tin, lead, iron, porcelain, tea, diamonds, rubies and other precious stones, ivory, cunuclis, fine woollens, and various European manufactures.

Silks, woollens, needles, clocks and watches, hardware, glass, mirrors, paper, tin, porcelain, various nianufactures, and colonial productions.

Opium, salt, linens, silks, tea, porcelain, copper, oil, wine, firearms, sabres, soap, and various other European manufactures.

Ivory, gold dust, arms, glass, various European manufactures.

Woollens, cottons, firearms, swords, silks, hardware, fancy-goods, coffee, ivory, gold dust, slaves.
Cottons, woollens, arms, gunpowder, glass, pottery, salt, cutlery, rum, &c.
European and Indian manufactures and productions.

British maoufactures of all kinds, rum, sugar, wine, molasses, coffee,

British manufactures of all kinds, rum, sugar, wine, molasses, conce, tohacco, salt, coal, &c.

Wool and woollen fabrics, cottons, silks, hemp and flax, and manufactures of them, spirits, molasses, wine, tea, coffee, sugar, dye stuffs, drugs, guns, iron and steel, and manufactures of them, southern fruits, dried fruits, fancy goods, jewelry, gold, silver, &c.

Woollens, silks, cottons, linens, paper, china ware, spirits, quicksilver, iron, steel, wine, jewelry, watches and clocks, and various other manufactures. Manufactured articles of all descriptions, wine, flour, salted and dried fish, and salt meats, timber, boards, &c., slaves.

Manufactured goods of all sorts, cottons, woollens, silks, soap, oil, cordage, paper, hardware, firearms, &c.

Flour, manufactured goods (silks, fine woollens, lace, muslins, linens, cotton goods), tea, indigo, matte or Paraguay tea, mules, &c. Coffee, sugar, flour, manufactured goods.
Woollens, cottons, cuttery, hardware, furniture, lumber, dried and salt fish, sugar, coffee, rum, &c.
Iron, steel, copper, metallic wares of all sorts, salt, woollens, cottons, hats, shoes, glass ware, furniture, trinkets, wine, flour, arms, &c

Manufactured articles of every description, flour, &c

 ${\bf T}\,{\bf A}\,{\bf B}\,{\bf L}\,{\bf E}$ of the gold and silver coins of different countries, their names, weight, and value in Federal money.

coins.	Dwts. grs.	Val. in Fed. Money. D. cts. m.	COINS. Dwts. grs.	Value, Feceral Money D. cts. m
Austrian Dominions Gold—Sovereign Double Ducat Hungarian Ducat Silver—Crown or Rix Dollar Half Rix Dollar or Florin, Convention Kopfstuck or 20 Kreutzer piece	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 37 7 4 58 9 2 29 6 96 1 48 0 16 0	PARMA Gold—Quadruple Pistola Pistola or Doppia, 1796 of Maria Louisa Silver—Ducat of 1784 Piece of 3 Lire 5 Lire of Maria Louisa PRUSSIA PRUSSIA Gold—Quadruple Pistola of Maria Louisa 18 9 4 14 4 3½ 16 11 2 8¾ 16 0	16 62 t 4 13 t 3 86 1 95 (12 6 92 2
BAVARIA Gold—Carolin	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 95 7 3 31 8 1 04 8 94 2	Gold—Ducat 2 5\frac{3}{4}	2 26 7 3 97 5 68 4 11 1
Kopfstuck Denmark Gold—Ducat, current, 1767 Ducat, specie Christian, 1773 Silver -Rix Dollar, 1776	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 0 1 81 2 2 26 7 4 02 1 1 04 8	Gold—Sequin since 1760 $2 ext{ } 4\frac{1}{2}$	2 25 1 15 81 1 99 5 30 (10 1
Rix Dollar, 1750	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93 2 14 5 7 09 8 7 11 0 1 79 8 47 5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 26 7 2 29 7 73 7 7 82 9 3 91 8 3 93 3 84 9
Bombay Rupee Broach Rupee ENGLAND Gold—Guinea Sovereign Silver—Crown, 1820 Shilling, 1820	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 10 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c ccccc} 5 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 18 & 4 \\ 3 & 15 \end{array} $	44 6 40 7 5 07 5 4 84 6 1 08 6 21 7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	73 8 9 47 2 5 41 1 2 28 0 86 9 91 7
FRANCE Gold—Louisdor, 1786 Double Louisdor Forty franc piece Napoleon, 20 francs Silver—5 Franc piece 2 Franc piece	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 57 6 9 15 3 7 70 2 3 85 1 93 2 36 8	SAXONY Gold—Ducat, 1797	2 27 9 3 97 4 95 6 47 5 2 9
Frankfort on Maine Gold—Ducat	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 4 2 27 9	Gold—Ounce 5 17 17 14 SPAIN Gold—Doubloons, 1772 17 8½	5 04 4 94 1 16 02 8
GENEVA Gold—Sequin Gold—Ducat Silver—16 shilling, convention Rix Dollar, specie	2 5\frac{3}{4} 2 5\frac{3}{4} 5 20 18 18	2 30 2 2 27 9 28 1 1 06 8	Doubloons, since 1786 17 9 Pistole	15 53 5 3 88 4 98 3 1 00 6 20 4
MILAN Gold—Sequin Doppia or Pistola Silver—Crown Austrian Livre	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 29 0 3 80 7 96 1 16 0	Sweden Gold—Ducat	2 23 5 1 04 8 34 9 4 56 0
NAPLES Gold—Sequin, 2 Ducat piece Oncetta, 3 Ducat piece Silver—12 Carlini Ducat of 10 Carlini, 1818. 1 Carlino NETHERLANDS	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 20\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 17 & 15 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 1 & 11 \end{array}$	1 59 1 2 49 0 95 6 78 1 7 7	Ducat of Zurich 2 5 5 3 4 1 23 Ducat of Berne 1 23 Silver—Crown of Bâle 18 23 Crown of Zurich 16 0 4 Franken piece 18 23 Frank 4 17 3	2 26 7 1 98 6 1 08 8 86 4 1 10 7 28 1
Gold—Lion, or 14 Florin piece Ryder 10 Florin piece Ducat 10 Guilder piece Silver—Florin Escalin	5 74 6 9 4 74 2 54 4 8 6 22 3 44	5 04 8 6 04 3 4 01 8 2 27 5 4 03 4 39 8 13 9	Turkey Gold—Sequin Fonducli of Constantinople, 1773 2 5\frac{3}{4} Half Missier, 1818 2 5\frac{1}{4} Sequin Fonducli 2 5 5	1 86 8 52 1 1 83 0 3 02 8 20 0 36 9
Ducatoon	20.22 18 6 . 34 12 18 6	1 26 2 1 00 9 32 70 6 17 30 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 31 8 6 93 8 1 03 4 9 7
Johannes Moidore 16 Testons or 1600 Reis . Cruzada of 480 Reis Silver—New Cruzada	18 0 6 22 2 6 0 164 9 1	17 06 4 6 55 7 2 12 1 63 5 60 7	Venice Gold—Sequin	2 31 0 77 0 1 09 0 98 3 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 nual value, \$162,000,000, employing 800,000 people, and 80,000 power looms: woollen (cloth, kerseymeres, baize, worsted, flannels, blauketing, 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 \$30,000,000 (lace, lawn, cambric, shirtings, sheetings, in the fearly blidge temped \$30,000,000; and 80,000 (lbs) of which 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 bls., 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 esti-

mated 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 \$5,600,00; 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, inathematical and musical instru-

ments, linens and thread, cotton, woollen, paper, leather, &c. ton 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, jeweby, 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

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) manufac-

* Dupin makes the following estimate of the comparative commercial and manufacturing power of France and Great Britain.

7,275,497 men power 1,200,000 240,000 12,000,000 6,400,000 11,536,352 Add Ireland 27,115,497 1,002,667 Totals

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.

tories; but these do not supply the internal demand—coarse woollens, in great quantity, are made by the peasants for family use.

The Germans have made great progress in manufactures GERMANY. 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 produe 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 looin, 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, ginghams, chintzes, taffetas, brocades, and embroidered gauzes, the beautiful shawls of Cashnicre 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. excel in gilding, in working in gold and silver, and in the fabrication of a sort of lackered 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, porcelains, 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, lackered 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; bats and caps \$11,000,000employing 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 clinate. 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.

	Cultivated	Arable	Meadows	Vine-	1					1	1	
States.	Lands.	Lands.	& Pastures.	yards.	Woodland.	Grain.	Wine.	Horses &	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Mules.		_		
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			188,000,090	873,000,000		12,000,000		36,000,000		
Demnark	12,409,009	10,300,000			659,000	63,360,000			1,607,000		350,000	
Great Britain	62,450,000	42,500,000	18,800,000		933,000	414,750,000			10,500,000	44,100,000	5,250,000	
Netherlands	7,600,000			4,700	984,000	77,219,000	725,000			1,200,000	1,400,000	
Prussia	56,350,000	30,000,000	12,870,000	34,000	16,220,000	229,000,000	7,5€0.000		4,275,700	9,066,100	1,495,000	162,800
Austria	134,100,000	58,650,090	11,810,000	2,520,000	47,000,000	579,500,000	630,000,000	1,855,500	9,912,500	12,000,000	5,500,000	850,000
Bavaria	15,250,000	6,180,000		343,500		45,800.000	22,000.000		1,895,700	I,238,100	1,500,000	100,000
Wurtemberg				49,200	1,130,000	16,820,000	2,295,000		713,000		145,000	31,000
Baden		1,296,000		70,000	996,000	14,050,000	3,888,000		421,900		204,100	23,100
Hanover	3,780,000	2,319,000			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	590,000	13,270,000	360,000	64,000	345,000	1,000,000	151,000	8,000
Smaller German								l i				
States	12,028,000				3,545,000	55,265,000	10,080,000		1,503,474	3,492,420	811,910	176,325
France	94,000,000				14,479,000	369,430,090	851,996,000	2,550,000	6,681,900	35,209,000	4,000,000	870,000
Spain	73,899,000	14,490,000			9,450,000	107,400,000	144,000,000		2,500,000	13,000,000		2,600,000
Portugal	6,300,090	4,400,0000	220,000	236,000	1,240,000	33,650,000	24,786,000	540,000	650,000	1,209,000	700,000	600,000
Switzerland	3,600,000	1,416,000	567,000	74,000	1,510.000	11,850,000	10,800,000	80,500	800,030	500,000	200,000	250,000
Italy	26,145,000	15,100,000			5,670,000	183,280,000		1,600,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,500,000	750,000
louian 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.

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.

Exp	orts.					Troite	Tons.
Arabian		3	-	-	-	-	10,000
Java	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Sumatra	and	other	narts	of In	dia	_	8,000

Brazíl 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:

				lbs.
To Great Britain	and In	relan	d	228,000,000
France	-	-	-	77,000,000
Hanse Towns	-	-	-	4,000,000
Trieste, &c	-	-	-	1,660,000
Netherlands -	-	-	-	3,920,000
Other European p	orts.	-	-	4,500,000
Imports.				lbs.
Great Britain -	-	-	-	290,000,090
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, 31,695,000 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 Gold, the most precious of the mctals, is often the most easily by which the savage merely collects the grains in the sands of the rivers, or even extracts it by pounding, 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.						Coal.	Salt.
~ .	Marks. M		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Sweden		2,081	595	28,160	1,578,262	613,000	65,000
Russia	19,320 10	0.032	18,181	73,6921	2,123,217		1,818,100
Great Britain		30	00.000°	120,000	12,000,000	300,000,000	3,630,000
Denmark	l l -		<u> </u>				
Netherlands	l l -				362,500	55,400,000	
Hanover	61 3	4,238	57,698	1,400	121,834		293,528
Prussia			59,238	15,000	2,348,783	4,600,000	1,216,090
			10,423	615	80,000		30,000
Saxony							
Smaller German States	2		19,115	2,742	491,105		
Baden		589	2,000	400	20,000		250,000
Wurtemberg		- 1			85,000		300,000
Bavaria				180	300,000	120,000	555,500
Austria	4,530 10	4,770	80,000	50,000	1,130,260	2,260,000	5,469,951
France			25,000	2,000	4,055,000	20,500,000	5,000,000
Spain			31,000	250	175,000		5.800,000
Portugal	36 -		900		4,500	8,000	2,650,000
Switzerland					75,000		15,000
Italy	الاحصار	1,600	2,649	281	68,100	101,800	4,648,000
		1,000	2,045	201	00,100	101,000	3,400,000
Turkey					النسا		
Totals	$23,905\frac{1}{2}$ 32	1,984 6	06,792	294,701	25,018,701	385,014,640	35,719,781

Other Minerals, Quicksilver, 7670 cwt. - Tin, 68,276 cwt. - Zine 56,487 cwt.—Arsenic, 8,729 cwt.—Vitriol, 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:

ia sirror, as rar as a	ount be miletin thus us	3 10110 110 1
	Gold Marks.	Silver Marks.
	65,158	3.553,700
From America,	57,658	3,250,000
" 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.*

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

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 Lauricoc	ha, 300,000
Catorce,	400,000	All Europe,	215,000
Potosi alone vielded	from 1545 to	1789, 107,736,300 n	narks 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.	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
	lhs.	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

Previously to 1828, 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

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, ou the Savannah river. These latter cross the Chatahoochee 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 Frederickshurg, 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 clain 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 helts cross the Blue Ridge, and pass on through the valley between the chain and the Alleghanies. 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 lound, and some negroes, with the necessary digging tools, are the preparations for opening and profitahly working a mine of this nature. Many hundred 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 bave occurred when as high as 120 dwts, to the hand per day hav

^{* &}quot;In that portion of the gold region of the United States situated within the chartered limits of Georgia, the richest mineral helt, if it may be so termed, is met with in talcose slate and granite formations, alternating with horn blend slate, gneiss and chloride slate, taking a direction nearly N. N. E. and S. S. W. between the Chestatee and chloride 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 Alahama.

There are other mineral 'belts' of gold veins and mines running a parallel course at

COLLEGES AND LIBRARIES.

	UNIVERSITIES	S OF EU	ROPE.	ı	Portugal, Coimbra,	1279	38,000	AUSTRIAN EMI	PIRE.	Nimes,	30,000
Country	y. (Padua,	Founded. 1228	Students. Voi	ls. in Lib'y 70,000	Two (Naples,	1400 27 1224 135	50 35,000	Name. Imperial (Vienn	Volumes.		35,000 24,000 70,000
	Pavia, Prague,	1361 1348	1375 1450	50,000	Two Naples, Sicilies. Palermo, Catania,	1394 ? 1445 ?		Theresian "Medical Academy's "	a), 300,000 30,000 45,000		30,000 60,000
Austria 8	Vienna, Pesth,	1365 1465	1950 1700	90.000	Sardinia. Genoa,	1405 107 1812 ?	70 110,000 70,000	Læwenberg, " Emperor's Private "	50,000 60,000	Saintes, Troyes,	23,800 50,000
0	Lemberg,	1784	1000	00,000	4) Cagliari,	1720 20	68 18,000	Archduke Charlea' "Kloster-Neuburg,	60,000 25.000	Toulouse, Versailles,	30,000 40,000
	Innspruck, Grætz,	1815 1826	350 320		(Sassari, States (Rome,	1295		Molk,	25,000 35,000	NETHERLANDS.	
	Greifswalde, Konigsberg,	1456 1544	160	40,000	of the Bologna, Church. Perugia,	1168 60 1307	00 160,000 24,000	Grætz Lyceum,	105,000 3,500 Mss.	Royal (Amsterdam), Royal (Hague),	30.000 70,000
Prussia	J Halle,	1694	1160	50,000	4 (Urhino	1826 1330 3	?	Admont, Lintz Lyceum,	20,000 22,000	BELGIUM.	
6	Breslau, Berlin,	$\frac{1702}{1810}$	1150 1950	130,000 400,000	Tuscany, Sienna, Pisa,	1333 80	00 60,000	Saltzburg Lyceum, St. Peter's (Saltzbu	rg), 36,000	Louvain,	80,000 40.000
	Bonn, Wurtzburg,	1818 1403	1000 583	70,000	Florence,	1438 ; 1432 5	600 ==	Clementine College "Cathedral "Clement Lyceum,	30,000 45,000 34,000	Liege,	110,000 25,000
Bavaria 3	₹ Erlangen,	1743 1810	450 1850	100,000 105,000	Modena, Lucca,	20	00	Kremsier, Debretzin,	30,000	UNITED KINGDOM British Museum (London),	
Saxony,	(Munich, Leipsic	1409	1390	80,000.	Ionian Isles, Corfu,	1824 20	00	Maros-Vasarhely (Trans Saros Fatak (Hungary).	s.). 60.000	Wondstock,	00 Mss. 24,000
Hanover,	Gættingen,	1734	& 2 1200	,000 Mss. 295,000	COLLEGES IN T	HE UNITED ST	TATES.	Ambrosian "	76,000	Advocates (Edinburgh),	70,000 12,000
Wurtemi Baden ()	berg, Tubingen, Heidelberg,	1477 1386	880 820	60,000 90,000	From the American Almanac for	r 1835. B. Baptist :	E. Episcopalian :	St. Mark's (Venice).	15,000 Mss.	Manchester,	20,000 20.000
2 11	Freiburg,	1457 1527	630 360	100,000		C. Roman Catbolic.		Benedictine (Padua,)	40,000 52,000	Lord Spenser's (Althorn).	40,000
Hesse-Da	ssel, Marburg, irmstadt, Giessen,	1607	500	100,000			ed.	Pavia, Belluno, Lyceum (Brescia),			21,000 30,000
Saxe-We	burg, Rostock, imar, Jena,	1419 1548	130 6 0 0	80,000 100,000	Name and P	lace.	Founded Students. Vls. in L	Lyceum (Bergamo), Vicenza,	30,000 20,000		25,000 90,000
Netherla		$1575 \\ 1614$	655 290	40,000	Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me.	1	1794 169 8000	Mantua,	50,000	Imperial (Petersburg).	300,000
3	Utrecht,	1636 1816	501 400		Waterville, (B.) Waterville Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H	, Me.	1820 94 2000 1770 156 4500	PRUSSIA. Royal (Berlin),	160,000	Hermitage	110,000 40.000
Belgium,	₹ Louvain.	1826	650		University of Vermont, Bu Middlebury, Middlebury, N	rlington,	1791 50 1000	Royal (Berlin), Gymnasium (Dantzic), Orphan Asylum (Halle),	27,000 20,000		40.000
	(Liege, Paris,	1816 1200	510		Harvard University, Cambi	ridge, Mass.	1800 129 2330 1638 217 42000	Wernigerode, Erfurt,	30,000 27,000	Grand Duke Constantine "	" 30,000 30.000
	Toulouse, Montpellier,	1238 1289			Williams, Williamstown,	Mass. 1	1793 133 3000 1821 227 4300	Gymnasium (Cologne), Dusseldorf,	60,000 30,000	Prince Jussup of (Moscow), Demidoff (Jaroslav), Riga.	25.000 80,000 25.000
	Lyons, Aix,	1300 1409			Amherst, Amherst, Mass. Brown University, (B.) Pro Yale, New Haven, Ct.	vidence, R. I.	1764 157 6000 1700 376 8500	Munster, Treves,	21,000 70,000	Czartorysky (Pulawy),	60,000
	Poitiers,	1431			Washington, (E.) Hartford	, Ct.	1824 53 2000	GERMANY.		SWEDEN AND NORW Royal (Stockbolm),	7AY. 40,000
	Caen, Bordeaux,	1433 1447		1	Washington, (E.) Hartford Wesleyan Univer'ty, (M.) Columbia, (E.) New York,	N. Y.	1831 60 3000 1754 100 8000	Royal (Munich), Augsburg, Ratisbon,	400,000 24.000 25,000		20,000
	Amiens, Angiers,			Ì	Union, Schenectady, N. Y. Hamilton, Clinton, N. Y.	, ј	1795 225 5350 1812 97 2500	Royal (Dresden), City (Leipsic),	250,000 36,000	Royal (Copenhagen), Classen, "	260,000 25,000
	Strasburg, Besangen,	1538 1564			Geneva, (E.) Geneva, N. Y Univ'y of New York, New	'. I	1823 44 820 1831 226 ——	Royal (Hanover),	70,000 24,000		25,000
France,	Bourges,				New Jersey, Princeton, N.	J. 1	1746 170 7000	Cathedral (Hildesheim), Royal (Stuttgard),	20,000 140,000	Royal (Madrid),	200,000 50,000
27	Cahors, Clermont,	=			Rutgers', New Brnnswick, University of Pennsylvania	, Philadelphia, 1		King's Private "	3500 Mss. 30.000	Escurial,	90,000 20,000
	Dijon, Douai,	1722			Dickinson, (M.) Carlisle, F Jefferson, Canonsburg, Pa.	'a.]	1783 ? 2000 1802 175 1000	Grand Ducal, (Carlsruhe	4000 Mss. 70,000	Cathedral (Valencia), St. Catharine's (Barcelona),	32.000
	Grenoble, Limoges,	=			Washington, Washington, Allegheny, (M.) Meadville.	Pa.	1820 47 1500	Manheim, Electoral (Cassel), Grand Ducal (Darmstad	25,000 90,900 t), 110,000	DODTHOAT	
	Metz,				Western University, Pittsb	nrg, Pa. I	1815 50 500	Senkenberg (Giessen),	25,000	'Royal (Lisbon), Jesus "	85,000 32,000
	Nancy, Nimes,	_			Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, Newark, Newark, Del.]	1832 ? <u>-/</u>	City (Mentz), Ducal (Wolfenbuttel), Ducal (Weimar), National (Gotha), Duke's Frivate Meiningen	210,000 112,000	St. Francis " St. Vincent "	32,000 20,000 22,000
	Orleans, Pan,				University of Maryland, Ba St. John's, (E.) Annapolis,		1812 ? —— 1784 32 2700	National (Gotha), Duke's Frivate "	60,000 20,000	Bishop's (Oporto),	28,000 32,000
	Rennes Rouen,	1801 1801			St. Mary's (C.) Baltimore, Mount St. Mary's, (C.) Em]	1799 193 10500 1830 90 7000	Coburg,	25,000	Evora,	25,000 20,000
	Bastia,		1700	750.000	Columbian, (B.) Washingto	on, D. C. 1	1821 25 4000	Rostock, Rudolstadt, Arolsen,	30,000 30,000 30,000	Sta. Cruz (Coimbra),	20,000 36,000
England.	,∫Cambridge, Oxford,	1229 1263	1700 1400	400,000	Georgetown, (C.) Georgeto William and Mary, Willia	msburg, Va. 1	1693 15 3500	City (Franktort,) Lubec,	80,000 30,000	SWITZERLAND.	40.000
4	London University King's College,	y, 1825 1829	450		Hampden-Sydney, Prince I Washington, Lexington, V	a.]	1812 46 1500	City, (Hamburg), Mercbants' "	80,000 25,000	Berne,	40,000 30,000
,	St. Andrews, Glasgow,	1412 1454	180 600	36,000	Virginia University, Charle Randolph-Macon, (M.) Boy	ottesville,	1819 205 8000 1831 ? ——	FRANCE.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Vatican (Rome),	160,000
Scotland	, { King's College,	1506	235	15,000	North Carolina Univ. Char	el Hill, N. C. 1		Royal (Paris),	600,000 80,000 Mss.	Minerva " Angelica "	80.000
	Edinburgh, Marischal,	1582 1593	2000 220	10,000	Charleston, (E.) Charleston South Carolina, Columbia.	S. C.	1804 50 10000	Arsenal "	180,000 5,000 Mss.	Corsini "	36,000
Ireland,	Dorpat,	1320 1632	1250 370	50,000	Georgia University, Athens Alabama University, Tusca	aloosa, Ala.	1828 101 3000	St. Genevieve "	112,000 2000 Mss.	Pagnani (Bologna),	25,000 30,000 50,000
	Moscow, Kazan,	1803 1803	820 118	16,000	Jefferson, Washington, Mi- Louisiana, Jackson, La.]	1802 ? —— 1825 15 350	Institute	90,000 70,000 96,000	Ravenna, Malatestina (Rimini)	24,000 20,000
Russia,	Charkov, Petersburg,	/ 1804 1819	340 50	21,000	Greenville, Greenville, Ten Nashville University, Nasl	i . 1	1794 38 3500	City "Court of Cassation "	26,000 45,000 36,000	Museo Borbonico (Naples), Mt. Oliveto	80,000 20,000
,	Helsingfors, Wilna,	1828	340 976	30,000	East Tennessee, Knoxville Transylvania, Lexington,	Ten.	1807 28 1400 1798 ? 2400	Tribunal de premiere In- stance		Palermo, Catania,	40,000 35,000
	*Warsaw	1578 1818					1822 66 1600	Medical	" 35,000 " 26,000	Piacenza,	110,000 30,000
Sweden,	' / Luna,	1476 1666	1000 480	60,000 40,000	Augusta, (M.) Augusta, Ky. Augusta, (M.) Augusta, Ky. Cumberland, Princeton, K. St. Joseph's, (C.) Bardstow Georgetown, (B.) Georgeto Ohio University, Athens, (Miami University, Oxford, Western Reserve, Hudson	/. 1 /	1823 75 2000 1825 72 500		25,000 30,000 30,000	Berio	30,000 20,000 30,000
X :	, Christiania, , Copenhagen,	1811 1479	400 780	73,000 100.060	St. Joseph's, (C.) Bardstow Georgetown, (B.) Georgeto	vn, Ky. I	1819 130 5000 1830 36 1200	College Royal Aix, Angers,	" 30,000 72,600 22,000	Alessandria, Novara,	27,000 20,000
Denmar	K, Kiel, Valladolid,	1665 1346	380 1250	19.000	Ohio University, Athens, (). , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1821 45 1000 1824 126 1200	Arras, Avignon,	34,000 30,000	Grand Ducal (Florence), Laurentian	80,000 120,000
	Huesca,	1354	540	72,000	Western Reserve, Hudson,		1826 46 1600	Amiens, Besaugon,	40.000 53,000	Maurocellian " Maulebecchian "	50,000 90,000
	Salamanca, Valencia,	1404 1404	400 1560	20,000 25,000	Kenyon, (E.) Gambier, O. Franklin, New Athens, O.]	1828 71 2300 1824 40 1200	Bordeaux, Bourges,	105,000 30,000 23 000	Ricardian	20,000 80,000
Spain,	Saragossa, Alcala de Henares	1474 1490	1175 360		South Hanover, S. Hanove	r, Ind.	1827 34 400 1829 35 —	St. Brieux, Chartres,	28,000	1	30,000
11',	Seville,	1504 1531	870 800		Illinois, Jacksonville, Ill. St. Louis University, (C.)	1	1830 8 1200 1829 154 4500	Chaumont, Chalons,	24.000 24.000		
	St. Jago de Compo	s-			St. Mary's (C.) Barrens, M	0.	1830 124 6000	Cambray, Colmar, Carpentras,	27.000 30,000 60,000	Mass. Histor. Society "	5,000 8,500
	tella, Oviedo,	1531 1580	1050 420			L LIBRARIES.		Dijon, Douai,	35,000 27,000	American Academy " Athenæum (Salem),	3,000 10,000
1	Cervera, (Basle,	1715 1460	570 120	28,000	(Omitting those The total number of vol	e above mentioned.)		Grenoble, Le Mans, La Fleche,	42,000 41,000	Theo'l Seminary (Andover), Antin'an Soc. (Worcester).	12 000 11 000
Switzer- land,			200 200		Europe is about 20,000,000,	distributed as foll	lows: Austrian	Lyone	22,000 120,000	Fist. Society "	22,000 10,090
5	Berne, (Acade	emies.	200		Empire 2,220,000; Prussia 3,520,000; France, 6,427,00	, 510,000; other (1,535,000; Rus-	Marseilles, Montpellier, Metz,	42,000	City (Philadelphia),	40,000 10,000 6,000
• The m	(Zurich,)	sed, and the		orted to Pe-	sia, 880,000; Italy, exclu: 2,139,000; in Germany, in	sive of the Aust cluding the Aust	trian Provinces, trian and Prus-	Mariana	21,000	Athenæum Congress (Washington),	6 800 II
tersburg.	our been supplies	,	J crussa		sian Provinces, 5,735,000;	in all Italy, 3,000,	000.	Nancy,	50,000	Society (Charleston),	16,000 14,000
9											

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, Portuguesc, 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

3. Thraco-Pelasgic 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, Catalonian,

1. Latin; 2. Roman (lingua rustica), of which Provencal, Catalonian, 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. Mæsogothic; 2. Norse; 3. Norwegian; 4. Swedish;

5. Danish.

- b. Danish.
 d. Anglo-British; 1. Anglo-Saxon; 2. English.
 Slavie Family; three Branches:
 a. Russo-Illyrian; 1. Sclavonic, Servian, Illyrian; 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. Pruczic.
 6. Uralian or Finnic Family; Five Branches:
 Croatian Finnic Family; Five Branches:
 Croatian Finnic Family; Five Branches:
 Croatian Finnic Family; Five Branches:

 - a. Germano-Finnic; 1. Finnic Proper; 2. Esthonian; 3. Laplandish; 4.

Livonian.
b. Volgaic.—c. Permian; 1. Permiac; 2. Votiec.
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. Hebraic; 1. Hebrew; 2. Phænician; 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. Tadshik 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.

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 Hindee or Hindustanee, 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 Transgangetic Region; Five Branches:
a. Tibetan; 1. Tibetan; 2. Unigas; 3. Bhutias.
b. Indo-Chinese; 1. Birmo-Aracan; 2. Moitai; 3. Peguan or Moan; 4.
Lao-Siamese; 5. Cambodian; 6. Annamite (Written and Polished Languages); 7. Moi; 8. Nicobar; 9. Andaman; 10. Mojs, &c. (Unwritten

guages); 7. Moi; 8. Nicobar; 9. Andaman; 10. Moys, &c. (Chwinten-Languages).
c. Chinese; 1. Chinese Family, (Kou Wen or Ancient Chinese, Kuan Kon or Modern Chinese, and Ching Cheu); Particular Languages (Miaossee, Lolos, Hainan).
d. Sianpi or Corean.—c. 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, Kaptchak, Turcoman, Kirghis, &c.); 2. Yakout; 3. Tchuwatch.
Languages of Siberia.

Languages of Siberia

- a. Samoyede Family (Kassoro, Tawghi, Narym, Karass, Soyot, &c.). b. Yenisseic Family (Denka, Imbask, Arin, Punpokolsk, &c.). c. Yukaghir.—d. Koryek.—e. Kamchadale Family.
- c. Yukaghir.—d. Koryek.—e Ramon 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. Shillook; 4. Shangalla; 5. Agow; 6. Gurac, &c.
7. Troglodytic Family (Bicharian, Adareb, Ababde, &c.).
b. Atlantic Family: 1. Berber; 2. Tuaric; 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. Caffre; 2. Hottentot.
e. Languages of Eastern Africa: 1. Monomotapa; 2. Galla; 3. Somauli;
4. Madecassee, &c.

4. Madecassee, &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

b. Languages of the Melanesians or Black Oceanians; 1. Papua; 2. Alfouroo; 3. Birara (of New Britain); 4. Tombara, &c.

V. Λ merican 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:

Abiponian; b. Mocoby; c. Peruvian or Quichua; d. Chiquitos; e. Carapuchos, &c.

Carapucnos, &c.

Languages of the Brazilian Region:

a. Guarani Family: 1. Guarani, 2. Omagua; 3. Brazilian.

b. Botecudos; c. Mundrucus; d. Guayana;

e. Purys Family; 1. Purys; 2. Coroados; 3. Coropos.

f. Payagua Family; 1. Guaycurus; 2. Payagua; 3. Lenguas, &c.

g. Camacan Family; 1. Machacari; 2. Camacan; 3. Patachos; 4. Macoronis &c. conis, &c.

h. Guanas; i. Bororos; j. Cayapos, &c.
Languages of the Orinoco-Amazonian Region:
a. Carib Family; 1. Carib; 2. Tamanaco; 3. Chayma; 4. Guarive; 5. Arrowauk, &c.

h. Guayea; 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. Monitivitano; j. Marepizano; k. Manoos; l. Goahiros;
m. Cunacunas; n. Maynas, &c.
Languages of the Guatemalcan Region:

a. Changueno; b. Towkas; c. Mosquitos; d. Poyais; e. Chol; f. Quicho Family; 1. Maya; 2. Quicho; 3. Haitian; 4. Jamaican, &c.

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 Namily; 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;
4. Kaskaias; 5. Rickaree; 6. Kiaways, &c.
f. Caddo; g. Attakapas; h. Pascagoulas; i. Appalache, &c.

Languages of the Alleghanian Region:
a. Floridian Family; 1. Natchez; 2. Muskogee or Creek; 4. Cherokce;
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, c. Lennape Family; I. 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. Tacullie.
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, Eshelloots, Eneeshur, Chopunish): 3. Shoshonee: 4. Paegan or Picaneaux;

loots. Eneeshur, Chopunish); 3. Shoshonee; 4. Paegan or Picaneaux;

5. Shienne, &c.
b. Sioux Family; 1. Sioux (Dahcotah, Assiniboin or Hohay); 2. Winnebago; 3. Otto and Ioway; 4. Missouri; 5. Konza or Kansa; 6. Omahaw; 7. Minetaree; 8. Crow Indians; 9. Mandan; 10. Quawpaw; 11. Ósage

Languages of the North Western Region:
a. Waicur; b. Cochimi; c. Shalalah; d. Wakash; e. Matalan; f. Koluche, &c.
Languages of the Northern Region:

a. Karalit or Esquimaux Family;
 J. 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, Mahometau, 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 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 elevated 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 religious comprised in the second class of religious systems, are Judaism, Christianity, Mahometanism or Islamism, Magianism, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Sintism, 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.	Graberg. 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	111,353,090	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,	53,500,000 219,450,000 Christians.	
Protestants,	50,700,000 \\ \frac{219,450,000 \text{Christians.}}	
Armenians,	250,000)	
Mahometans,	5,700,000	
Jews,	2,300,000 \ 8,250,000 Non-Christian	ıs.
Pagans,	250,000	

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by all the inhabitants of Portugal, Spain 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 Luthcrans. 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,

Wurtemherg, 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.

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 Sclavonic 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.	Morav.	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			
			gelical	1		
Prussia,	4,816,000	7,733	3,264		TT 1.	15,655
Austria, 2,900,000	25,450,000	1,150,000	1,600,000	13,500		rians 000
Saxony,	48,500	1,362,000	1:1		1,616	
Bavaria,	2,880,000	1,100	gelical ,000			
Switzerland,	820,000		1,216,000		Anaba 10	

There are beside 500,000 Jews in Austria, 385,000 in Poland, I61,000 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, 17,000,0	000
Whites, 3,000,000	
Indians, 7,800,000 Mixed Races, 6,200,000	
17,000,000	
b. Brazil, 5,000,0	
c. United States 800.0	100

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
UNITED STATES.
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, 300,000
Friends, 220,000
German and Dutch Reformed, - 51,213 450,000
Unitarians, 180,000
Meunonites, 30,000 120,000
Moravians, 5,745
Swedenborgians, 5,000
Tunkers, 30,000
Shakers, 6,000
Shakers,

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 Freuch Colonies, it is Roman Catholic.

Asia. 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 Mosaic and Christian religions is also the home of the Saban superstition, the follics 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

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 religions 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 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, Thibet, 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

a striking resemblance to the Roman Catholic religion; its superior priests assemble to elect a supreme pointf, 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, Instral water, &c., the Catholic missionaries seemed to recognise their own worship. Nanekism, founded by Nanek, in the 15th century, a compound of Brahamism 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.

has many followers in Japan.

Hassel thus enumerates the religious sects of Asia:

Buddhists, 2	895,000,000	Shamans,	8,000,000	Sintoists, 1	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 Foolabs, 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.

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 religious.

Oceania, Mahounctanism 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 Sooloos, 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 Islauders, and by

Christianity has been embraced by the Sandwich, and Society Islauders, 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 peninsulas, 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 he 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 1732, 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.

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, beginning 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 Inola, including those of Hindoostan, Further India, the Philippines, Carolines, and other islands of the Pacific;

And the Missions of China, comprising those of Tonquin, Cochin China, and Japan. From much of this wast 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, Cochin, 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. Thus 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 dictatorate 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

			d with success under Jesuit officers.		. 16
In Venezuela, New Grenad states have generally taken t	da, Per bem ui	u, Mexico, &c., the	ose missions still exist, but the new	German Miss. Soc	8
		ESTANT MI		Rhenish Miss. Soc	6
			uary, 1834, shows that the number	Netherlands Miss. Soc French Protest. Miss. Soc.	4
of Protestant missionaries in	differe	nt parts of the wo	orld is above 600, as follows:	ASIA.	
Parts of the World. Pop. Western Africa ?). IVI	14 Siam	of the World. Pop. Missionaries. 3,600,000 4	Serampore Baptists	16
Southern Africa ? African Islands 4,200,0	000	62 Malaco	200,000,000 4		
Countries on the 60,000,0		54 Southe	rn Pacific ? 19 rn Pacific 200,000, 24	UNITED STATES.	I 4
Ceylon, I,000,0	000	5 Patago	nia 🦸 2		1
Malaysia 20,000,0	000	{ 10 In	and West 3,500,000 129		IÌ
Western India \ Southern India \ 140,000,	000		American 2,000,000 73		
Northern India) Siberia 3,500,		64 Labrad 3 Green			5 3
Birman Empire 4,000,		4	. 10		3 2 3
There are 15 mission press	es supp	orted by the Missi	onary societies, viz: 3 in Southern at Canton, I in Madagascar, I in		24
Birmah, I in the Sandwich I	slands,	l at Sinyrna, l at	Beyroot, 1 at Calcutta, 2 at Malta.		24
tuted at Serampore, Calcutta	e educ , Mala	ation of teachers a cca, in Ceylon, and	and preachers have also been insti- the Sandwich Islands, &c.		
					9
Societies.	Miss.	Parts of World.	Stations.	American Board of Com-	28 28
				missioners for Foreign Missions	
GREAT BRITAIN.		Caush and ladia	mantau malakina aka Wanan		
For Propagating Gospel	5 5	Southern India Northern India	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Vepery Calcutta		
		Western Africa Southern Africa	St. Mary's Island Cape Town, Albahy Distr., Wes-		
	9	Ceylon	leyville, Morley, &c. Columbo, Negombo, Kornegalle,		
	"	CCYION	Caltura Matura, Juffra, Trinco-		
Wesley. Methodist Miss. Soc.	4	Southern India	nialee, Batticaloa, &c. Seringapatam, Negapatam, Ma-		
	2	Northern India	dras Calcutta		
	4 5	Mediterranean Southern Pacific	Maita, Alexandria, Zante		
		West Indies	Tonga Islands, Habai, Vavou Antigua, Dominica, Moutserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ja-		
,			maica, St. Kitts, St. Enstatius,		
			St. Bartholomews, St. Martins,		30 I
	(2	Cevlon	Tortola, Anguilla, Barbadoes, Tobago, Demerara, Bahamas Columbo	Baptist Board of Foreign	10
Postint Ming Soc	I ₅		Calcutta, Howrah, Cutwa, Soory,	Markadia 201 G	2
Baptist Miss. Soc	2		Digah, Patna, Monghyr Suniatra, Java	Methodist Miss. Soc	25
	12		Jamaica]	. 2
Scottish Miss. Soc	2 5		Astrakhan, Karasch Bombay, Bankote, Poonah, Hurnee	Episcopal Miss. Soc	Ĩ
Church of Scotland Glasgow Miss. Soc	1		Calcutta	N. Haven Ladies' Greek	
London Jews Soc.	4	Mediterranean	Chumie, Lovedale Smyrna, Jerusalem, Constantino- Cuttack, Pooree [ple, Algiers	Association	3
General Baptist Soc. British & Foreign Bible Soc.	3 2	Mediterranean	Cuttack, Pooree	Western Foreign Miss. Soc. 2	3 2 2
Private	1 6	Mediterranean	Aleppo, Bagdad, Asia (at large)	(
,	-		1	62	-

Societies.	Miss.	Parts of World.	Stations.
	22	South Africa	Bosjesmans, Bosjesfeld, Griqua- town, Lattakoo, Talbagh, Beth-
	6	African Islands	el dorp, Graaf Reinet, Philippo- lis, Grahamstown, &c. Mauritius, Tananarivo (Madagas-
	20	Southern India	car) Belgaum, Bellary, Bangalore, Salem, Coimbatore, Quilon, Nagerooil, Chittore, Madras, Cudda
London Miss. Soc	2 I1	Western India Northern India	pali, Neyoor, Combacomum Surat Calcutta, Chinsura, Berhampore, Benares
	5 2 3	Malacca Mediterranean Siberia China	Singapore, Malacca, Pinang Malta, Corfu Selingisk, Khodon, Ona Canton
	1 I4	Malaysia Southern Pacific	Batavia Harvey, Society, and Georgian Is.
	3 7 8	West Indies Western Africa Ceylon	Demerara, Berbice Freetown (Sierra Leone) Cotta, Kandy, Nellore, Badda-
	14	Southern India	game Nilgherry Hills, Cochin, Cottay- am, Palamcotta, Madras, Maya-
Church Miss. Soc.	3 9	Western India Northern India	Nassuck [verani, Alepie Calcutta, Burdwan, Benares, Chu-
	9	Mediterranean	nar, Gorruckpore Malta, Greece, Syra, Smyrna, Cairo, Abyssinia
CONTINENT OF	8 2	Australia North America	Red River
EUROPE. United Brethren or Mora- vians.	17 49 7 5	South Africa West Indies South America North American	Grænekloof, Elim, Enon, Shiloh Jamaica, Tobago, Barbadoes, St. Surinam [Kitts, Antigua Cherokees, New Fairheld (U. C.)
	17 16	Indians. Labrador Greenland	Nain Hopedale, Hebron, Okkak New Herrmbut, Lichtenfels, Lich- tenau, Fredericksthal
German Miss. Soc	8	Mediterranean & Russian Asia	Karasch, Madschar, Shusha
Rhenish Miss. Soc Netherlands Miss. Soc French Protest. Miss. Soc.	6 1 4	Southern Africa China South Africa	Talbagh, New Wuppenthal, Stel- [lenbosch] Lattakoo, Betchuanas
ASIA. Serampore Baptists	16	Northern India	Serampore, Akyab, Benares, Delhi, Allahabad, Goahatty, Burrishol, Cawnpore, Dinagepore, Chitta-
UNITED STATES.	I 4	Mediterranean	gong, Dacca Smyrna, Broosa, Constantinople, Athens, Beyroot, Jerusalem,
	11	Western Africa Ceylon with 41 native assistants	Cape Palmas [Persia Tillipally, Batticotta, Oodooville,
	5 3	Western India Siam	Panditeripo, Manepy Bombay, Ahmednaggur
	3	China Malaysia	Canton Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Sooloo, Moluccas, Borneo
	24	Sandwich Is's	Hawaii (Kailua, Kaawaloa, Hito, Waimea), Maui (Lahaina, Wa- iluku), Molokai (Kaluahu), Oahu (Honolulu, Waialui), Kauai (Wainnea)
American Board of Com-	28 28	Patagonia North American	Bestern Charakers (Bestern) Co
missioners for Foreign		Indians	Eastern Cherokees (Brainerd, Carmel, Creek Path, Willstown, Haweis, Candy's Creek, New Echota); Arkansaw Cherokees (Dwight, Fairfield, Forks of Illinois); Chickasaws (Monroe, Miss., Tipton, Ten.,) Choctaws Eastern (Nayhew, Yoknokchaya); Red River Choctaws (Beth-
			Creeks on Arkansaw; Osages
			(Onion, Declara, Boddindo, Ilarmony); Stockbridge Indians on Fox River, Iluron District; Mackinaw; Ojibwas in Iluron District (La Pointe, Yellow Lake, Sandy Lake, Leech Lake); Maumee, Ohio; New York Indians (Tuscarora, Sen
			York Indians (Tuscarora, Seneca, Cattarangus, Alleghany).
Baptist Board of Foreign)	I		Maulmein, Tavoy
Missions	10 2	Indians	Chippewas, Delawares, Otoes, Cherokees, Omahas, Pottawat- tomies, and Ottawas
Methodist Miss. Soc	25		Upper Canada, Wyandots, Ojib- was, Cherokees, Oneidas, Choc- taws, Shawnees, Kausas
Episcopal Miss. Soc	2	North American	Athens
N. Haven Ladies' Greek Association	I	Indians Mediterranean	Smyrna
Western Foreign Miss. Soc.	3 2	Western Africa Northern India	
	2	North American Indians	

TABLES OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT, &c.

Comparative Revenue and Debt of Several States.

States.	1 Revenue.	pd.by each	Debt.	Pro.of db!.
1 7	Dolla,	inhab.	Dolls.	to earh inh.
Great Britain	300,000,000	\$12 50	3,600,000,000	
France	200,000,000	6 25	1,000,000,000	31 25
Spain	33,250,000	2 40	740,000,000	
Portugal	10,000,000	2 80	30,000,000	
Two Sicilies	15,500,000		92,560,000	12 50
States of the Church .	8,330,000		65,000,000	
Austria	60,000,000	1 80	320,000,000	9 55
Prassia	35,000,000	2 64	135,000,000	
Bavaria	12,750,000	3 00	50,000,000	
Netherlands	16,000,000	6 95	52,500,000	
Belgium	16,600,000	4 38	158,000,000	
Denmark	7,400,000	3 70	60,000,000	
Sweden	7,870,000		37,000,000	
Russia	100,000,000	1 63	315,000,000	4 85

Table of Revenue, Expenditur	re, and Public Debt of	France.
RE': EIPTS. Francs.	EXPENDITURE.	Francs.
Direct Taxes.	Civil List	18,000,000
Land Tax 244,873,409	Funded Debt	215,768,242
Poll Tax 29,400,000	Sinking Fund	43,093,621
Personal Estate 35,665,000	Guarantees due by Treasury	9,000,000
Doors & Windows 32,340,000	Unfunded Debt	16,000,000
l'atents 29,818,500	Life Annuities	6,200,000
Miscellaneous 1,827,000	Chamber of Peers	700,000
Total 373,923,909	Deputies	600,000
Registration, Stamps, Do-	Legion of Honor	3,302,417
mains 193,225,000	l'ensions	59,389,654
Felling of Timber 24,000,000	Ministry of Justice	19,469,700
Customs 154,300,000	Foreign Affairs	7,502,000
Excise on Liq's, Tobacco, &c. 171,000,000	Religion	34,804,600
Post Office 34,290,000	rublic Instruction	2,575,000
Lotteries 8,000,000	Ministry of the Interior	3,380,000
Gaming Houses 5.500,000	Commerce and Public Works	
Fines 3,300,000 Sundry Proceeds 3,300,400	War	307,434,000
Sundry Proceeds 11,047,482	Navy	65,000 000
Extraordinary Resources	1. mancea	22,787,500
Balance of 1831 131,467,267	Administration and Collectio	
Sale of Wood 50,000,000	of Revenue	118,211,833
191,467,267	Repayments, &c.	42,989,445
_ ::	Total 1	,097,708,012
Total Receipts 1 160 053 658		,000,014

Total Receipts 1,160,053,658 Total (tecepts 1,180,053,655]

Polit.—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 their actual amount. The debt is now expressed in the form of rentes or annution, which with the other habilities of the government, represent a capital of about 5,200 million francs.

nevenue, Exp	penaciare, ana 1	revi of the	Unitea Kii	ngdom.
RECEIPTS.	£	EXPENDIT	URE.	£
Customs	26,005,955	Admin'stration	and Callaction	~ 1
Excise	9,674,653		and Confection	2,955,846
Stamps	7,138,639	Debt		2,000,010
Taxes		Interest	24,682,996	
Laml	1,161,312	Annuities	3,346,489	1
Houses	1,357,042	Management	273,296	
Windows	1,178,344			
Servants, Carria-	1 1			28,302,781
ges, &c.	1,526,020	Civil Govern		1
	5,222,718	Civil List and F		
Post Office		Family Parliament	624,175	
Miscellaneous	720,986	Parliament	238,038	
		Cusions	423,275	
Total	l. 50,990,315	Miscellaneous	355,756	1
The customs an	d excise form the two			1,641,244
	the collection of the			986,748
revenue; the form	ner relates to goods im-	Diplomatic		298,826
ported, and the la	atter to those produced	Army		7,732,967
	within the country.	Navy		5,870,551
		Ordnance		1,418,817
		Bounties, Public	c Works, &c.	1,253,599
		Miscellaneous		2,113,937
		T _o	tal l.	52,575,308
Debt The deb	t of the United King			
annual regenute	The following statemer	nt about its pro-	mannista ta avena	

Revenue and Expenditure of Spain for 1832.

		7	J -F J	
	REVENUE.	Reals.	EXPENDITURE	Reals.
	ithes		Civil List and Foreign Dep.	62,000.000
F	lentas Provinciales	130,000,000	Navy	42,000.000
7	obacco Monopoly and		Finance and Pensions	80,000,000
	toms	90,000,000	War	240,000,000
	alt	60,000,000		18,000,000
N	liscellaneous		Sinking Fund, including for-	
	tamps	20,000,000		208,000,000
	wors and Windows	60,000,000	Total	650,000,000
R	evenue appropriated to	Sink-	1 otal	000,000,000
	ing Fund	80,000,000		
	Total	600,000,000		

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Prussia for 1830.

reconnect, Experience	urc, area	Deve of I russia jor	1000.
REVENUE.	Thalers.	EXPENDITURE.	Thalers.
Domains and Forests	* 4,524,000	Interest and Charges of Debt	7,432,000
Sales of Domains	1,000,000	Sinking Fund	3,485,000
Mines and Sait Works	1,000,000	Pensions, Retired Allowances	3,158,000
Fosts	1,100,000	War Department	22,165,000
Lotteries	634,000	Diplomatic	586,000
A'onopoly of Salt	4,783,000	Home Department	4,883,000
Land Tax	9,657,000		2,347,000
Foll Tax	€,368,000		1,823,000
Customs, Excise, Stamps		Administration	1,830,000
Miscellaneous	1,211,000	Miscellaneous	991,000
Total	50,796,00		48,720,000
 Deducting 2,500,000 that 	ers reserved	to the crown.	

Debt.—The Debt in 1823 amounted to 196,000,000 thalers, of which 136,000,000 bore interest at 4 wer cent, and the two English loans of 1818 and 1822 of 30,000,000 each, at 3 per cent.

Items of Revenue and Expenditure of U. States for 1832.

REVENUE.	dolls.	Foreign Intercourse	325,18
Customs Public Lands	28,465,237 2,623,381	Military Service, including tifications, Arsenals, &c. Revolutionary Pensions	5,446,039
Dividends and Sale of Bank Stocks	659 000	Other ensions	1,057,121 127,300
discellauenus	117,942 31,865,5 0	Indian Affairs	1,352,420 3,956,370
Total			17,840,309
EX. ENDITURE.	dolls.	Miscellaneous	2,451,203
Civil List	1,800,758	Total	34,356,697

A Statement of the RECEIPTS of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1789, to

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					the 31.	st $Dec. 18$	32.			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24				Postage.		Treasury Notes, &c.	Sales of Bank Stock and	Miscellane-	Total.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1791	4,399,473 09								10,210,025 75
1794	1792									
1795	1794									
1796									5.917 97	9.419.802.79
1789	1796					4,836 13				8,740,329 65
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						83,540 60				8,758,916 40
1800 9,080,932 73 819,396 53 734,223 97 75,000 443 75 1,602,435 04 17,140 00 74,712 10 12,451,184 1 18,185 14 18,1	1798									8,209,070 07
1801 10,750,778 93				FOA 000 077						
1802 12,48;235 74 621,898 89 206,665 44 35',000 00 186,628 92 5,597 86 1,827,560 00 177,505 86 15,001,391 31										
1845 10,497,417 61										
18.06 11.095 565 33 50,941 29							- 0,007 30			
1805 14,657 698 17 21,747 15 21,885 91 21,342 50 640,193 80 128,814 91 — 19,038 80 18,689,508 11 18,051 44,657 698 17 21,011 45 55,5763 86 41,117 67 75,524 57 3 48,997 71 — 10,004 19 15,608,826 72 — 34,935 69 18,989,019 21 18,083 45 3,555 58 8,210 73 19,155 21 — 647,959 06 — 21,803 36 17 23,683 51 23,68						487,526 79	9,532 64			11,835 840 02
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1805	12,935,487 04				640,193 80			19,039 80	13,689,508 14
1816 6,365,550 8 \$210 73 19,159 21							48,897 71			15,608,828 78
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										16,398,019 26
1810 3,633,309 31 7,430 63 12,448 68 696,548 82 2,759,992 25							1,822 16			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							9 759 999 95			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				7.666 66						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										22,639,032 76
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1813	13 224,623 25	4,755 04		35,000 00	835,655 14				40,524,844 95
1816 36,305,874 88 5,124,768 31 4,253,653 09 149,787 74 1,717,955 03 9,494,486 16		5,998,772 08								34,559,536 95
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										50,961,237 60
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$						1,717,985 05	9,494,436 16			37,171.421 82
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1819			83.650 78						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										20.881,493 68
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	1821	13,004,447 15	69,027 63		516 91	1,212,966 46		105 0:0 00		19.573,703 72
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$										
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$							5.000 .00			
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, ,,-			
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$		19.7.2.283 29								22,966,363 96
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	1828			2,218 81	20 15	1,018,308 75				24,763,629 23
1831 24,224,441 77 6,933 51 10,506 01 561 02 3,210,815 48 — 490,000 00 583,563 03 28,526,820 82 1832 28,465,237 24 11,630 65 6.791 13 244 95 2,623,331 03 — 659,000 00 99,276 16 31,866,561 16		22,681,965 91			86 60	1,517,175 13				24.827,627 38
1832 28,465,237 24 11,630 65 6.791 13 244 95 2,623,381 03 — 659,000 00 99,276 16 31,866,561 16										24,844,116 51
عدادها والمنادا المعادل المنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي والمنادي										
[dlls.] 594,909,067 29 22,235,260 81 12,736,888 60 1,091,223 61 40,627,250 92 156,181,578 00 11,052,506 30 6,428,892 33 844,262.668 42	1									
	dils.	594,909,067 29	22,235,260 81	12,736,888 60	1,091,223 61	40,627,250 92	156,181,578 00	11,052,506 30	6,428,892 33	844,262.668 43

A Statement of the EXPENDITURES of the United States from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st Dec. 1832.

6											
1	- 1	1		1		Military Este	ablishment.		0		
-1					Military servi-	1					
- 1	Years.		Foreign In-	Miscellane-	ces, including	Revolutiona	Other Pen-	Indian De-	Naval Estab-	Public Debt.	Total Expen-
-1	8	Civil List.	tercourse.	ous.		ry Pensions.	sions.	partment,	lishment.		ditures.
1	₩.			1	Arsenals, &c.			-			
1	1791	757,134 45	14,733 33	311,533 83	632,804 03		175,813 88	27,000 00	570 00	5,287,949 50	7,207,539 02
	1792	380,917 58	78,766 67	194,572 32	1,100,702 09		109,243 15	13,648 85	53 02	7,263,665 99	9,141,569 67
	1793	358,241 08	89 500 00		1,130,249 08		80,087 81	27,282 83		5,819,505 29	7,529,575 55
	1794	440,946 58	146,403 51		2,639,097 59		81,399 24	13,042 46	61,408 97	5,801,578 09	9,302,124 77
	1795	361,633 36	912,685 12		2,480,910 13		68,673 22	23,475 68	410,562 03	6,084,411 61	10,435.069 65
	1796	447,139 05	194,859 64	150,478 14	1,260,263 84		100,843 71	113,563 98	274,784 04	5,835,846 44	8,367,776 84
4	1797	483,233 70	669,785 54		1,039,402 66		92,256 97	62,496 33	382,631 89	5,792,421 82	8,626,012 78
8	1798	5114,605 17	457,428 74	149,004 15			104.845 33	16,470 09	1,381,347 76	3,990,294 14	8.613,517 68
6	1799	592,905 76	271,374 11		2,466,946 98		95,444 03	20,302 19	2,858,081 84	4.596,876 78	11,077,043 50
4	1800	748,688 45	395,288 18		2,560,878 77		64,130 73	31 22	3,448,716 03	4,578,369 95	11,999,739 92
4	1801 1802	549,288 31	295,676 73		1,672,944 08		73,533 37	9,000 00	2,111,424 00	7,291,707 04	12,273,376 94
6	1803	596,981 11 526,583 12	550,925 93 1.110.834 77		1,179,148 25 822,055 85		85,440 39 62,902 10	94,000 00 60,000 00	915,561 87 1,215,230 53	9,539,004 76 7,256,159 43	13,276.084 67 11,258,983 67
7	1804	624,795 63					80,092 80	116,500 00	1,189,832 75	8,171,787 45	12,624,646 36
	1805	585,849 79			712,781 28		81,854 59	196,500 00	1,597,500 00	7,369,889 79	13,727,114 49
18	1806	684,230 53		445,485 18	1,224,355 38		81,875 53	234,200 00	1,649,641 44	8.989,884 61	15,070,993 97
8	1807	655,524 65	577,826 34		1,288,685 91		70,500 00	205,425 00	.,722,064 47	6,307,720 10	11,292,292 99
Q	1809	691,167 80	304 992 83	427,124 98	2,900,834 40		82,576 04	213,575 00	1,884,067 80	10,260,245 35	16,764,584 20
~	1809	712,465 13	166,3 16 04				87,833 54	337,508 84	2,427,758 80	6,452,554 16	13,867,226 30
8	1810	703,994 03	81,367 48		2,294,323 94		83,744 16	177,625 00	1,654,244 20	8,008,904 46	13,319,986 74
7	1811	644,467 27	264.904 47		2,032,828 19		75,043 88	151,875 00	1,965,566 39	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91
	1812 1813	826,271 55 780,545 45	347,703 29 209,941 01		11,817,798 24		91,402 10	277.845 00	3,959,365 15 6,446,610 10	4,449,622 45 11,108,123 44	22,279,121 15 39,190,520 36
•	1814	927,424 23	177.179 97				86,989 91 90,164 36	167,358 28 167,394 86	7,311,290 60	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 32
-	1815	852,247 16	290.892 04		20,350,806 86		69,656 06	530.750 00	8,660,000 25	12,628,922 35	39.582,493 35
-	1816	1.208,125 77	364,620 40		16,012,096 80		188,804 15	274,512 16	3,908,278 30	24,871,062 93	48,244,495 51
	1817	994.556 17	281,994 97		8,094,236 53		297,374 43	319,463 71	3,314,598 49	25,423,036 12	40,877,646 04
	1818	1,109,559 79	420,429 90		5,622,715 10		590,719 90	505,704 27	2,953,695 00	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40
	1819	1,142,180 41	284,113 94		6,506,300 37	1.847,900 85	568,039 00	463,181 39	3,847,640 42	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
0	1820	1,248,310 05	253,370 04		2,630.392 31	2,766,440 00	441,936 31	315,750 01	4,387,990 00	8.628,494 28	21,763,024 85
0	1821	1,112,292 64	207,110 75	903,718 15	4.461,291 78		242,817 25	477,005 44	3,819,243 06	8.367,093 62	19.090,572 69
0	1822	1.158,131 58	164,879 51		3,111.981 48		305,608 46	575.007 41	2,224,458 98	7,848,949 12	17,676,592 67
0	1823	1,058,911 65	292,118 56	671,063 78	3,096,924 43		331,491 48	380,781 82	2,503,765 85	5,530,016 4	15,314.171 00 31,898,538 47
0	1824 1825	1,336,266 24 1.330,747 24	5,140.099 83		3.340,939 85		231,726 18	429,989 90	2,904,581 56 3,049,083 86	16,568,393 76 12,095,344 78	23,585,804 72
٥	1826	1,256,745 48	371,666 25 232,719 08	1.046,131 40	3,659,914 18 4,943,194 37	1,308,810 57 1,304,154 82	251,399 01	724,106 44 743,447 83	4,218,902 45	11 041,082 19	24,103,398 46
۱-	1827	1.228,141 04	659,211 87	826.123 67	3.938,977 88	796,012 52	180,126 34	760,624 88	4,263,877 45	10,003.668 39	22,656,764 04
0	1828	1,455,490 58	1,001.193 66	1,219,368 40	4,145,544 66	723,134 80	127,438 77	705,084 24	3,918 786 44	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52
	1829	1,327,069 36	207,765 85	1,565,679 66	4.724,291 (7)	764,492 38	185,102 09	576,344 74	3,308,745 47	12,333,867 78	25,044,358 40
1	1830	1,579,724 64	294,067 27	1,363,624 13	4,767,128 88	1,067,947 33	295,349 98	622,262 47	3,239,428 63	11,355,748 22	24,585,281 55
ı	1831	1,373,755 99	298,554 00	1,392,336 11	4,841,835 55	1,001 9.8 98	168,726 16	930.738 04	3,856,183 07	16,174,378 22	30,038,446 12
1	1832	1,800,757 74	325,181 07	2,451,202 64	5,446,034 88	1,057.121 58	127,300 82	1.352,419 75	3,956,370 29	17,840,309 29	34,356,698 06
	dlls.	37,158,047 31	24,143,582 33	32,194,703 11	190 538,64 , 21	17,288,282 22	6,710,307 23	13,413,188 16	112,703,933 23	408,090,204 08	842,250,890 88
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Amount of the PUBLIC DEBT of the United States in each successive Year from 1791 to 1835.

arineo mier	of the reputite Dist	or of the c	there sauces in each sauce	secco I car	J. 0.00 2.02 00 2000.
1791	\$ 75,463,476 33 *	1 1804	86,427,120 88 *	1819	95,529,648 28
1792	77,227,924 66	1805	82,312,150 50	1820	91,025,500 15
1793	80,352,634 04	1806	75,723,270 66	1821	89,987,427 66
1794	78,427,404 77	1807	69,218,398 64	1822	93,546,676 98 *
1795	80,747,587 39	1808	65,196,317 97	1823	90,875,877 22
1796	83,762,172 07	1809	57,023,192 09	1824	90,269,777 77
1797	82,064,479 33	1810	53,173,217 52	1825	83,788,432 71
1798	79,228,529 12	1811	48,305,587 76	1826	81,054,059 99
1799	78,408,669 77	1812	45,209,737 90	1827	73,987,357 20
1800	82,976,294 35	1813	55,962,827 57	1828	67,475,043 87
1801	83,038,050 80	1814	81,487,846 24	1829	58,421,413 67
1802	80,712,632 25	1815	99,833,660 15†	1830	48,580,534 22
1803	77,054,686 30	1816	127,334,933 74	1831	39,082,461 88
		1817	123,491,965 16	1832	24,282,879 24
* Expense of the	Revolutionary War (1775-88		103,466,633 83	1833	7,001,698 83
35,193.703 dolls.	Emissions of Paper Mone	y		1834	4,722,260 29
1776, 1781) 359 543	7 097 dolo 95 ata 1 0000 an	d Purchage	of Lauisiana (1803) for 15 000 000	7005	Patinguished

(1776-1781) 359.547,027 dols, 25 cts. Loans and Purchase of Louisiana (1803) for Subsidies from France (1778-1783) 7,982,859 dol- dolls. † Expense of the Three Years' War.

• Purchase of Florida (1821) for 5,000,000 dolls.

GLOBE THE OF CHART POLITICAL

EXHIBITING THE AREA, FOPULATION, 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 renaming 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 rotal number of the inhalitans of the Globe may be estimated to amount to about 740,000,000. Adopting the division of the earth proposed by Walkhaer, we may distribute all the terrestrial parts of our planet into the Old Walkhaer, we may distribute all the terrestrial parts of our planet miles, the population 660,000,000 inhabitants; the New World or Continent, with 41,28,000 square miles, and 20,000,000 inhabitants.

	EAMIN	MEANIA, Will Thurshoo square mines					1	1	-	-			
	COUNT	COUNTRIES AND STATES.	AREA ln sq. n'*.	POPULA- TION.	REVENUE IN DOL'S.	DEBT IN DOL'S.	ARMY. S	hips of line.	NAVY. Ships of line. Frig. Small Vess.	l Vess.	GOVERNMENT.	CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Religion.	CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Languages.
	No. 1.	ECROPE	3,724,000 297,000 169.000	330,000.000 4,226.000 3,010.000	7,870,000	37,000,000	54,236	12	18 21		nstitutional Monarchy.	Constitutional Monarchy, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews	Swedes, Norwegians, Laplanders, Fluns, Jews.
	ачоява	Swedish America (St. Bartholomew) anish Monarchy Ounish America	128,011 60 22,000 432,000	1,185.000 18.000 2,000.000 110.000	7,400,000	50,000,000	38,800	41	7 18	 -	Absolute Monarchy.	Lutherans, Jews, Catholice, Calvinists	Danes, Germans, Prisons, Norwegians.
	овтневи	Daniest Africa. Daniest Africa. Overt Britain and Ireland English America. English Asia. English Asia. English Asia.	2,8.4,000 121,000 2,8.4,000 1,126,000 120,000	121,000 40,000 2,3,0,000 2,1.0,000 1,1.26,000 2,7.0,000 1,126,000 2,7.0,000 2,000 120,000 100,000	300,000,000,3,600,000,000	3,600,000,000	109,198	121	104 932		Constitutional Monarchy. The King is also King of Hanover and Protection of the Ionian Republic.	Anglican Church, Catholics, Predyterians, Methodists, English, Celts (Irish, Scotch, Welsh), French, &c. Friends, Jewe, &c.	English, Celts (Irish, Scotch, Welsh), French, &c.
	N.	Potal British Monarchy	6,217,000 205,000 530 98,000	32.000,000 1,52.000,000 1,520.000	200,000,000	850,000,000	380,000	55	65 250		Constitutional Monarchy. C	Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews	Freach (Picards, Normans, Plemings, Lorrains, &c.), Romans, (Provengales, Languedocinns, Gascons, &c.), Celts (Bretons), Germans, Italians, Biscayans or Esaldinacs, Jews.
	- X	French America ingdom of Netherlands Juch Geania	268,000	2,342,600 9,350,000 15,000	16,000,000	625,500,000	43,000	12	93	ပိ	nstitutional Monarchy.	Constitutional Monarchy. Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, &c.	Dutch, French (Walloons), Germans, Frieurs, Jews.
	Bel	Duich America	12.900		16,600,000 35,000,000	158,000,000 135,000,000	47.000			A Co.	ustitutional Monarchy. Sylute Monarchy. The L	Catholics. Jews, Lutherans, &c. Evaugelists (Calvinists and Lutherans), Catholics, Jews, Memonites, &c.	Belgians (Walloon French), Germans, Jews, Dutch. Germans (Saxons, Westphulians, Pussians, Rhinelanders, &c.), Sla- vonians (Poles, Wends, Lithuannans, &c.), Jews, Freuch, &c.
	Υn	Austrian Empire	. 258.000	33,500,000	80,000,000	320,000,000	271.404	चा	9 61	₹	solute Mynarchy. The Camperor is i vesident of the Cernanic Diet, und	Catholics, Greeks, Calvinists, Lutherans, Jews, Unitarians, Armenians, &c.	Absolute Mustry The Catholice, Greeks, Calvinists, Luthernus, Jews, Unite. Slyronians (Slowaks, Poles, Dalmatians, &c.), Germans (Austrians, Expense), Indians, Imagenius of Magazians, Makchians, Defections of Tecties, Americans, Pers, Greeks, &c., Edward of Magazians, Pers, Greeks, Carlon, Pers, Greeks, &c., Edward of Magazians, Pers, Greeks, Carlon, Pers, Greeks, Carlon, Pers, Greeks, &c., Edward of Magazians, Pers, Greeks, Carlon, Pers, Carlon, Pe
	SOUTHERN EUROPE, CENTRAL EUROPE, CENTRAL EUROPE, STATE TALLY. STATE TO CENTRAL EUROPE.	Kingulom of Bravaria Wittenderg Wittenderg Grand Ducky of Baden Head Rick Weimer Wittenderg Schwerin Linderstein Rick Mingun of Sartuin Linderstein Linderstein Linderstein Linderstein Linderstein Rick Mingun of Sartuin Linderstein Linderstein Rick Mingun of Sartuin Rick Mingun of Sartuin Rick Mingun of Sartuin Rick Mingun of Sartuin Rick Rick Rick Mingun of Sartuin Rick	25.500 1.15.	1,539,000 1,539,	27.75,000 27.75,	5,000,000 11,100,000 12,335,000 12,335,000 13,335,000 14,735,000 1	55.000 113.552 113.552 115.000 10.1000	, a 5 6	د در ۱۵ ه ه در ۱۵ ه ه در ۱۵ ه ه در ۱۵ ه ه در ۱۵ ه ه در ۱۵ ه ه د	••••••	Constitutional Moneraly, Carbolica, Absolute, Estates, Lutherans Constitutional, Absolute, Estates, Constitutional, Constitutional, Carbolica, Constitutional, Carbolica, Carbol	Cabolities, Pavanelisties, Javas, Chivinist, Joulierums, Catholites, Javas, Chivinist, Journalmenus, Catholites, Javas, Chivinist, Javas, Chivinist, Javas, Chivinist, Javas, Chivinist, Javas, Catholites, Lawinister, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Javas, Journalment, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Javas, Lutherma, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Junternas, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Junternas, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Junternas, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Luthermas, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Luthermas, Javas, Catholites, Calvinists, Luthermas, Javas, Catholites, Luthermas, Catholites, Javas, Calvinists, Luthermas, Calvinists, Catholites, Junternas, Calvinists, Luthermas, Calvinist	German (Barviran, Francaians, Saubians), Jewa, &c., (fermans, Stanbians, Prancaians, Saubians), Jewa, &c., (fermans, Grandans, Prancaians, Stanbians, Jewa, Prinons, Germans (Birlielanders, Westphalians), Jewa, Prepch, Germans (Birlielanders), Jewa, Prepch, Germans (Hairlelanders), Jewa, French, Germans (Low Saxons), Germans (Mainelanders), Germans (Daubhians), Germans (Daubhians), Germans (Daubhians, Germans, Germans
EASTERN, di	Republi Outoma Principa Ringdor Republi	Republic of Cracow Outonan Entering Principality of Servin Principality of Nervin Ringdom of Greece Ringdom of Greece	7,830,000 150,000 12,000 28.0.0 18.000 18.000	55,100,500 140,000 380,000 970,000 4 51,400 7 750,000	150.000; 68,000.000; 800.000; 2.500.000 1,000,000 675.000	No for the for the fig.	300,000	£**	8 10		public. solute Monarchy. naticutional Monarchy. derive Cons. Monarchy. do. do. mited Monarchy. public under protection of Great Britain.	Republic. Catholics, Jewa, Lullerans, Alsolue Monarchy. Malionnetans, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Catholics, &c. Constitutional Monarchy. Greeks. Elective Coust. Monarchy. Greeks. Limited Monarchy. Greeks, Roman Catholics. Republic under propertion. Greeks, Roman Catholics.	Poles, Jows, Turks, Greeks, Slavoniaus, Walschians, Albanians, Slavoniaus, Gereks, W. Jackiaus, Greeks, do. Greeks, Almanias, Greeks, Iuliaus.

Transportation of the last	factorious tradiciones a la tradicional de tradiciones de la companya de la companya de la companya de la comp		
CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Languages.	Chinese, Thetans, Coreaus, Manchoos (Dominant People), Mon- Jayantee, Aniso or Kurlinins, &c., Annace of Tonquines, Cochin Chinas, &c., Annace of Tonquines, Cochin Chinas, &c., Birmans, I-caus, Mues, Malays, &c., Birmans, I-caus, Mues, Malays, &c., Negadies, &c., Shidias, &c., Shidias, &c., Shidias, &c., Shidias, Longones (Adpans, Robillas, Fersian, Monguls, Findoos, Hindoos, Hominann Nathon, Parrees, Shidias, Annaches, I arrees or Gulaures, Arabs, Jews, Chinese, &c., Hindoos, Hindoos, Cabuls, Multans), Alghans or Patans, Persians, Monguls, Frindoo (Cabuls, Multans), Alghans or Patans, Persians, &c., Irris, Alghans Cersians, Turks, Kurds, Armenians, Parrees, &c., Cersians, Turks, Kurds, Armenians, Parrees, &c., Lersians, Turks, Muds, Arabs, Armenians, Parrees, &c., Cersians, Anyssinians, Jews, Hindoos, Slavonians (Russiane, Cossucks, &c.), Turks, Georghans, Monguls, Or- Hindoos, Coche, Armenians, Kurds, Jews, &c., Hindoos, Persian, Sanoyedes, Jews, &c., Hindoos, Persians, Muss, &c., Hindoos, Daures, &c., Hindoos, Daures, &c., Hindoos, Daures, &c.,	Arthe, More, Berber, J. Jury, Turks, Arthe, More, Berbers, J. Jury, Turks, Arthes, Turks, Copis, Nubisan or Kenouk, Arthes, Turks, Copis, Nubisan or Kenouk, Arthes, Turks, Copis, Nubisan or Kenouk, Arthes, Arthes, &c. Bounces, Arthes, &c. Housesturs, Feldahis, Arthes, &c. Foulths, &c. Roulds, &c. Motoors, Miravits, &c. Mictoris, Mictoris, Midish, Midists, French, &c. Mictoris, Dutch, Arther Dutch, Arther Dutch, Arther Mictoris, Mictoris, Arther Mictoris, Mictoris, Americans Africans,	ns), English. Celts (Scotch, Irish, Welsh), Africans, Germans, French, Indians, Dutch, Cates, Comiter, Apaches, Yaquis, &c., Sudians, Cates, Comiter, Apaches, Yaquis, &c., Sunintals, Indians, Africans, &c., Spanintals, Indians, Africans, Sanintals, Shaintals, Shaintals, Shaintals, Shaintals, Michans, Spanintals, Indians, Africans, Spanintals, Perch, Indians, Africans, Spanintals, Perch, Indians, Africans, Spanintals, Indians, Africans, Spanintals, Perch, Indians, Africans, Spanintals, Perch, Indians, Eachmans, Radians, Datch, Africans, Ench, Indians, Datch, Africans, Spanintals, Celes, Adecence. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentee. Acheentees.
CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITANTS According to Religion.	Buddhiste, Disciples of Confucins, of Taosse, Lamiets, Petichists, Machine and Calability, Confucins, Buddhiste, Disciples of Confucins. Buddhiste, Facilities, Cadallies, Confucins. Buddhiste, Pacificies, Faranius Buddhiste, Pacificies, Faranius Buddhiste, Pacificies, Canadius, Canadius, Lamontens. Buddhiste, Pacificies, Cadallies, Machinettes. Buddhiste, Pacificies, Cadallies, Machinettes. Mahometans, Bramina, Java, Malouretans, Nardxiste, Epicopalians, Fetichiste, Jews, Bramins. Mahometans, Framedians, Guebres, Jews. Mahometans, Armenlans, Greeks, Jews. Mahometans, Armenlans, Greeks, Catholice, Jacobiles, Nestoriums, Jews, &c. Greeks, Malometans, Fetichiste, Lamiste, Armenlans, Jews, &c. Greeks, Malometans, Baddhiste, Bramins. Mahometans, Bramins, Greeks, Jews. Bramins, Catholics, Jews. Bramins, Catholics, Jews. Mahometans, Laws Falchiste.	Mahometans, Jews. Mahometans, Jews. Mahometans, Pews, Greeks, &c. Copts, Mahometans, Fetichists, Jews. do. Abhometans, Fetichists. Abhometans, Fetichists. Gold. Retichists, Mahometans. Petichists, Mahometans. Petichists, Andrometans. Petichists, Catholics. Petichists, Catholics, Epicopalians, Fetichists. Calvinists, Catholics, Epicopalians, Fetichists. Calvinists, Petichists. Calvinists, Petichists. Mahometans, Fetichists. Actionists, Petichists. Actionists, Petichists. Mahometans, Petichists. Actionists, Petichists.	Cabrilists, (Congregationalists, Paptiets, Methodists, Eves, & Canbriller, Indicass, Friends, Untarians, Fetchists, devs, & Co. Catolice, Fetchists, Fetchists, Fetchists, Fetchists, Fetchists, Go. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. d
GOVERNMENT.	by the	do d	Pederal Republic. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Absentie. Republic. Constitutional Monarchy. Republican. Limited. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
NAVY.	10 gaillear 11 500	12 92 	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6
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A- REV.	350,000,000 350,000,000 175,0	18, 200, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100	000 20,000,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0
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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

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. Hanseauic 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.

1300. Peace of Bretigni, 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. Treary of Troyes, hetween 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.

Henry V at England should be appointed Regent of France, and on the death of Charles should inherit the crown.

139. The Pragmatic Sanction settled in France, regulating the election of hishops, 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.

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

1555. Religious peace of Augssang, solutions of 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. Provinces.
1581. Declaration of Independence by the Dutch Provinces.

1581. Declaration of Independence by the Dutch Provinces.
1595. Peace of Teussin, between Russia and Sweden, which, with an interval of a seven year's truce, had heen at war since 1572.
1598. Peace of Vervius, between France and Spain.
1648. Peace of Munster, between the Dutch confederates and Spain, whereby the independence of the forner 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.

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, hetween France, England, Ilolland, and Denmark.

1668. Triple Alhance, between England, the States General of Ilolland, 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 hetween France and Spain, the former yielding Franche Comté, but retaining her conquests in the Netherlands.

1678. Peace of Nimeguen between France and Ilolland, to which Spain, the Emperor, and Sweden, successively accede.

1685. League of Augsburg entered into by several European pnwers against Lonis XIV. of France, for the maintenance of the treaties of Munster and Nimegnen.

1689. 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.

1700. General Alliance of the European powers, against the pretensions of France to the Spanish territories: war of the Spanish Succession.

1706. Peace of Altranstadt between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Angustus of Poland.

1713. Peace of Utrecht between that Succession.

1706. Peace of Utrecht between that Succession war. The most important stipulations were the security of the Protestant succession war. The most important stipulations were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting of the French and Spain, terminating the Spanish accounts of the Calmis of the Allies.

1714. The Perleminaries of Rastadt, between France and the Emperor, under the nediation and

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 Alhance 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.
1725. Treaty of Vieuna between the Emperor and Spaia, 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 Vieuna, 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 Pragmutic 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 Abn between Russia and Sweden.

1748. Peace of Ala Chiapelle between Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, and the Empress, 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 hetween France, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain; cession of Canada by France, and of Florida hy 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.

1772. Treaty of Petersburg for the Parkinson.

Prussia.

1778. July 9th, Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the North American States ratified by Congress.

— February 6th, 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 Bayarian Succession.

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 Pilattz between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, in relation to the affairs of France.

1792. 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.

1796. Treaty of Paris between France and Prussia, and between France and Spain.

1797. Treaty of Tolentino between France and He Pope.

1799. Second Coalition against the Frence and Mausria.

1799. Second Coalition against the Frence herpholic, by the Emperors of Germany and Russia, part of the Empire, Great Britain, Naples, Portugal, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

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, nu the principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms.

1801. Peace of Luneville hetween the French republic and the Emperor of Germany, fixing the bunndaries 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 Piprence between France and Naples.

— Concordate of Paris between France and Portugal.

— Treaty of Faris between France and Portugal.

— Treaty of Paris between France and Russia.

1802. Peace of Amiens between France, Spain, Holland, and Great Britain.

1805. Third Coalition against France, by Russia, Great Britain, Austria, Sweden, and Naples.

Naples.

Peace of Presburg between Austria and France, hy 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

sive cessions in Germany and Italy to the latter and her ames.

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 brittens 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 Printh 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 Napolenn and the Allies, by which the former abdicates the throne of France.

1815. Treaty of Vienna between Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, against Napoleon, on his return to France from Elba.

1815. Treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, against Napoleon, on his return to France from Elba.

1816. Treaty of Prussia.

1817. The Steptenber 26: The Holy Alliance formed between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia.

1818. The Provided Prussia.

Austria, and the king of Prussia.

Navember 20: Treaty of Paris between France on the one part, and the Four ferat Powers on the other.

1820. Treaty between the United States and Spain, the latter ceding Florida.

1820. Treaty of Ackermann between 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.

1822. Treaty of Turkmanchay between Russia and Persia, the latter ceding Erivan and Nakhitchyan.

Treaty of London between Russia, France, and Great Britain, for the settlement

Treaty of Adrianople between Russia and Turkey, confirming the treaty of Ackermann, allowing Russian garrisons in Walachia and Silistria, until the payment of the warenesses by Turkey, granting the Christians of Bulgaria the right of representing their grievances in 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. Iedand—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, Naddold.
950 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.
1931. Winestand—a part of the continent of America, is supposed to have been discovered by the Icelanders. It was called Winenland, or Vinland, from the abundance of a species of vine found there. The Icelandic chronicles are full and minute respecting this discovery.

ery.
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.
1315. Canary Isles.—discovered by some Genoese and Spanish seamen, having been known to the ancients.

13.1. Canary the goast of discovered by some seamen of Dieppe, about this period.

Known to the ancients.

1364. Gainen—the coast of, discovered by some seamen of Dieppe, about this period.

1118. Parto Santo—discovered by Vaz and Zarco, Portuguese.

1419. Advalora—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

onds. 1431 Cape Bojadur or Nun-doubled for the first time by the Portuguese.

1410 Senegal River-discovered by the Portuguese.

1445. Cape Verd—discovered by Denis Fernandez, a Portuguese. 1443. Azores Islands—discovered by Gonzallo Vello, a Portuguese. 1449. Cape Verd Islands—discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese in the service of Portugal

Portugal.

1471. Island of St. Thomas, under the Equator, discovered.

1481. Congo—discovered by the Portuguese, under Diego Cam.

1485. Cupe of Good Hope—discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was originally called 'The Cape of Tempersts,' and was also named 'The Lion of the Sea,' and 'The Head of Africa.' The appellation was changed by John 11, King of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa.

1492. Lacayos (or Bahamo) 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. of the 11th or 12th of October, in this year.

Hispanicial, or St. Domingo, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage.

Jamaica
St. Christopher's discovered by Columbus in his second voyage. Dominica

1497. Cape of Good Hope-doubled by Vasco di Gama, and the passage to India discov-

ered.

1497. Nenfound!and—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.

198. Continent of America—discovered by Columbus.

Malubar, Coast of—discovered by Vasco di Gama.

Mozambique, Island of—discovered by Vasco di Gama.

1493. America, Eastera Caasts of—discovered by Ojede and Amerigo Vespneci. (It is contended by some that this preceded by a year the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus.)

contended by some that this preceded by a year the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus.)

1503. Beartl—discovered 21th 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 Vespucci, from 1539 to 1504.

off 1504. Inbrodor and River St. Lawrence—discovered by Cortereal, who sailed from Lisbon 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. Ceylon—discovered by the Portuguese. Ceylon was known to the Romans in the

St. Helena, the Island of—discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.

St. Helena, the Island of—discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.

1596, Crylon—discovered by the Portuguese. Ccylon was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius.

1508, Modaguscar, Island of—discovered in Tristan da Gunha, 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, Caunda—visited by Thomas Aubert. Known before to fishermen who had been thrown there by a tempest.

Ascession 14e—discovered by Tristan da Cunha.

Sumatra, Island of—discovered by Siqueyra, a Portuguese.

1518. Sumatra—more accurately examined by the Portuguese.

Muluca Isles—discovered by the Portuguese.

Sunda Isles—discovered by Alren, a Portuguese.

Sunda Isles—discovered by Portuguese.

Sunda Isles—discovered by Alren, a Portuguese.

Sunda Isles—discovered by Portuguese decame nequalinted with these Islands, found them in occasional possession of the Arabans.

Fiorida—discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator.

1513. South Sea.—The Oreat 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. Pera—discovered by Perez de la Rua.

1516. Rio Janeiro—discovered by Dias de Solis.

1517. China—discovery of, by sea, by Fernand Perez d'Andrada.

1517. Bangal—discovered by the Spaniards. Conquered by Cortez, in 1519.

1519. Magellan, Straits of—massed 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

1529. Perra—discovered by Magellan.

1521. Palippines.—This archipclago discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.

1521. Philippines.-This archipclago discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.

1534. 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. Nurth America—travelled over from Florida to Newfoundland by Verazzani, a

1594. North America—travelled over from Florida to Newsburdand by Florentine, in the service of France.

1515. Now Hilland—discovered by the Portuguese about this time: this immense tract was for sometime neelected 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. Now Guinea—discovered by Sanvedra, a Spaniard, sent from Mexico, by Cortez.

1530. Gainea—the first voyage to, made by an English ship for elephants' teeth.

1531. 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 1 of France.

1533. California—discovered by Cortez.

1537. Chie—discovered by Diego de Alinagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.

1541. Labrudor—discovered by a French engineer, Alphonze.

1542. Japan—discovered by the Portuguese, Antonio de Aleta and Antonio de Peyxoto, who were cast by a tempest on its coasts.

1545. Potosi, Mines of—discovered by the Spaniards.

1552. Spitcbergen—observed by the English, but mistaken für part of Greenland. Visited by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in search of a northeast passage, in 1596.

1553. White Sca.—This sea, which had not been visited since the time of Alfred, was now supposed to be discovered by Chancellor, the English navigator.

Nova Zembla—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Gevernor of Peru.

1575. Solomon's Isles—discovered by Hendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Gevernor of Peru.

1576. Frobisher's Strait—discovered by Frobisher, who also penetrated further between this country and Labrador.

1576. Frobisher's Strait—discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears.

Greenland—further explored by Frobisher, who also penetrated further between this country and Labrudor.

1577. New Albioa—discovered by Drake, who was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which he performed in three years.

1580. Siberia—discovered by Yermak Timophéiévitch, 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.

1591. Falkland Islands—discovered by the English navigator, Ilawkins.

1595. Marquesas—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniand, on his voyage from Peru to found a colony in the Solomon Isles.

Solitary Island—discovered by Mendana on the above-named voyage.

1609. Archipelago del Espiriu Santa—discovered by Quiros, a Portuguese, sent from Peru. These islands are the Cyclades of Bougainville, and the New Hebrides of Cook.

Otakette—supposed to be discovered by Quiros, who named it Sagittaria.

1607. I Hudson's Eng—discovered hy the celebrated English navigator, Hindson, on his 1610. I third voyage. Venturing to pass the winter in this Bay on his fourth voyage, he was, with lour others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish.

1615. Strads of Le Marce—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.

1613. Van Demon's Land—discovered by the Dutch.

1616. Baffin's Eny—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.

1635. Frozen Ocean.—In this year the Russians discovered that this ocean washed and bounded the north of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down

1642. New Zealand—with the southern part of van Biennar's Loan, a Bottch navigator.

1651. Bourbon, Isle of—occupied by the French.

1673. Louisiana—discovered by the French. This country received its name from La Salle, a Frenchman, who explored the Mississippi, in 1682.

1685. Easter Island—discovered by Roggewein, a Dutch navigator.

1690. Komschatka—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 1892.

ered by a Cossack chief, Morosko. This country was taken possession of by the Russians in 1997.

1692. Japan.—Carefully visited by Kampfer, a German.

1692. 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. Kurile Isles—occupied by the Russians. The people of these islands, which are 21 in number, still pay tribute to Russia. They are principally volcanic.

1724. 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. Aleutim 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 Eilling and Sarytchef, from 1781 to 1798.

1765. Duke of York's Island—discovered by Byron.

1868 of Danger—discovered by Byron.

1876. Otabette—discovered by Captain Cook on his first voyage round the World, which occupied from 1708 to 1771.

1770. New South Mules—discovered by Captain Cook.

1772. Island of Desubution—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. Fey Cupe—discovered by Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779. Bass, Surgeon of H. B. M. S. Reliance, penetrated as far as

1778. Sandwich Islands—discovered by Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779. Bass, Surgeon of H. B. M. S. Reliance, penetrated as far as Western Port, in a small open hoat, from Port Jackson, and was of opinion that a Strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemer's Land. In 1799, Lieut. Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the Strait after Mr. Bass. 1804, 5, 6, Missouri 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° 26° N., and long. 113° 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 Shelland—discovered by Mr. Smith, of the brig William, bound to Valparaiso.

1819. New South Shetland—discovered by Mr. Sinith, of the drig within, from 1819. North America—The northern limits of, determined by Captain Franklin, from 1829. I 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 months of the Coppernine and M'Kenzie's rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter to 143 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 nnexplored between this Point and Point Beechey. Point Barrow is in 156½ degrees West longitude.
1830. Africa—Lander descends the Quorra or Niger from Boussa, 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.

1618-48 Thirty year's war; 1631, battle of Leipsic, won by Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists; 1632, battle of Lutzen, death of Gustavus.

1642 Civil war in England; battle of Edgehill; 1644 of Marston Mor; 1645, of Naseby; 1651, of Worcester.

1688 Battle of Gravelines.

1688 Descent of the monarchy in England, and recall of the Stuarts.

1688 Descent of the prince of Orange upon England; revolu-

REMARKABLE BATTLES, SIEGES, &c.

8. c. 1350 Argonautic Expedition.
1317 War of the Seven against Thehes.
1280-70 Siege, Capture, and Destruction of Troy by the Greeks.
742-722 First Messenian War.
882-688 Second Messenian War.
899 Battle of Marsthon; Persians defeated by the Greeks.
430 Battles of Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, and Himera; defeat of the Persians by the Greeks.
479 Naval victory gained by the Greeks at Mycale; victory of Plater.

of Plateæ.

469 Battles of the Eurymedon by land and by sea, gained by Cimon.

465-455 Third Messenian War.

431-404 Peloponnesian war between Athens and her allies, and the Peloponnesian states; 414, expedition of the Athennan against Syraense; 406, hattle of Ægospotamos.

390 Battle of Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls.

371-332 War between Thehes and Sparta; 371, battle of Leuctra; 362, battle of Manlinea and death of Epaminondas.

357 Social War. Delphian Sacred War.

338 Amphissian Sacred War. Battle of Cheronæa; Macedonian ascendency.

34 Alexander inwades 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; 250, Duilius gains a naval victory.

218-201 Second Punic war; Hannibal enters Italy; gains the battles of Ticinns and Trebia, 218; of Trasymene, 217; of Cannæ, 216; defeated at Zama, 202.

201-197 First Macedonian war.

189 Battle of Marnesia; Antiochus defeated by the Romans.

172-118 Second Micedonian war; battle of Pydna, 168.

149-146 Third Punic war; Carthage destroyed, 146.

111-105 Jugurthine war.

101 Marnus defeats a Cimbrian horde.

91 Marsic Social war; 88-81 Mithridatic war.

of Marius defeats a Cimorian norde. 91 Marsic Social war; 88-81 Mithridatic war, 73-71 Servile war conducted by Spartacus. 48 Battle of Phursalia; death of Pounpey. 42 Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated. 31 Naval Battle of Actium; Augustus conquers Antony. p. 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

Truption of Franks into Gaul.
Constantine embraces Christianity
Division of the Roman empire; Honorius in the west;

3016 Constantine embraces Christianity
395 Division of the Roman empire; Honorius in the west;
Arcadius in the east.
401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy; 410,
Captures Rome
433-452 Devastations of Attila and the Hinns; 451, Defeat of
Attila at Chalons.
476 The Roman empire of the west overturned.
1066 Bantle of Hastings, gained by William the Conqueror.
1095 First Crusade; 1099, Capture of Jerusalem.
1147 Second Crusade.
1189 Third Crusade inder Philip II, of France, and Richard
Cœur de Lion; 1191, Capture of Ptolemais; 1192, Victory
of Ascalon over Saladiu.
1203 Fourth Crusade; Capture of Constantinople.
1206 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongul Empire.
1217 Fifth Crusade; 1223, Sixth Crusade led by the emperor
Frederic II.
1248 Seventh Crusade under St. Lonis.
1242 Sicilian Vespers; massacre of the French in Sicily.
1314 Battle of Bannockhurn.
1315 Battle of Morgarten won by the Swiss.
1316 Battle of Poictiers; capture of the French king by the
1356 Battle of Poictiers; capture of the French king by the
1361 Capture of Adrianople by the Turks, who establish

ver the Miguelite fleet.

At The Roman empire of the west overturned. 1966 Baule of Hastings, gained by William the Conqueror. 1967 First Crusade, 1969, Capture of Jerusalem. 1978 Print Crusade ander Philip II, of France, and Richard Cent de Lion; 1191, Capture of Ptolemais; 1192, Victory of Ascalon over Staladin. 1902 Fourth Crusade; Capture of Constantinople. 1905 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongul Empire. 1976 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongul Empire. 1976 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongul Empire. 1978 Seventh Crusade inder St. Lonis. 1978 Seventh Crusade under St. Lonis. 1978 Seventh Crusade under St. Lonis. 1979 Seventh Crusade inder St. Lonis. 1979 Seventh Crusade under St. Lonis. 1979 Seventh Crusade inder St. Lonis. 1979 Seventh Crusade under St. Lonis. 1970 Cotton Paper known to be made in the East, 1

the Stuarts.

1683 Siege of Vienna by the Turks; raised hy Sobieski.

1685 Descent of the prince of Orange upon England; revolution; 1690, battle of the Boyne.

1690 Battle of Fleurus. 1692, Battle of Steinkirk; 1693, Bat-

tle of Nerwinden 1092 Battle of La Hogue; French fleet destroyed by the

11.92 Battle of La Hogue; French fleet destroyed by the English.
1702 Spanish Succession war; 1704, Battle of Blenheim; 1706, of Ramilies; 1708, of Oudenarde; 1709, of Malplaquet.
1709 Battle of Puttowa won by Peter the Great over Charles XII; rise of Russia.
1715 Rebellion in Scotland; battle of Preston Pans.
1716 Battle of Peterwardin gained by Eugene over the Turks.

479 Naval victory gained by the Greeks at Mycale; victory of Platæe.
469 Battles of the Eurymedon by land and by sea, gained by Cimon.
463-455 Third Messenian War.
431-404 Peloponnesian war between Athens and her allies, and the Peloponnesian states; 414, expedition of the Athensans against Syraense; 406, hattle of Ægospotamos.
390 Battle of Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls.
371-382 War between Thebes and Sparta; 371, battle of Leuctra; 302, battle of Manlinea and death of Epaminondas.
383 Amphissian Sacred War.
384 Amphissian Sacred War.
384 Alexander nuvades the Persian empire; battle of the Granicus; 333, battle of Issain; 333, battle of Allea; 323, death of Alexander and division of his empire.
265-241 First Punic war; 260, Duilins gains a naval victory.
218-201 Second Funic war; 11annibal eulers Italy; gains

Millesimo; Lodi; Roveredo; Arcola, &c. 97 of Rivoli; Tagliamento.

1798 Campuign in Egypt; battle of the Pyramids; Nelson's victory at Aboukir.

1800 Battles of Montebello; Marengo; Hohenlinden.

1802 Servile war in St. Domingo.

1805 Battles of Elchingen; Trafalgar; Austerlitz.

1806 Battles of Elchingen; Trafalgar; Austerlitz.

1807 Bombardment of Copenhagen; battles of Eylau and Friedland.

1809 Battles of Eckmuhl; Wagram; Talavera.

1810 Battle of Busaco; 1811, Fuente d'Onoro.

1812 Battle of Smolensk; capture of Moscow.

1813 Battles of Lutzen; Vittoria; Dresden; Culin; Leipsic.

1814 Battles of Brienne; Montmirail; Montereau; of Lake Erie; of Lake Champlain and Plattsburgh; Baltimore.

1815 Battle of New Oleans; of Waterloo.

1817 Battle of Carabobo; 1821 Insurrection in Greece.

1822 Battle of Pichincha.

1824 Battle of Pichincha.

1825 Battle of Pichincha.

1827 Battle of Vavarino; destruction of the Turco—Egyptian fleet.

1833 Naval victory off Cape St. Vincent won by Napier over the Miguelite fleet.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

950 The islands of Ammiano and Costanziaco in the Gulf of Venica swent away by the sea.

1044-1309 Irruptions of the sea on the coast of Pomerania cause terrible ravages, and give rise to the popular story of the submersion of Vineta.

1106 Malamacco, a large town in the Venetian lagoous, engulded by the sea.

1218 The gulf of Jahde near the mouth of tue Weser formed by inundations.

1219-20-21-66 & St. A succession in violent storms separated the island of Wieringen from the continent, and preserted the rupture of the islamus which connected North Holland with Friesland.

127 The True fertile canton of Rendriland, with the town of Torum, and 50 of The fertile canton of Rendriland, with the town of Torum, which formed the gulf of Dollant ortendateries, swallowed up by the sea, which formed the gulf of Dollant over of the coast of 1822. The Zuider Zee formed by the rupture of the islands under Friesland and many towns swept a way.

1240 The island of Northstrand separated from the continent, and a tract of the coast of Sleswice swallowed up.

1300-1500-1649 Violent storms carry off three fourths of Heligoland.

1300 The town of Ciparum in latria swalhowed up by the sea.

1333 A large part of the island of Rugen, and several villages on the coast of Pomerania engulfed by the waves.

1337 Fourteen villages on Kadsand in Zeeland deslroyed by an inundation; 1422 The sea engulfs the district of Bergseweld, and overflows tweaty-two villages, forming the large gulf of Biesbosch.

1343 An inundation of the sea engule the island of Northstrand, destroying 1338 houses, towers, and churches, and awallowing up 50,000 bead of catile, and 6,400 human heings.

1264 Aviolent storm changed the sall-pans of Araya in Cumana, into a large gulf.

1376 1785 Heligoland divided into two isles by the encroachments of the sea.

large gulf.

1770-1785 Heligoland divided into two isles by the encroachments of the sea.

1784 The last of Aboukir on the coast of Egypt formed by a storm.

1803 The sea carried off the ruins of the priory at Crail in Scotland.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND EARTHQUAKES.

B. C. 427 Eruption of Etna and Earthquake ravaged environs of Catania. 373 Helice and Bura destroyed by an earthquake, attended by a frightful

373 Itelice and Bura destroyed by an earthquake, attended by a frightful insulation.

144 Isle of Itera rose from the Figean Sea during an Earthquake.

A. D. 79 Eruption of Vesuvius dearroys lierculaneum and Pompeii.

115 Antioch Destroyed by an earthquake.

1137 Catenia awallowed up by an Earthquake.

1138 Ostenia awallowed up by an Earthquake.

1139 Islein awallowed up by an Earthquake.

1130 Islein awallowed up olcanie cruption preceded by violent earthquakes.

1538 Monte Nuovo, a hill 440 feet high, formed near Naples.

1531 Island of little Kameni rises near hiera.

1631 Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Torre del Oreco with 3,000 persons.

1636 New Eruption of Vesuvius siter a pause of 35 years; since this period in consist activity with rarely an interval exceeding ten years.

1639 Eruption of Examina destroyed.

1639 Euroption of Examina destroyed.

1639 Long a ravaged by an earthquake, and many of the Inhabitants awallowed up by rents in the ground; three quarters of the houses of Port Royal with the ground they occupied sank with their tennats under water.

1639 Estroyalistic enders of the control of the standard of the standa

1706 Eruption of Tenerife, attended by shocke which caused many springs to disappear and hills to rise up from the plains.

1725 Fruption of the volcano Leirhuukur, in Ierland, during which a tract of bigh land sank down and formed a lake, and a hill rose from the bed of a lake.

1730-36 Five years' convulsion of Lancerote; the earth was rent, and discharged pestilential vapors; smoke and flames rose from the sea with loud explosious; free; streams of laws of greal extent devastated the land, choked up rivers, and running into the sea, killed great numbers of fish; 30 volcanic concensor 0.00 to 600 ft. high from their base were formed.

1737 Earlhquake in Kanaschatts, which caused an inundation of the sea, formed new hills, lakes, and bays.

1748 On the control of the sea of the sea of the first 24 hours; the control of the sea, formed new hills, lakes, and bays.

1749 On the control of the sea of th

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

GERMANY. Carlovingians, 800 Charlemagne 500 Charteniagh 814 Lonis II 843 Louis II 876 Carloman — Lonis III — Charles Fat 887 Arnold 899 Louis IV 911 Conrad I Saxon Line, 919 Henry I Fowler 936 Otho Great 973 Otho II 983 Otho II 814 Lonis I 963 Otho HI 1002 Henry H Salic Line. 1024 Conrad (Salic) 1039 Henry HI 1056 Henry IV 1106 Henry V 1125 Lothaire Hohenstaufens.

1138 Conrad III [sa
1152 Frederic I Barbaros1190 Henry VI
1198 Philip and Otho IV 1212 Frederic II 1250 Conrad IV 1254 William of Holland 1257 Richard 1257 Richard 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburg 1292 Adolphus 1298 Albert of Austria

Luxemburg Line.
1308 Henry VII
1314 Louis of Bavaria
1346 Charles IV
1378 Wenceslaus 1378 Wenceslaus
1400 Rohert
1411 Sigismund
Hapsburg Line.
1437 Albert II
1440 Frederic III
1440 Frederic III
1439 Maximilian I
1519 Charles V
1558 Ferdinand I
1564 Maximilian II
1576 Rodolph II
1612 Matthias
1619 Ferdinand III
1637 Ferdinand III
1637 Ferdinand III
1637 Ferdinand III
1705 Joseph I
1711 Charles VI
Lorraine Branch.
1742 Francis I and Maria
Theresa 1400 Rohert Theresa 1765 Joseph II 1790 Leopold II 1792 Francis II

as Emperor of Austria 1806 Francis I. CONSTANTINOPOLI TAN EMPERORS from 800. 802 Nicephorus 802 Nicephorus
811 Michael I
813 Leo V
829 Michael II
829 Theophilus
842 Michael II
829 Theophilus
843 Michael III
846 Basil I Macedonian
856 Leo VI
911 Constantine Porphyrogenitus and Alexander ander. 959 Romanus II 963 Nicephorus II Pho-

cas
969 John Zimisces
976 Basil II, Constantine IX
1028 Romanus III
1034 Michael IV
1041 Michael V
1042 Zoe and Theodora
— Constantine X
1056 Michael VI
1057 Isaac Comnenus
1059 Constantine XI Ducas cas 1067 Eudocia

1007 Eudocia Romanus III 1071 Michael VII 1078 Nicephorus III 1081 Alexius Comnenus 1118 John Comnenus 1143 Manuel Comnenus 1180 Alexius Comnenus II 1183 Andronicus Comne-nus IIIS I Isaac II Angelus 1195 Alexins Angelus 1203 Isaac, restored I204 Alexius Ducas

Turks.
1453 Mahomet II
1481 Bajazet II
1519 Selim I
1520 Solyman 1574 Amerath 1595 Mahomet III 1604 Achmet 1617 Mustapha 1566 Selim 1018 Osman 1622 Mustapha, restored 1623 Amirath IV 1640 Ibrahim 1648 Mahomet IV 1667 Solyman II 1691 Achmet II 1695 Mustapha II 1703 Achmet III 1730 Mahomet V 1754 Osman II 1754 Nustapha III 1757 Mustapha III 1757 Selim III 1898 Mahomet VI 1618 Osman

FRANCE 481 Clovis Merovingians till 746 Pepin 768 Carloman 827 Egbert 836 Ethelwulf 857 Ethelbald 860 Ethelbert 866 Ethelred 708 Carloman 771 Charlemagne 814 Louis I 843 Charles Bald 872 Alfred 901 Edward Elder 847 Louis II Stammerer 879 Louis III, Carloman 884 Charles Fat 888 Endes 898 Charles Simple 925 Athelstan 941 Edmund 946 Edred 955 Edwy 959 Edgar 975 Edward Martyr 978 Ethefred 1016 Edm'd Tronside Danes.
1017 Cannte
1036 Harold Harefoot
1039 Hardicanute
1041 Edward Confes-Capetian Race. 987 Hugh Capet 997 Robert Pious 1031 Henry I 997 Robert Flous
1031 Henry I
10610 Philip I
1108 Louis VI Fat
1137 Jouis VII
1180 Philip II Augustus
1293 Louis VIII
1293 Louis IX St.
1270 Philip III Bold
1255 Philip II Pair
1314 Louis X
1316 Philip V Tall
1322 Charles IV Fair
27 John Stranck.
1328 Philip VI
1350 John
1364 Charles VWise
1380 Charles VII
1461 Lonis XI
1482 Charles VIII
1461 Lonis Ruise
1483 Charles VIII
1461 Lonis Corleans
1483 Charles VIII
1461 Lonis Ruise
1483 Charles VIII
1481 Lonis Corleans
1483 Charles VIII sor (Saxon) 1065 Harold II

922 Robert 923 RaouI 936 Lonis IV 954 Lothaire 986 Lonis V

Valois-Orleans Branch. 1498 Louis XII 1515 Francis I 1547 Henry II 1559 Francis II

1560 Charles 1X

1550 Charles IX
1574 Henry H
Bourbon Branch.
1589 Henry IV Great
1610 Louis XIII
1643 Louis XIV
1715 Louis XV
1775 Louis XV
1779 Republic
1804 Napoleon, Emperor
1814 Louis XVIII
1824 Charles X
Younger Bourbon Line.
1830 Louis Philip.
PRUSSIA.
1701 Frederic II Great
1740 Frederic William II
1740 Frederic William II
1797 Freder William II

Latins or Franks 1204 Baldwin of Flanders 1206 Henry 1217 Peter de Courtenay

1217 Feter de Courtenay 1218 Robert de Courtenay 1228 John de Brienne 1237 Baldwin Greek. 1261 Michael Paleologus

1282 Andronicus Paleolo

1282 Andronicus Paleolo-gus 1292 Michnel, associated 1293 Andronicus Younger 1341 John Cantacuzene 1335 John Paleologus 1391 Manuel Paleologus 1425 John Paleologus II 1418 Constantine Paleo-logus

logns

Turks.

1065 Harold II
Normans.
1066 William I [fus
1087 William II Ru1100 Henry I
1136 Stephen
Plantogenets.
1154 Henry II
1129 Richard I Cœur
de Loop de Lion 1199 John Lackland 1216 Henry III 1272 Edward I 1972 Edward I 1807 Edward I 1807 Edward III 1807 Richard III 1807 Richard III 1807 Edward III 1808 Edward III 1809 Henry IV 1413 Henry V 1422 Henry VI 1461 Edward IV 1463 Edward V Richard III 1808 Henry VII 1509 Henry VIII 1509 Henry VIII 1547 Edward VI 1553 Mary 1558 Elizabeth Starts.

ENGLAND.

1538 Elizabeth
Staarts.
1603 James I
1625 Charles I
1625 Charles I
1635 Armes II
1635 James II
1639 William III &
Mary
1702 Anne
House of Hanover.
1714 George I
1727 George II
1760 George III
1820 George IV
1830 William IV RUSSIAN EMPER-

ORS.
House of Romanoff.
1721 Peter Great
1725 Catharine I
1727 Peter II
1730 Anna Iwanowna 1740 Iwan 1741 Elizabeth

House of Holstein. 1762 Peter III 1762 Catharine II 1796 Paul 1801 Alexander 1825 Nicholas

1534 Paul III 1550 Julius III 1555 Marcellus II 1555 Paul I V 1559 Pius I V 1566 Pius V 1579 Gregory XIII 1585 Sixtus V 1590 Urban VII SCOTLAND. from 11th century. 1004 Malcolm II 1034 Duncan 1056 Macbeth 1057 Malcolm III 1093 Donald Bane 1094 Duncan II 1097 Edgar 1106 Alexander 1097 Edgar 1106 Alexander 1194 David I 1153 Malcolm IV 1165 William 1214 Alexander II 1219 Alexander II 1285 Margaret 1299 Interregnum, 1299 John Baliol 1296 Interregnum, 1306 Robert Bruce 1320 David II Shuarts, 1667 Clement IX
1670 Clement IX
1670 Clement X
1676 Innocent XI
1689 Alexander VII
1691 Fnocent XII
1700 Clement XI
1721 Innocent XIII
1724 Benedict XIII
1730 Clement XII
1740 Benedict XIII
1740 Benedict XIV
1758 Clement XIII
1769 Clement XIV
1759 Clement XIV
1759 US
1800 Pins VII
1800 Pins VII
1823 Leo XII
1820 Pins VIII
1831 Gregory XVI S/uarts. 1370 Robert II 1390 Robert III 1405 James I

1437 James II 1460 James III 1487 James IV 1512 James V 1542 Mary 1587 James VI

POPES, from Middle of 11th century.
1057 Stephen X
1058 Nicholas II
1061 Alexander II
1073 Gregory VII
1088 Urban II
1099 Pascal II
1118 Gelasius II
1119 Calixtus II
1119 Calixtus II
1124 Honortus II
1130 Innocent II

1130 Innocent II 1143 Celestine II 1144 Lucius II 1145 Engene III 1145 Engene III
1153 Anastasins IV
1153 Adrian IV
1159 Alexander III
1181 Lucius III
1185 Urban III
1187 Gregory VIII
1187 Clement III
1191 Celestine III
1198 Innocent III
1216 Honorins III
1227 Gregory IX

1227 Gregory 1X 1241 Celestine IV 1243 Innocent IV 1254 Alexander IV 1261 Urban IV 12.55 Clement IV

1273 Gregory X
1276 Innocent V
1276 John XXI
1276 Innocent V
1276 John XXI
1277 Nicholas III
1281 Martin IV
1285 Honorins IV
1285 Honorins IV
1294 Boniface VIII
1303 Benedict XI
1305 Clement V
1316 John XXII
1334 Benedict XI
1334 Benedict XI
1334 Benedict XI
1334 Benedict XI
1334 Clement VI
1369 Innocent VI
1369 Innocent VI
1369 Urban V
1378 Urban VI
1378 Urban VI
1378 Urban VI
1389 Boniface IX
1404 Innocent VIII
1406 Gregory XII
1410 John XXIII
1417 Martin V
1431 Engene IV
1447 Nicholas V
1455 Calixtus III
1468 Pius II
1468 Pius II
1468 Pius II
1471 Sixtus IV
1483 Innocent VIII
1471 Sixtus IV
1483 Innocent VIII

1492 Alexander VI 1503 Pins III 1503 Julius II 1515 Leo X 1522 Adrian VI 1523 Clement VII 1524 Paul III

1590 Great VII 1590 Gregory XIV 1591 Innocent IX 1592 Clement VIII 1605 Leo XI 1605 Paul V

1601 Gregory XV 1623 Urban VIII 1644 Innocent X 1655 Alexander VII 1667 Clement IX

TWO SICILIES.

Bourbons.
1759 Ferdinand IV
1808 Jos. Napoleon
1815 Murat
1816 Ferdinand I (of
Two Sicilies, IV
of Naples)
1826 Francis I
1830 Ferdinand II

NETHERLANDS. 1815 William I BELGIUM.

I830 Leopold GREECE. 1832 Otho I SWEDEN.

1523 Gustavus Vasa 1560 Eric XIV 1569 John III 1592 Sigismund 1600 Charles IX 1611 Gustavus Adol-

phus 1632 Christina House of Deux Ponts. 1654 Charles X 1660 Charles XI 1697 Charles XII 1719 Utrica Eleonora Frederic

— Frederic Holstein House, 1751 Adolphus Frederic 1771 Gustavus III 1792 Gustavus IV A

dolphus 1809 Charles XIII 1818 Chas. XIV John (adopted).

1474 Ferdinand and Isabella Austrian Line. Austrian Line, 1505 Phihp I 1516 Charles I (V) 1556 Philip II 1598 Philip III 1621 Philip IV 1665 Charles II 1665 Charles II
Bourbons.
1700 Philip V
1746 Ferdinand VI
1759 Charles III
1788 Charles IV
1808 Ferdinand VII
Joseph Napoleon
1814 Ferdinand VIII
1833 Isabella II

SPAIN.

PORTUGAL.

1139 Alphonso I 1185 Sancho I 1211 Alphouso II 1223 Saucho II 1228 Alphouso III 1279 Dionysius 1325 Alphouso IV 1367 Pedro I 1367 Ferdinand 1385 John I 1433 Edward 1185 Sancho I

1438 Alphonso V 1481 John II Great 1495 Emanuel Great 1521 John III 1557 Sebastian 1578 Henry 1580-1640 To Spain House of Braganza. 1640 John

1656 Alphonso VI 1667 Pedro II 1706 John V 1750 Joseph I 1777 Pedro III

— Maria 1816 John VI 1826 Pedro IV — Miguel — Maria II SARDINIA.

1720 Victor Amade-

1720 Victor Amadeus II
1730 Charles Emanuel III
1773 Victor Amadeus III
1773 Victor Emanuel IV
1802 Victor Emanuel IV
1821 Charles Felix I
1831 Charles Albert.

LATIN.
B. C. 200 Plautus
Ennius
Ference
f. 70 Lucretius
107-43 Cicero
88-40 Catulus
98-46 Julius Casar
85-35 Sallust
70 19 Virgil
65-8 Horacies
Cornelius Nepos
9 A. D 9 Livy
43 A. D. 17 Tibullus
Ovid

59 A. D. 9 Livy
43 A. D. 1. Tribullus
Ovid
19 A. D. 30 Paterculus
A. D. Valerius Maximus
Phadrus
Quintus Curtius
34.62 Persus
38.55 Lucan
4.67 Petronius Arbiter
12.65 Seneca
Valerius Placcus
23.79 Pliny Elder
Silius Italicus
f. 90 Quintilian
4.99 Natus
29.104 Martial
48-123 lucus
61.110 Ilmy Younger
f. 100 Florus
f. 100 Florus
f. 100 Florus
f. 100 Florus
f. 100 Apuleius
f. 120 Aulus Gellius
f. 150 Apuleius
ITALIAN.

ITALIAN.

17 ALIAN.
1265 1322 Dante
1304 1374 Vetree
1304 1374 Vetree
1318-1375 Boccacio
1307 1375 Boccacio
1407 1457 Della Valla
1405 1464 Fineas Sylvius
1432-1457 Udci
1434-1457 Udci
1434-1492 Lorenzo de'Me,
1463 1494 ico Mirandola
1452-1570 Da Vinci
1434-1494 Boiardo
1452-1570 Da Vinci
1434-1494 Boiardo
1452-1570 Bonnazzaro
d. 1530 Berni
1474 1534 Ariosto
1407-1547 Bernio
1470 1547 Bernio
1470 1547 Bernio
1482-1536 Pracastors
1500-1570 Benv. Cellini

DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS, PHILOSOPHERS, &c.

800 Jonah
Anos
i Josel
Joel
Obadiah
Micah
Isainh
Nahuun
700 Hahakkuk
Jeremiah
600 Baruch
Ezekiel
Dauiel
Jachariah
Haggai
500 Ezra
Nehemiah
Mulnehi
300 Jesus Sirach GREEK.

300 Jesus Sirach
GREEK,
900 Homer
Pesiod
700 Tyrtzetts
Archiochus
600 Alcœus
Solom
Epimenidea
Pythagoras
Anacreon
525-426 4 schylus
518 438 Pindar goras
480-406 Euri; 'es
480-406 Euri; 'es
480-406 Euri; 'es
480-406 Serrates
d. 395 Sorrates
d. 395 Aristophanes
483 59 Xemphon
429-347 Plato
436-338 Isocrates
343 385 Aristophanes
436-338 Isocrates
343 385 Aristophanes
436-338 Isocrates
343 387 Aristophanes
436-338 Isocrates
343 387 Aristophanes
436-376 Plato
347 70 Finicurus
41 270 Finicurus
42 270 Finicurus
43 270 Finicurus
44 270 Finicurus
45 270 Finicurus
47 270 Finicurus 1751-1738 Pilangieri
1753-1828 Monti
1753-1828 Monti
1253-1315 Lulio
1383-1458 Mendoza
1407-1470 Zamora
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1407-1470 Zamora
1503-1568 Garcilaso ile la
1503-1568 Garcilaso ile la
1503-1568 Morales
1517-1609 Acosta
1528-1618 Derrila
1539-1618 Perrila
1539-1616 Cervantes
1539-1616 Perrila
1539-1616 Cervantes
1539-161 Acosta
1599-161 Acosta
1591-161 Acosta
1591-161 Acosta
1591-161 Perreras
1591-161 Perreras
1591-161 Perreras
1591-161 Perreras
1591-161 Perreras
1611-1615 Solis
1652-1735 Perreras
1611-1615 Solis
1652-1735 Perreras
1611-1765 Perjoo
1752-1794 Yriarte
1776-1795 Ulloa
1745-1799 Munoz
1751-1814 Acara
1751-1814 Acara
1751-1814 Illovellanos
1751-1823 Llorente
18 Llor

311 270 Fineurus
f. 300 Euclid
fl. 300 Euclid
fl. 300 Theocritus
fl. 320 Theocritus
fl. 320 Apollonius Rhodius
fl. 320 Apollonius Rhodius
fl. 320 Euclid
fl.

LATIN.

ENGLISH,
1214 1292 Roger Bscon
d. 1372 Manndeville
1324-1384 Wickliffe
Langlande
1328-1400 Chaucer 1328-1400 Chaucer
d. 1402 Gower
1380-1440 Lydgate
1475-1555 Latimer
1480-1535 More
d. 1541 Wyatt
d. 1546 Surrey
d. 1581 Hollingshed
d. 1581 Hollingshed
d. 1583 Markowe
1, 1593 Markowe
1, 1593 Markowe
1553-1598 Spener
1553-1600 Hooker
1554-1616 Shaksreare

1553-1600 Hooker 1564-1616 Shakspeare 1576-1625 Fletcher 1586-1615 Beaumont d. 1610 Knolles 1550-1634 Coke

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OPHERS, &c.
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1769-1832 Cuvier
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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 lustorical 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

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 Philistim of the Old Testament; the Promised Land, in allusion to the promises of God to Abraham that his seed should possess it; Judæa, 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; Giiboa, 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 The natives call it Banar 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. Phænicia, however, on the northwest coast, and Philistina 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 Manassch receiving lands on the east of the Jordan; Asher, Zebulon, Naphtali, Issachar, and the remaining portion of Manassch, 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, She-

chem, Ramoth, Bezer, Kedesh, and Golan.

After the death of Solomon, the twelve tribes were divided into two kingdoms; that of Judah, comprising Juda and Benjamin, and that of Israel, com-

prehending 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 Judwa west of the Jordan, and Perwa and Iturwa, including Batanea, Gaulonitis, and Trachonitis, on the east.

The following table illustrates the comparative divisions at different periods

ANCIENT CANAANITISH.	ISRAELITISH DIVISIONS.	ROMAN DIVISIONS.
Divisons.	Tribes.	
Sidonians,Unknown,	Naphtali,	Gatilee.
Perizzites,	Issachar,	
Bashan	Half Tribe of Manasseh,	Ituræa.
Ammonites, Gilead, Moabites,	Reuben.	Peræa.
Hivites,	Half Tribe of Manasseh, Ephraim,	Samaria.
Jebusites,	Benjamin,	
Amorites, Hittites,	Judah,	Judæa.
Philistines,	Dan,	

Palestine now forms a part of the pachalic or eyalet of Damascus.

Towns. Jernsalem, 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 Golgotina, the awful scenc 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 Cæsarea, the residence of the Roman governors

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; Gennesereth or Cinnereth and Tiberias, on the lake of the same name; and Cæsarea Philippi, Paneas or Dan, near the sources of the Jordan.

The cities of Phænicia 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

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:

1095-1055. DAVID, 1055-1015. SOLOMON,

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 Juda and Israel. The former, comprising the tribes of Juda 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 Shalmanescr, who carried away the people into Media.

,	2	A h	
Kings of Israel.	Access	Kings of Judah.	Access
Jeroboam	.975	Rehoboam	990
Nadad	.968	Abijah	973
Baasha		Asa	
Ella		Jehoshaphat	
Zimri)	0.40	Joram	
Zimri }	.942	Ahaziah	
Ahab	.931	Athaliah	895
Ahaziah		Joash	889
Jorain		Amaziah	
Jehu		Interregnum	
Jehoahaz		Uzziah	
Joash		Jotham	
Jeroboam II		Ahaz	
Interregium 22 years		Hezekiah	
Zechariah & Shallum		Manasseh	
Menahem		Amor	641
Pekahiah		Josiah	
Pekah		Jehoahaz	
Interregnum		Jehojakim	
Hoshea		Jehoiakim	
		Zedekiah	

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 Janneus, 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.

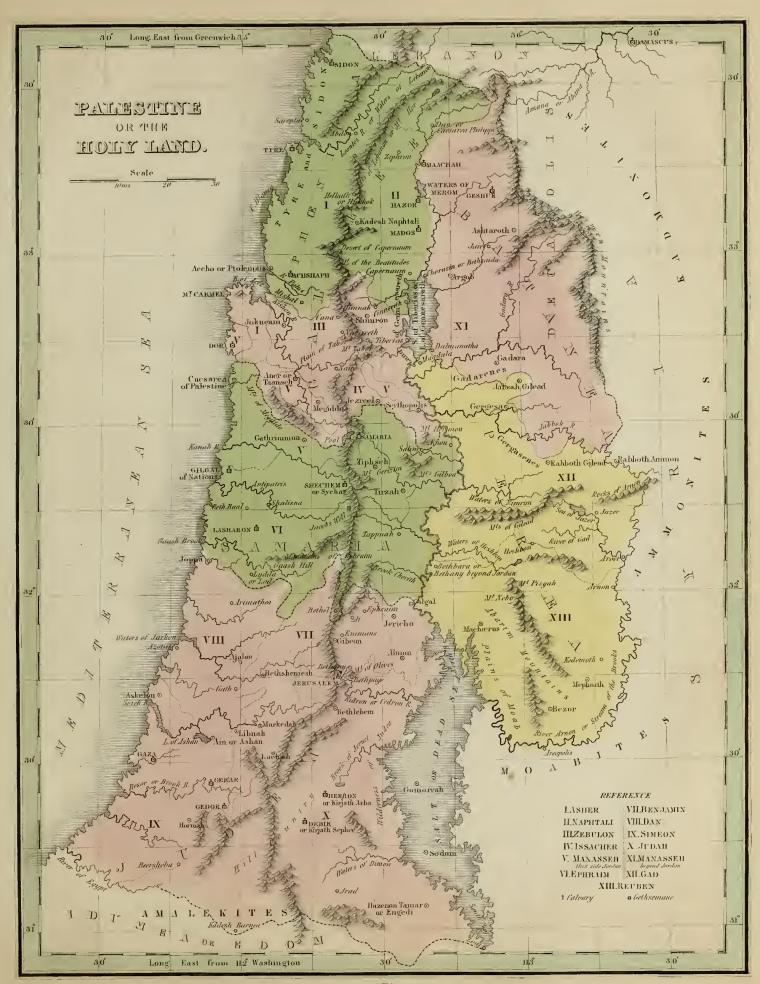
Herod reigned from 39 B. C. to A. D. 1, a period marked by the advent of Jesus Christ. His sons Philip, Tetrarch of Galilee and Trachonitis, Antipas, tetrarch of Pares and Lurge, and Archelus, tetrarch of Judga and Sama-

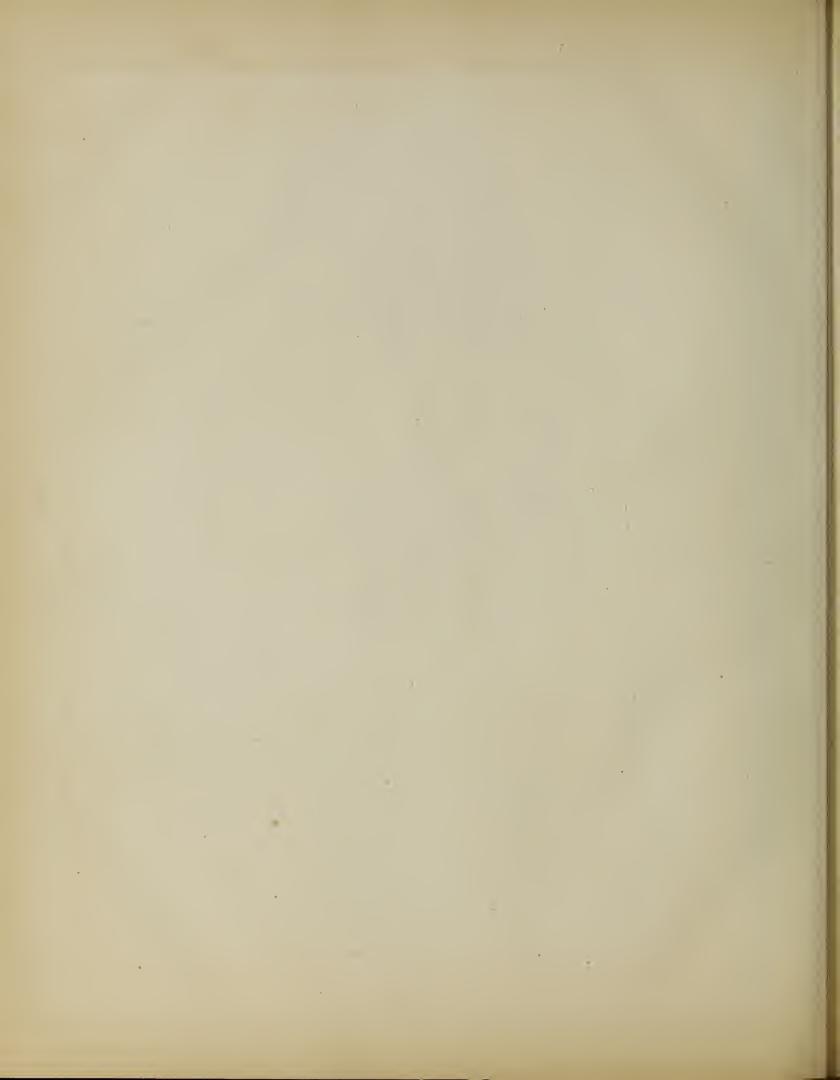
Jesus Christ. His sons Philip, Tetrarch of Galilee and Trachonitis, Antipas, tetrarch of Peræa and Ituræa, and Archelaus, tetrarch of Judæa and Samaria, divided his territories on his death; but Archelaus was deposed by the Romans A. D. 6, and his dominions were annexed to the province of Syria, and governed by a Roman procurator, under one of whom Pontius Pilate, the founder of the Christian religion sufficed death.

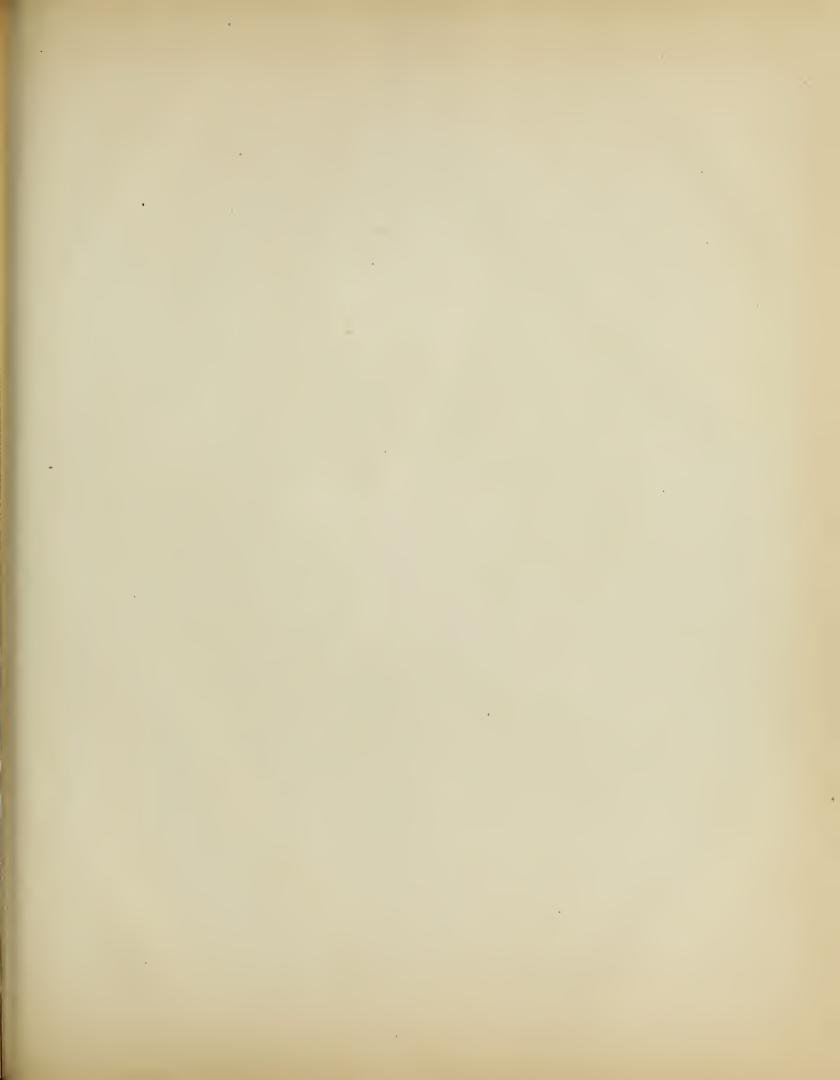
The correspondence of the procurators drove the Lews to a revolt, which was

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 appendixe of the Francisco respective. 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 acceptation, 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

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.

Mysia, including Troas, Æolis, and Lesbos (Metelin),

Lydia, with Mæonia, Ionia, Chios (Scio), and Samos,

Caria, with Doris, Cos, Rhodes, and Pathmos, Lycia,

Pamphylia, Pisidia, with Isauria,

Phrygia, with Lycaonia,

Galatia. Bithynia, with Thynia,

Paphlagonia, Pontus,

Cappadocia, with Lesser Armenia, and Cataonia,

Cilicia, Cyprus,

Salamis, Paphos, Amathus. llistory. 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, Ericthonius, Tros, Ilus, Laomedon, and Priam, and the date of its over-

throw 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 con-

quered nearly the whole of the peninsula, but Crœsus, 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 Maccdonian 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

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.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Maccdonia,

Pydna, Pella, Thessalonica (Saloniki), Edcssa, Potidæa, Berœa, Olynthus, Stagira, Philippi.

Epirus, with Corcyra (Cor-Thessaly (Estiæotis, Pe-

lasgiotis, Phthiotis), Thessaliotis, Doris.

Locris (Opuntian), Locris (Ozolian), Phocis, Ætolia, Acarnania,

Bœotia.

na, Ephesus, Teos, Clazomene (Vourla), Colophon, Milctus. Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Stratonice, Cos, Mcgaris,

Rhodes. Patara, Telmissus (Macri), Xanthus (Eksenide).

Lampsacus, Cyzicus, Abydos, Troy, Adra-

Sardis (Sart), Philadelphia, Magnesia, Smyr-

myttium, Pergamus, Mytilene, Cyme, Elæa,

Aspendus, Perga (Karahissar).

Apollonia, Antiochia, Selga, Isaura, Lystra, Derbe.

Iconium (Konieh), Apamea, Laodicæa, Ancyra, Hierapolis.

Ancyra, Gordium. Prusa (Brussa), Nicæa, Nicomedia, Chalcedon.

Amastris, Sinope. Comana (Tocat), Amisus (Samsum), Ceras-us, Trapezus (Trebizond). Mazaca, Tyana, Satala, Melitene.

Tarsus, Mopsuestia, Seleucia, Issus.

ISLANDS.

Eubœa (Negropont), Creta (Candia), Cyclades,

lenia,

Sicyonia,

Corinthia,

Sporades,

Ambracia (Arta), Nicopolis (Prevesa), Buthrotum (Butrinto), Thesprotia, Dodona. Larissa, Pharsalus, Gonnus, Gomphi, Iolcos.

Dryopia, Cytinium. Opus, Thermopylæ,

Naupactus (Lepanto), Amphissa (Salona). Delphi (Castri), Crissa, Anticyra.

Calydon, Thermus. Leucas, Argos, Stratus. Thebes, Platææ, Lebadea (Livadia), Chero-

næa. Leuctra, Orchomenus, Tanagra, Aulis, Me-

gara. Athens, Eleusis, Marathon, Salamis. Attica, with Salamis (Colouri),

Arcadia, Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenus, Megalopolis (Tripolitza).

Laconia, with Cythe-Sparta, Epidaurus. ra (Cérigo), Messenia,

Pylos (Navarino), Messena, Methone (Modon), Corone (Coron). Elis, Cyllene, Pisa, Olympia, Pylus. Elis, with Zacynthus (Zante), Argolis, with Ægina,

Argos, Mycenæ, Epidaurus, Trœzene, Nau-plia (Napoli di Romania). Patræ, Dyme, Pellene. Achaia, with Cephal-

> Sicyon, Phlius. Corinth, Lechæum, Cenchræ.

Chalcis, Eretria. Cydonia, Gnossus, Cortyna.

Dclos, Paros, Naxos, Myconos, Ceos, Andros,

Cythnos, Melos. Scyros, Anaphe (Namphio), Thera (Santo-rin), 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 Phænicia under Cadmus, 1550 B. C. But of this early period of Grecian history, we know little. Two events of 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 The legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta, 880, and of Solon

of brilliant achievements in arts, letters, and arms, and Athens, Sparta, and Thebes, were successively the ascendant powers among the Grecian

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 Hymettus, Anchesmus, and Pentelicus on the east, Parnes on the north, and Ægialos 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 dered the scanty streams of Cephissus and Hissus, 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 The-

despaired to imitate, were erected under the glorious administrations of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles; the streets, though dusty, irregular, and nar-row, were adorned with the simple but elegant temples; the long ranges of columned stoas or porticoes; the exquisite statues of gods and godlike menheroes, 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 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 Aeropolis 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-nicce of Grecian architecture. It was constructed of Pentelic

and the master-piece of Grecian architecture. It was constructed of Peutelic 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 223 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 Choragic 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 paint-

ings 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 Cynosar-

ges, 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 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 Tallius embraced also the Aventine, Cælian, Viminal, Quiri-

nal, and Esquiline mounts, and those of Aurelian were yet more extensive,

nal, 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 capitol was the most celebrated.

The capitol was a fortress on the Capitoline Mount, comprising a temple of

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

Of the ten circuses, in which were exhibited races, mock-fights, combats of wild heasts, 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 spectators. The Pantheon, now used as a Christian church; the ruins of the vast baths of Diocletian, Titus, and Caracalla; the l'ons 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 mansoleum of Adrian, now the castle of Sant' Angelo, and those of Cestius 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 inhabi-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 circumbers containing rish, rellatice and advisate and the resolves.

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 Qurinal 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

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 in-

habitants 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 Aceldama, 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 charges for revered by Moslems as

ings, 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. IIelena, the mother of Constantine, was burnt in 1811, and was rebuilt with less taste and splendor in the following year.

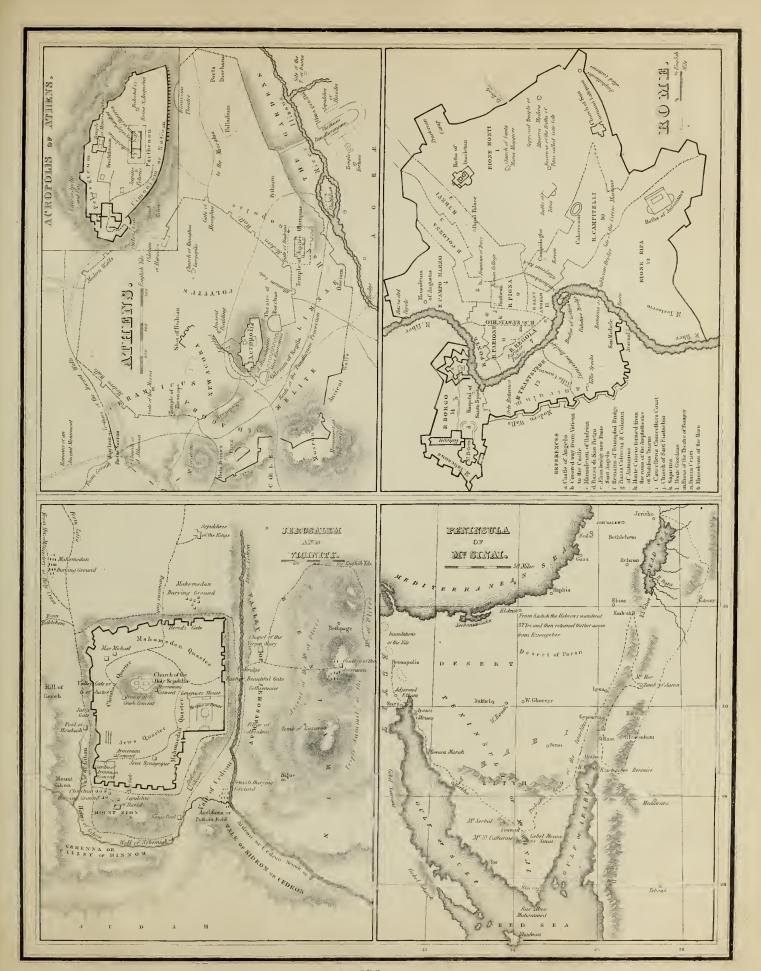
PENINSULA OF MOUNT SINAI.

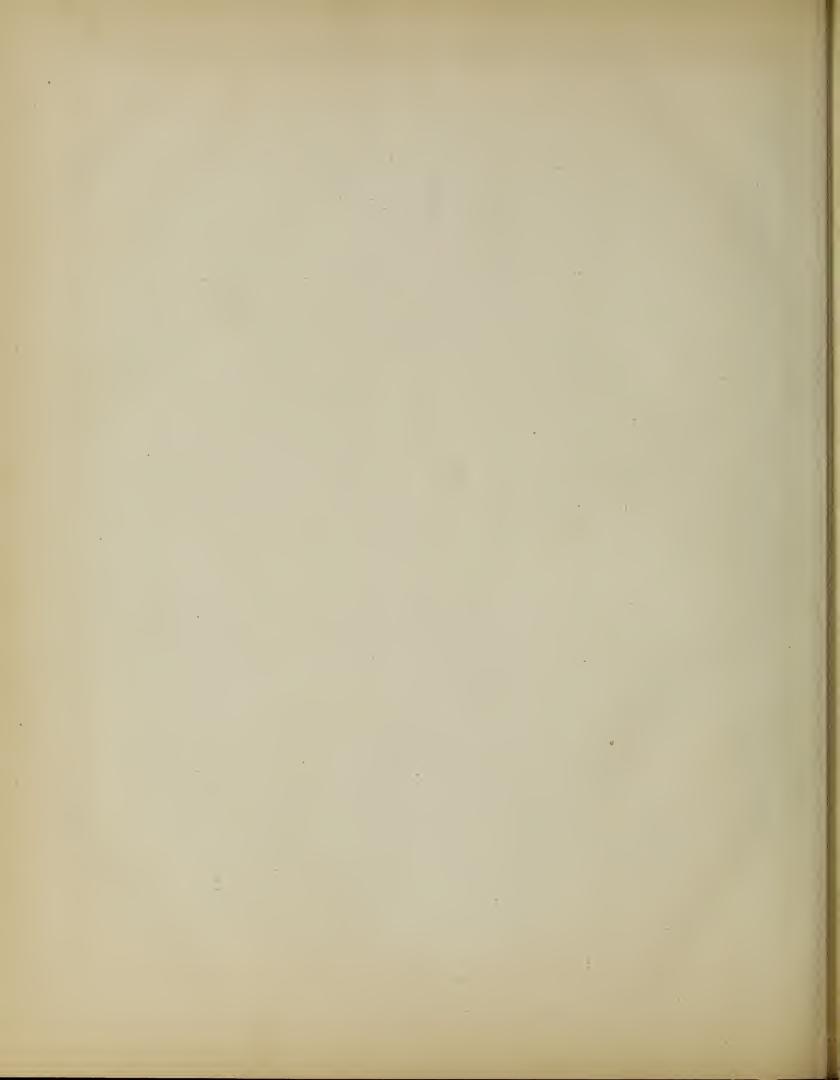
The couptry between the two northern arms of the Red Sea and Palestine is memorable as the scene of the forty years' wandering of the Israelites on their way to the Promised Land. It is chiefly a frightful wilderness, composed of rocky mountains, rugged defiles, and desert plains, interspersed with some fertile valleys, though in general destitute of water.

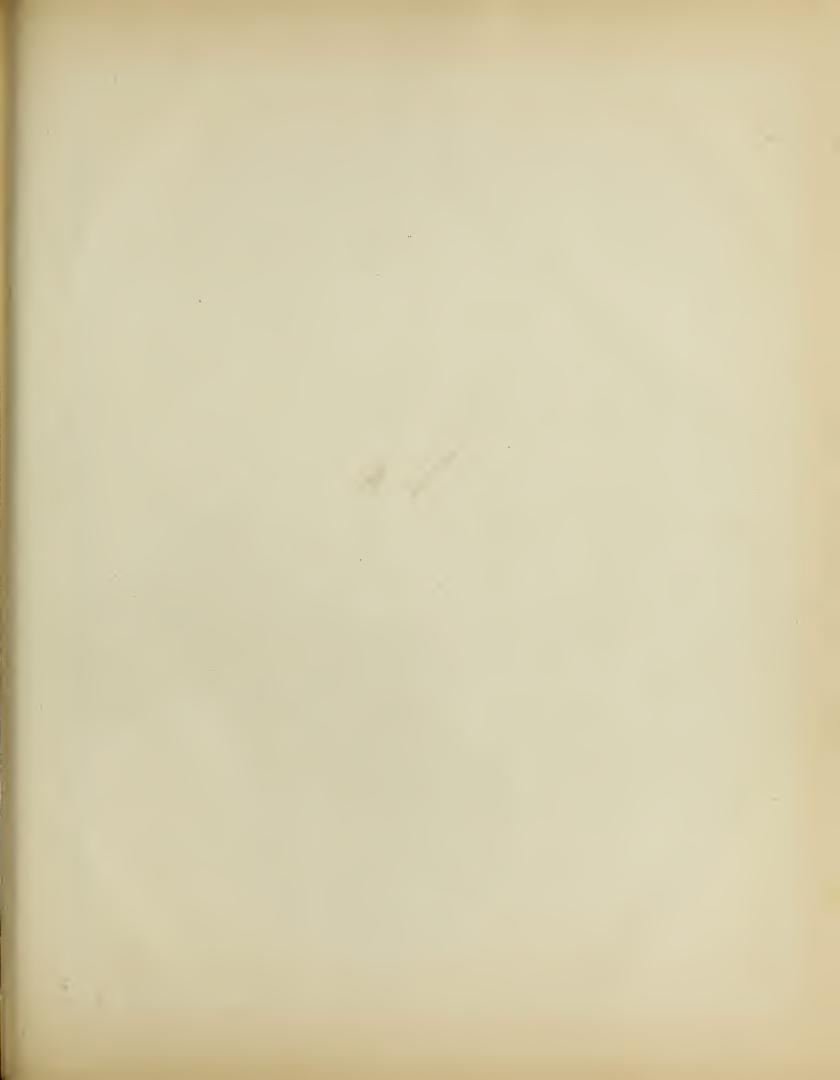
We are not sufficiently familiar with the topography of this region to identify with certainty the spots mentioned by the sacred historian, and perhaps a more exact knowledge of its surface would not enable us to distinguish from each other the rocky summits or the sandy plains, which have so little

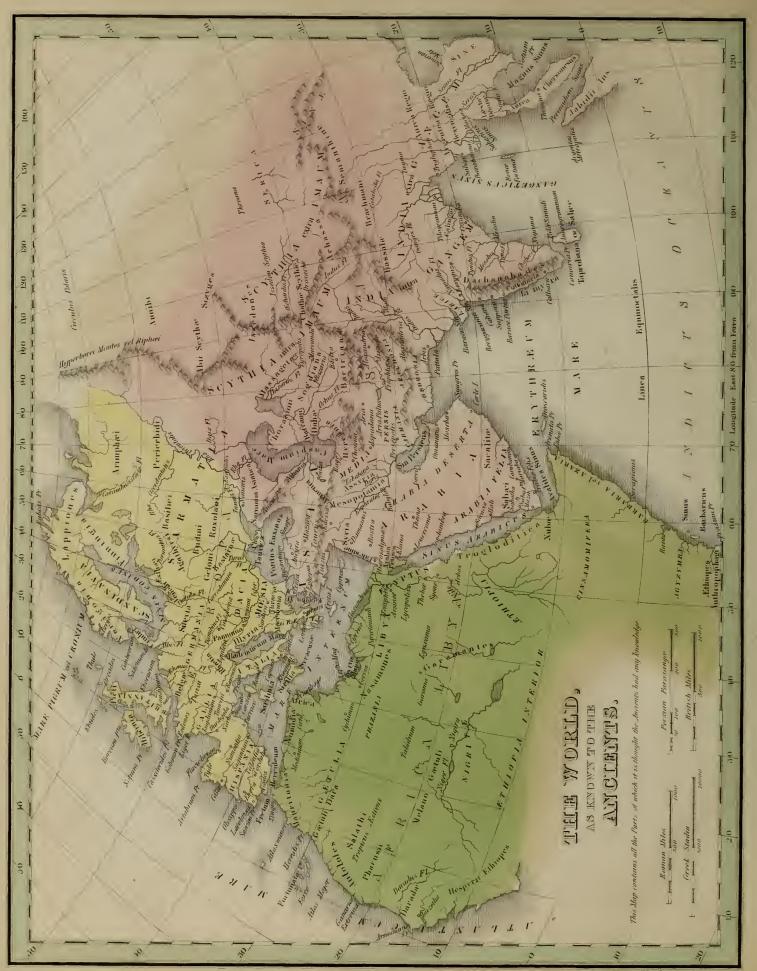
peculiar to characterise them.

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 KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENTS. The ancient Greeks and Romans were acquainted only with a part of the eastern continent; the ex-Romans were acquainted only with a part of the eastern continent; the extreme northern, eastern, and southern parts of which were however quite unknown. To Homer the earth was a flat circle, which was surrounded by a vast river, the Ocean, and in whose centre was situated Greece. Herodotus, who lived several hundred years later, was acquainted with the division of the continent into three parts, Europe, Asia and Libya, afterwards called Africa, and his knowledge extended to Persia, the African desert, the countries north and west of the Black Sea; but he knew little of Southern Arabia and to the Spanish and Italian penipsulas. and of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas.

At a much later period, Eratosthenes and Strabo had a correct notion of the

earth's figure, and Ptolemy, the last of the great geographers of antiquity, describes the regions laid down on the accompanying map, with considerable accuracy, although the true bearing and relative distances of different points

were not accurately known.

Seas. The three great gulfs of the Indian Ocean on the south of Asia, were known under the names of the Arabian Gulf (Red Sea); the Erythrean Sea, Arabian Gulf of the moderns; and the Gulf of the Ganges, now called Bay of Bengal. The great inland sea, the Caspian, bore the same name, but the Aral sea was either unknown, or, as is more probable, anciently formed an arm of the Caspian, from which it has been subsequently separated.

Between Europe and Asia, were the Palus Mccotis (Sea of Azoph); the Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea); Propontis (Sea of Marmora); Hellespont (Dardanelles), and Ægean Sea (Archipelago).

Between Europe and Africa, the Mediterranean had no distinctive name, but was called the Sea, the Inner Sea, Our Sea; that part east of Italy was called the Adriatic (Gulf of Venice); on the southeast was the Ionian Sea, and on the southwest the Tyrrhenian, or Tuscan Sea.

Passing through the Straits of Hercules (Gibraltar), we come into the Atlantic Ocean, and in the north of Europe enter the Codanic Gulf, now called the Baltic Sea. SEAS. The three great gulfs of the Indian Ocean on the south of Asia,

Baltic Sea.

ASIA. Beyond the Imaus (Beloor Tag), and the Ganges, the knowledge of the ancients was imperfect and confused. Here they placed Serica, supposed to be Little Bucharia; Sinæ, by some considered as China, by others Siam; the Golden Chersonese (perhaps Malacca), and the Gold and Silver Regions, answering probably to the Birman empire.

Scythia was a vast region of indefinite extent, stretching from the Jaxartes (Sihon) to the Rha (Volga), and watered by the Daix (Ural). The Massagetæ, Chorasmii, Sacæ, Chatæ, Issedones, &c., were among the principal hordes of

this region.

Bordering on Scythia and peopled by similar inhabitants was Sarmatia, which, though lying chiefly in Europe, may be mentioned here from its forming with Scythia the northeastern limits of the known world. It stretched mortherly from the Carpathian Mountains, the Pontus Euxinus, and Caucasus, and easterly from the Vistula to unknown regions. The Tyras (Dniester), Hypanis (Bog), Borysthenes (Dnieper), and Tanais (Don), were the principal rivers. The Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea) formed its southern extremity. The Alani, Roxolani, Jazyges, Alauni, Agathyrsi, Geloni, Bastarnæ, &c., were Sarmatian tribes.

The India of the ancients was divided into India within the Ganges, and ndia beyond the Ganges. Hither India extended west to the Paropamisus Mountains (Hindoo Kho), and north to the Emodus (Himalaya). On the south was the island of Taprobana (Ceylon). The Indus received the Acesines, the Hydaspes (Behut or Cheium), and the Hyphasis. Nysa, Taxilla, Malli, and Pattaia, were important cities in this quarter. On the Ganges dwelt the Prassi, whose capital was Palibothra, and the Gangaridæ.

Bactriana on the northwest of India was a fertile region, whose capital, Ractria (Balkh), has always been a great compared and mark.

Bactra (Balkh), has always been a great commercial mart.

Sogdiana (Great Bucharia), situated between the Oxus (Gihon), and the Jaxartes, was like Bactriana, peopled by an industrious and commercial race, whose brilliant capital was Maracanda (Samarcand).

On the south of Bactriana were Arachosia (Candahar), and Aria (Khorasan),

with a capital of the same name, now Herat.

On the coast were Gedrosia (Beloochistan), and Caramania (Kerman). To the north lay Persis, the Elam of scripture (Farsistan), with its celebrated capital Persepolis or Pasargadæ, and to the west Susiana (Khusistan), in which

stood Susa. Parthia and Hyrcania, wild and mountainous regions, bordered on the fertile Media (Irak Ajeni), which contained the magnificent city of Ecbatana. Between the Euxine and Caspian were Colchis, Iberia, and Albania.

On the Tigris and Euphrates were Armenia, watered by the Cyrus (Kur), Araxes, and Phasis, with the cities of Artaxata and Tigranocerta; Mesopotamia, the Padan Aram of the Hebrews, in which were Edessa, Thapsacus, and Cunaxa; Assyria or Adiabene (Kurdistan), containing Nineveh or Ninus, and Arbela; and Babylonia or Chaldwa, the very ruins of whose brilliant capitals, Babylon Salavia, and Creciphon have regished. Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon, have perished.

Arabia was divided by the ancients into Arabia Petræa, in the north, in which were Petra, Mount Sinai, and the country of the Nabatheans; Arabia Felix (the Fertile), in the west and south, comprising Leucecome, Macoraba (Mecca), the country of the Sabeans, Mariaba, and perhaps the Ophir of the Hebrews, and further east the Region of Incense, Moscha, Omanum, and Gerra on the Persian Gulf; and Arabia Deserta, or the interior, which was imper-

Asia Minor and Syria, are described in separate tables.

Africa. Only the northern part of this country was known to the ancients,

Africa. Only the northern part of this country was known to the ancients, by whom it was also called Libya.

Egypt, called by the Hebrews Mizriam, is by some of the ancient writers considered a part of Asia; the Nile formerly entered the sea by seven mouths, now mostly choked up. The country was divided into three parts; Upper Egypt or the Thebaid, Middle Egypt or the Heptanomis, and Lower Egypt or the Delta. Syene (Assouan), Thebes, Tentyris, Abydus, Lycopolis (Siut), and Berenice on the Arabian Gulf, were towns of the Thebaid; Arsinoe and Memphis of the Heptanomis; and Heliopolis, Bubaste, Pelusium, Sais, and Alexandria of the Delta. Alexandria of the Delta.

To the south of Egypt was Ethiopia (Nubia), in which was the famous

Meroe (Sennaar).

On the west were Marmarica, a desert region, in which was the port of Parætonium; and Cyrenaica, called also Pentapolis, containing the Greek colony of Cyrene.

Further west lay Syrtica, comprising Tripolis, and the fabulous region of the

Lotophagi; Leptis (Lebida), and Cydamus (Gadames), were its principal towns. On the coast were the gulfs of the Greater and Lesser Syrtis.

Africa Proper, divided into Zeugitana and Byzacium, contained the celebrated city of Carthage, and was watered by the Bagradas. In the north were Utica and Zama, and in the south lake Triton.

Numidia presents nothing remarkable; its chief towns were Cirta (Constan-

Mauritania comprising Tingitana, extended to the Atlantic, and on its western coast were the Fortunate Isles (Canaries).

On the south of the Atlas Mountains was Libya Proper, comprising Gætulia, the country of the Garamantes (Phasania, now Fezzan) and Nasamones, and the cases of Augila, Ammon (Sivah), &c. It is uncertain whether the

Niger of the ancients was the Joliba

and the oases of Augila, Ammon (Sivah), &c. It is uncertain whether the Niger of the ancients was the Joliba.

Europe. Crossing the strait of Hercules we enter Hispania (Spain), called also Iberia and Hesperia. It was inhabited by Celtic and Iberian tribes. Its principal rivers were the Iberus (Ebro), Bætis (Guadalquivir), Anas (Guadiana), Tagus, and Durius (Duero). The southern part was called Bætica; that between the Anas and the Durius, Lusitania, and the rest Tarraconensis. Hispalis (Seville), Gades (Cadiz), Corduba (Cordova), Olisipo (Lisbon), Numantia, Toletum (Toledo), Saguntum, &c., were among the towns.

Separated from Hispania by the Pyrenees was Gallia (France), watered by the Rhodanus (Rhone), Rhenus (Rhine), Liger (Loire), Sequana (Seine), and Garumna (Garonne). The principal divisions of the country were Aquitania, Celtica or Lugdunensis, Belgica, and Narbonensis.—Towns, Massilia (Marseilles), Nemausus (Nimes), Narbo (Narbonne), Burdigala (Bordeaux), Lugdunum (Lyons), Lutetia (Paris), &c.

Beyond the Gallic Strait (Strait of Dover), were the British islands, called Albion and Jerne by the Greeks, and Britannia and Hibernia (Ireland), by the Romans. The smaller islands were Cassiterides (Scilly Isles), Mona (Anglesea), Monœda (Man), Ebudæ (Hebrides), and Orcades (Orkneys); beyond the latter was Thule (Shetland). The northern part of Britannia was called Caledonia (Scotland). The Tamesis (Thames), and Sabrina (Severn), were the principal rivers. Londinium (London), Eboracum (York), and Aquæ Calidæ (Bath), were among the towns.

the principal rivers. Londinium (London), Eboracum (York), and Aquæ Calidæ (Bath), were among the towns.

Germania comprised the country from the Vistula to the Rhenus. The rivers were Viadrus (Oder), Albis (Elbe), Visurgis (Weser), and Ister (Danube). The country beyond the Codanic Gulf was called Scandinavia or Scandia (Sweden), and was considered an island, belonging to Germany. On the north projected the Cimbric Chersonese (Denmark), while the rest of the country was occupied by numerous German tribes.

South of Germania and Sarmatia were Vindelicia, between the Ister and the Brigantine Lake (Constance); Noricum, between the Ister and Alps; Pannonia, and Dacia, extending from the Tibiscus (Theiss) to the Euxine. Rhetia, Illyricum, and Mœsia, separated these countries from Italy, Thrace, and Macedonia.

Italia, comprising Cisalpine Gaul (Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice) and Italy Proper, was traversed in its whole length by the Apennines, and was also called Ausonia, Œnotria, and Saturnia.

Cisalpine Gaul was watered by the Padus (Po), Trebia, Mincius, Athesis

Cisalpine Gaul was watered by the Fadus (Po), Trebia, Mincius, Athesis (Adige), Medoacus (Brenta), &c. In the northern part or Transpadane Gaul were Pola, Tergeste (Trieste), Aquileia, Patavium (Padua), Verona, Mantua, Mediolanum (Milan), Ticinum (Pavia), and Augusta Taurinorum (Turin). In the southern or Cispadane Gaul was Liguria, containing Genoa; Ravenna, Bononia (Bologna), Mutina (Modena), Parma, and Placentia, were the chief towns of this fertile region.

South of the Rubicon (Finnesino) was Middle Italy, comprising Etruria

towns of this fertile region.

South of the Rubicon (Fiumesino) was Middle Italy, comprising Etruria or Tuscia, with the Arnus (Arno), lake Thrasymene (Perugia), Pisa, Cortona, Veii, &c.; Umbria, with Ariminium (Rimini); Picenum, with Ancona; Sabina, containing the Allia, the Anio (Teverone), lake Velinus, and Nursia (Norcia); Latium with the Tiber, Rome, Terracina, Preneste, Cajeta (Gaeta), &c.; Campania, extending from the Liris (Garigliano) to the Silurus; here were Capua, Parthenope (Naples), Baiæ, Puteoli, &c.; and Samnium, of which Beneventum and Caudium, were the chief towns.

Southern Italy was called Great Greece on account of its rich Greek colonies; it comprised Apulia, with Sipontum, Cannæ, Barium, &c.; Messapia or Calabria, in which Brundusium (Brindisi), Hydruntum (Otranto), and Tarentum were the chief towns; Lucania, containing Posidonia or Pæstum, and Sybaris; and Bruttium, with Crotona, Locri (Gerace), Rhegium (Reggio).

Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece, are described in another table.

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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 Mœsia.

Ashkenaz, 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.

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

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 trious nations of the Mosaic age.

Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. The name of Ham is identical with Unamor Chamia, by which Egypt has in all ages been called by its native inhabitants; and Mizr or Mizraim is the name applied 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 Shcba, 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 Phenicians possessed the learning of the Egyptians, free from the superstitious reluctance of the latter to venture upon the sea. Their chief cities, Tyre 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 Mcditerranean 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 Arahic, 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 Shein, 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.

